

CBSE Class 10 Social Science
Sample Paper 06 (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. Which one of the following provisions is related to Gandhi-Irwin Pact?
 - a. To arrest Sir John Simon
 - b. Not to arrest Gandhiji
 - c. To release the political prisoners
 - d. To abolish Salt Act
2. Who criticised the glorification of reason and science and focused instead on emotions, intuition, and mystical feelings?
 - a. Romantic artists and poets

- b. The Liberals
 - c. The Political Radicals
 - d. The Large Landowners
3. Which of the following was a cause for the withdrawal of the Non-Cooperation Movement?
- a. Outbreak of violence at Chauri Chaura
 - b. Lack of coordination among the satyagrahi
 - c. Gandhiji wanted to start Civil Disobedience
 - d. Other nationalists persuaded Gandhiji
4. Fill in the blanks:

India stands second as a world producer of sugar but occupies the first place in the production _____ and _____.

OR

Organic chemical plants are located near _____ in India.

5. Which city in India has emerged as the **electronic capital** of India?
- a. Bengaluru
 - b. Mumbai
 - c. Chennai
 - d. Delhi
6. Which one of the following groups of states has the largest number of cotton textile centers?
- a. Karnataka and Tamil Nadu
 - b. Gujarat and Maharashtra
 - c. Uttar Pradesh and Gujarat
 - d. Maharashtra and Madhya Pradesh
7. Give any two factors which determine the land use pattern of a nation.
8. There are 57 fertiliser units manufacturing nitrogenous and _____.
- a. potash
 - b. phosphatic fertilisers
 - c. complex nitrogenous fertilisers
 - d. ammonium phosphate

9. Which is the capital city of Belgium?
- Brussels
 - Amsterdam
 - Antwerp
 - Vienna
10. What is vertical division of powers?

OR

'Sri Lankan Tamil' refers to which social group?

11. Which local body has a 'Mayor' as its head?

OR

What do you mean by decentralisation?

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?
- Rs 6000
 - Rs 3000
 - Rs 7500
 - Rs 2000
13. A shoe manufacturer wants to sell shoes in the market and buy wheat. The shoe manufacturer will first exchange shoes that he had produced for money, and then exchange the money for wheat. Which drawback of Barter system is indicated here?
- Lack of Common Measure of Value
 - Lack of Standard of Deferred Payment
 - Lack of Store of Value
 - Lack of Double Coincidence of Wants

OR

Swapna, a small farmer, grows groundnut on her three acres of land. She takes a loan from the moneylender to meet the expenses of cultivation, hoping that her harvest would help repay the loan. Midway through the season, the crop is hit by pests and

the crop fails. She is unable to repay the moneylender and the debt grows over the year into a large amount. Next year, Swapna takes a fresh loan for cultivation. It is a normal crop this year. But the earnings are not enough to cover the old loan. She is caught in debt. She has to sell a part of the land to pay off the debt. Which situation is Swapna facing?

- a. Situation of barter system
 - b. Situation of lack of double coincidence of wants
 - c. Situation of no collateral security
 - d. Situation of debt trap
14. Identify the incorrect option from the statement given below:
- a. Credit refers to an agreement in which the borrower supplies the lender with money, goods or services in return for the promise of future payment
 - b. In rural areas, the main demand for credit is for crop production
 - c. Interest rate, collateral and documentation requirement, and the mode of repayment is called the terms of credit.
 - d. The credit helps him to meet the ongoing expenses of production, complete production on time
15. Only income is not the proper indicator of the development of the country. Which of the following is not correct in the context of the above statement?
- a. Money cannot ensure a pollution-free environment for individuals
 - b. Money does not ensure respect and dignity for individuals
 - c. Some people earn more than others do
 - d. Money helps us buy only material goods and services
16. **Assertion (A):** The tertiary sector is also called the manufacturing sector.

Reason (R) : Since tertiary sector activities generate services rather than goods.

- a. Assertion is INCORRECT but, reason is CORRECT.
- b. Both assertion and reason are CORRECT and reason is the CORRECT explanation of the assertion.
- 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. "British rule in India would have collapsed if Indians had not cooperated". How did this statement help in starting a mass movement in India against the British rule?
18. Explain any four reasons how the initial enthusiasm of the people of France soon turned to hostility after Napoleon's takeover of France.

OR

Who was Marianne and Germania? What was the importance of the way in which they were portrayed?

19. What do you mean by land use pattern? Name the factors that determine the use of land.
20. Is it necessary for a country to be big in size to follow power sharing solutions? What are the other factors involved in it?

OR

Give reasons why power sharing is desirable.

21. Explain with an example how the terms of credit can be unfavourable for the small farmers.
22. Do the following two statements mean the same? Justify your answer.
 - a. People have different developmental goals.
 - b. People have conflicting developmental goals

Section C

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

In his famous book Hind Swaraj, Mahatma Gandhi declared that British rule was established in India with the cooperation of Indians, and had survived only because of this cooperation. If Indians refused to cooperate, British rule in India would collapse within a year, and swaraj would come. Non-cooperation became a movement. Gandhiji proposed that the movement should unfold in stages. It should begin with the surrender of titles that the government awarded, and a boycott of civil services, army, police, courts and legislative councils, schools, and foreign goods. Then, in case the government used repression, a full civil disobedience campaign would be launched. Through the summer of 1920, Mahatma Gandhi and Shaukat Ali toured extensively, mobilising popular support for the movement. Many within the

Congress were, however, concerned about the proposals. They were reluctant to boycott the council elections scheduled for November 1920, and they feared that the movement might lead to popular violence. In the months between September and December, there was an intense tussle within the Congress. For a while, there seemed no meeting point between the supporters and the opponents of the movement. Finally, at the Congress session at Nagpur in December 1920, a compromise was worked out and the Non-Cooperation programme was adopted.

Answer the following MCQs by choosing the most appropriate option:

- i. According to Gandhi, which of the following is not the proposal with respect to the Non-Cooperation Movement?
 - a. Surrender of Titles
 - b. Boycott of Legislative Councils
 - c. Boycott of Government Schools
 - d. Boycott of Industrialisation

ii. Complete the given table:

Jawahar Lal Nehru	Discovery of India	1946
Mahatma Gandhi	(?)	(?)

- a. Hindu Swaraj, 1910
 - b. Hind Swaraj, 1909
 - c. Hind Swaraj, 1920
 - d. Swaraj Hind, 1921
- iii. The Congress session of December 1920 is known for _____.
 - a. Adoption of Purna Swaraj
 - b. Adoption of Civil Disobedience programme
 - c. Adoption of Non-cooperation programme
 - d. Adoption of Satyagrah
 - iv. Some members of Congress were not willing to boycott the council elections because _____.
 - a. This may lead to popular violence
 - b. This may alienate industrialists
 - c. This may divide the anti-imperial forces
 - d. All of the given

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

Primitive Subsistence Farming: This type of farming is still practised in a few pockets of India. Primitive subsistence agriculture is practised on small patches of land with the help of primitive tools like a hoe and digging sticks, and family/community labour. This type of farming depends upon monsoon, natural fertility of the soil and suitability of other environmental conditions to the crops grown.

Intensive Subsistence Farming: This type of farming is practised in areas of high population pressure on land. It is labour intensive farming, where high doses of biochemical inputs and irrigation are used for obtaining higher production. Though the 'right of inheritance' leading to the division of land among successive generations has rendered land-holding size uneconomical, the farmers continue to take the maximum output from the limited land in the absence of an alternative source of livelihood. Thus, there is enormous pressure on agricultural land.

Commercial Farming: The main characteristic of this type of farming is the use of higher doses of modern inputs, e.g. high yielding variety (HYV) seeds, chemical fertilisers, insecticides and pesticides in order to obtain higher productivity. The degree of commercialisation of agriculture varies from one region to another. For example, rice is a commercial crop in Haryana and Punjab, but in Odisha, it is a subsistence crop.

Plantation: Plantation is also a type of commercial farming. In this type of farming, a single crop is grown on a large area. The plantation has an interface of agriculture and industry. Plantations cover large tracts of land, using capital intensive inputs, with the help of migrant labourers. All the produce is used as a raw material in the respective industries. Tea in Assam and North Bengal coffee in Karnataka are some of the important plantation crops grown in these states.

Answer the following MCQs by choosing the most appropriate option:

- i. Tea in Assam: Plantation Crop, Rice in Odisha: _____.
 - a. Primitive Subsistence crop
 - b. Commercial crop
 - c. Plantation crop
 - d. Subsistence crop
- ii. Which of the following is not correct about plantation farming?
 - a. In this type of farming, a single crop is grown on a large area.

- b. The plantation has an interface of agriculture and industry.
 - c. Plantations cover large tracts of land called estates.
 - d. Farmers clear a patch of land by felling trees and burning them, to produce cereals and other food crops.
- iii. _____ is done in a mechanized way using capital intensive inputs and particularly timely irrigation making maximum use of large tracts of land.
- a. Intensive Subsistence Farming
 - b. Plantation Farming
 - c. Commercial Farming
 - d. Jhoom Farming
- iv. **Complete the given table:**

Commercial Farming	Subsistence Farming
Farmers use higher doses of modern inputs, e.g. high yielding variety (HYV) seeds etc.	(?)

- a. Farmers use chemical fertilisers, insecticides and pesticides.
- b. Farmers use high doses of biochemical inputs.
- c. Farmers use simple and basic tools and irrigation methods.
- d. Farmers use mechanized tools and machines.

25. **Read the given extract and answer the following questions:**

One of the key changes made in the Constitution of Belgium was to reduce the power of the Central Government and to give these powers to the regional governments. Regional governments existed in Belgium even earlier. They had their roles and powers. But all these powers were given to these governments and could be withdrawn by the Central Government. The change that took place in 1993 was that the regional governments were given constitutional powers that were no longer dependent on the central government. Thus, Belgium shifted from a unitary to a federal form of government. Sri Lanka continues to be, for all practical purposes, a unitary system where the national government has all the powers. Tamil leaders want Sri Lanka to become a federal system. Federalism is a system of government in which the power is divided between a central authority and various constituent units of the country. Usually, a federation has two levels of government. One is the government for the entire country that is usually responsible for a few subjects of common

national interest. The others are governments at the level of provinces or states that look after much of the day-to-day administering of their state. Both these levels of governments enjoy their power independent of the other. In this sense, federations are contrasted with unitary governments. Under the unitary system, either there is only one level of government or the sub-units are subordinate to the central government. The central government can pass on orders to the provincial or the local government. But in a federal system, the central government cannot order the state government to do something. The state government has powers of its own for which it is not answerable to the central government. Both these governments are separately answerable to the people.

Answer the following MCQs by choosing the most appropriate option:

- i. The distinguishing feature of a federal government is:
 - a. Power is distributed among the legislature, executive and judiciary.
 - b. Elected officials exercise supreme power in the government.
 - c. Governmental power is divided between different levels of government.
 - d. The national government gives some powers to the provincial governments.
- ii. "Belgium shifted from a unitary to a federal form of government." Which of the following is incorrect with respect to key changes that were brought in the political system?
 - a. Many powers of the central government were given to state governments of the two regions of the country.
 - b. The regional governments were given constitutional powers.
 - c. Establishment of Community government.
 - d. The regional governments were dependent on the central government.
- iii. Complete the following table:

Federal Government	Unitary Government
1. The central government cannot order the state government to do something.	1. The central government can pass on orders to the provincial or the local government.
2. Power is allocated to state and local governments.	(?)

-
- a. Power is centred within the community authority.
 - b. Power is centred within the national authority.
 - c. Power is centred within the local authority.
 - d. Power is centred within the state authority.
- iv. Tamil leaders wished Sri Lanka to become a _____ system. However, Sri Lanka is still a _____ system.
- a. unitary, federal
 - b. federal, unitary
 - c. community, coalition
 - d. coalition, community

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

The value of final goods and services produced in each sector during a particular year provides the total production of the sector for that year. And the sum of production in the three sectors gives what is called the Gross Domestic Product (GDP) of a country. It is the value of all final goods and services produced within a country during a particular year. GDP shows how big the economy is. In India, the mammoth task of measuring GDP is undertaken by a central government ministry. This Ministry, with the help of various government departments of all the Indian states and union territories, collects information relating to the total volume of goods and services and their prices and then estimates the GDP. Over a long time (more than a hundred years), and especially because new methods of manufacturing were introduced, factories came up and started expanding. Those people who had earlier worked on farms now began to work in factories in large numbers. They were forced to do so. People began to use many more goods that were produced in factories at cheap rates. The secondary sector gradually became the most important in total production and employment. Hence, over time, a shift had taken place. This means that the importance of the sectors had changed. In the past 100 years, there has been a further shift from secondary to tertiary sector in developed countries. The service sector has become the most important in terms of total production. Most of the working people are also employed in the service sector. This is the general pattern observed in developed countries.

Answer the following MCQs by choosing the most appropriate option:

- i. GDP stands for Gross Domestic Product. What does it show? Pick up the correct statement given below:
 - a. It shows how big is the economy of a country in a given year in terms of its total output.
 - b. It shows the total product of a country in a given year without counting the country's total resources.
 - c. It shows the number of people involved in the production in a particular year.
 - d. It shows the total value of trade trans-actions of a country in a particular year.
- ii. When there is a rise in economic development i.e in a developed economy, the significance of _____ sector increases.
 - a. Agricultural
 - b. Secondary
 - c. Tertiary
 - d. Primary
- iii. Which was the main factor for the change from the primary sector to the secondary sector?
 - a. Introduction of obsolete methods of manufacturing during the Green revolution
 - b. Introduction of advanced methods of manufacturing during the Industrial revolution
 - c. Introduction of ancient methods of manufacturing during the Russian revolution
 - d. None of these
- iv. Which of the following is incorrect regarding GDP?
 - a. GDP is measured by the Central Government Ministry
 - b. Sum of production in the three sectors gives what is called the Gross Domestic Product
 - c. State governments and district governments collect the information relating to the total volume of goods and services and their prices
 - d. GDP shows how big the economy is

Section D

27. "Napoleon had destroyed democracy in France but in the administrative field he had incorporated revolutionary principles in order to make the whole system more

rational and efficient". Analyse the statement with arguments.

OR

In Britain, the formation of the nation-state was not the result of a sudden upheaval or revolution. Validate the statement with relevant arguments?

28. Explain any four merits and two demerits of air transport.

OR

Compare and contrast the merits and demerits of roadways with those of railways.

29. The political scene is the mass of many parties. How do politicians manage these coalitions? Give your opinion.

30. Why is democracy not considered simply a rule of majority?

31. Analyse the importance of multinational companies in the globalisation process.

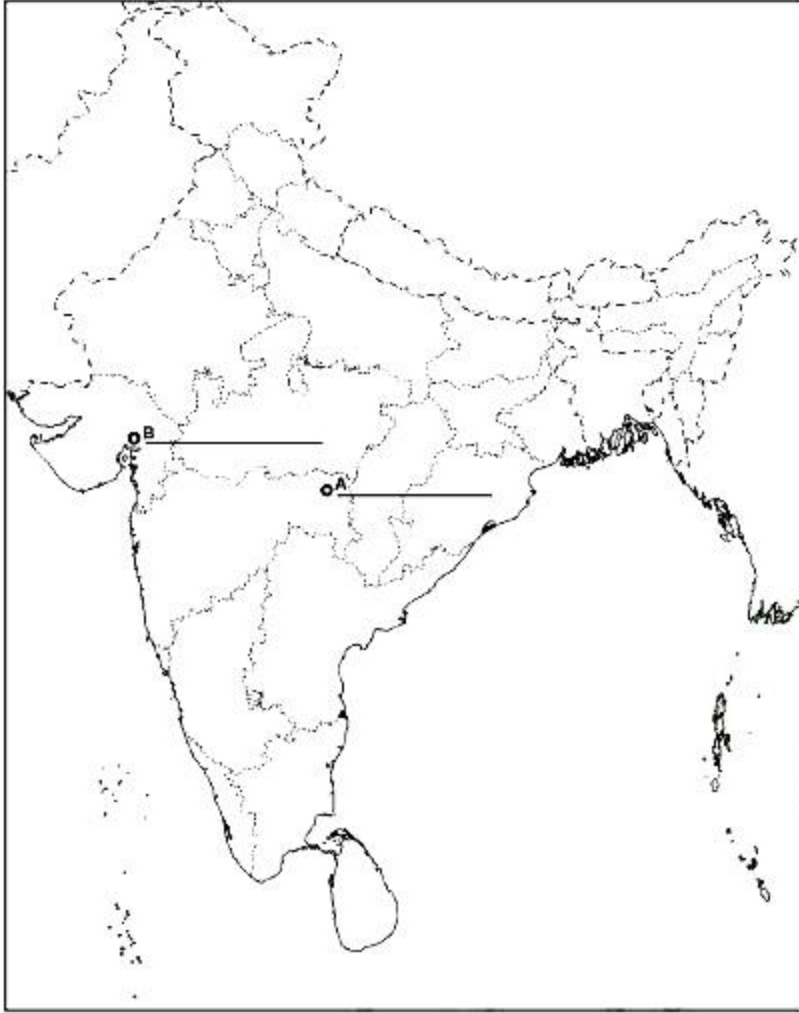
OR

Globalisation and greater competition among producers have been advantageous to consumers. Support the statement with examples.

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 the Indian National Congress session was held in December 1920.
 - B. The place associated with Peasant Satyagraha.
- b. On the same outline map of India locate and label any four of the following with suitable Symbols. (any two)
- i. Haldia - Major Sea Port
 - ii. Noida - Software Technology Park
 - iii. Naharkatia – Oil Field
 - iv. Kalpakkam - Nuclear Power Plant
 - v. Raja Sansi - International Airport

INDIA – POLITICAL



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Solution

Section A

1. (c) To release the political prisoners

Explanation: By this Gandhi-Irwin Pact, Gandhiji consented to participate in a Round Table Conference in London and the government agreed to release the political prisoners.

2. (a) Romantic artists and poets

Explanation: Romanticism, a cultural movement which sought to develop a particular form of nationalist sentiment. Romantic artists and poets generally criticised the glorification of reason and science and focused instead on emotions, intuition, and mystical feelings.

3. (a) Outbreak of violence at Chauri Chaura

Explanation: At Chauri Chaura(1922) in Gorakhpur, a peaceful demonstration in a bazaar turned into a violent clash with the police. Hearing of the incident, Mahatma Gandhi called a halt to the Non-Cooperation Movement.

4. 1. Gur, Khandsari

OR

Oil refineries

5. (a) Bengaluru

Explanation: Bengaluru has emerged as the 'electronic capital' of India.

6. (b) Gujarat and Maharashtra

Explanation: In the early years, the cotton textile industry was concentrated in the cotton-growing belt of Maharashtra and Gujarat. Both the states have a proper availability of cotton(raw material), climate, and market to sell the finished product.

7. Topography and population are two factors which determine the land use pattern of a nation.

8. (c) complex nitrogenous fertilisers

Explanation: There are 57 fertiliser units manufacturing nitrogenous and complex

nitrogenous fertilisers, 29 for urea and 9 for producing ammonium sulphate.

9. (a) Brussels

Explanation: The capital city of Belgium is Brussels.

10. The division of powers between higher and lower levels of government is known as Vertical division of powers. It is very essential.

OR

Tamil natives of the country is called ' Sri Lankan Tamil'.

11. Municipal Corporation has Mayor as its head.

OR

When power is taken away from Central and State Governments and given to Local Government, it is called decentralisation. The basic idea behind decentralisation is that there are a large number of problems and issues which are best settled at the local level.

12. (a) Rs 6000

Explanation: Rs 6000

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

Per Capita Income/Average Income = Total Income of a Country/(divided by)Total Population of the country

13. (d) Lack of Double Coincidence of Wants

Explanation: Barter system can work only when both buyer and seller are ready to exchange each other's goods. A shoe manufacturer wants to sell shoes in the market and buy wheat. The shoe manufacturer

will first exchange shoes that he had produced for money, and then exchange the money for wheat. Imagine how difficult it would be if the shoe manufacturer had to directly exchange shoes for wheat without using money. He would have to look for a wheat growing farmer, who not only wants to sell wheat but also wants to buy the shoes in exchange.

OR

(d) Situation of debt trap

Explanation: In Swapna's case, the failure of the crop made loan repayment impossible. She had to sell part of the land to repay the loan. Credit, instead of helping Swapna improve her earnings, left her worse off. This is an example of what is commonly called debt-trap.

14. (a) Credit refers to an agreement in which the borrower supplies the lender with money, goods or services in return for the promise of future payment

Explanation: Credit (loan) refers to an agreement in which the lender supplies the borrower with money, goods or services in return for the promise of future payment

15. (b) Money does not ensure respect and dignity for individuals

Explanation: Development goals that people have are not only about better income but also about other important things in life. Income criteria take into account only the economic aspect of life and ignore the social, aspect of life.

16. (a) Assertion is INCORRECT but, reason is CORRECT.

Explanation: Assertion is INCORRECT but, reason is CORRECT.

Section B

17. "British rule in India would have collapsed if Indians had not cooperated", this statement helps in starting a mass movement in India against the British rule as:
- The idea of non-cooperation was first introduced by Gandhiji in his book Hind Swaraj, where he declared that since the British had established their rule in India with the cooperation of the Indians, it would collapse only when the cooperation was withdrawn.
 - He proposed that the movement should unfold in stages. It should begin with the surrendering of titles that the government had awarded to the Indians. A boycott of civil services, army, police, courts and legislative assemblies, schools and foreign goods would show their non-cooperation to the British empire.
 - Mahatma Gandhi felt that in case the government used repression, a full civil disobedience campaign would be launched.
18. At the very beginning, the French Armies were welcomed as harbingers of liberty and fraternity. But the initial enthusiasm soon gave way to hostility. This is because people soon understood that the new administrative arrangements did not go hand in hand with political freedom.

The four factors which outweighed the advantages of the administrative changes are:

- Taxation on people at an increased rate.

- ii. Strict censoring of printing media and books.
- iii. Conscription on a forced basis into the French Armies to satisfy its imperialist ambition.
- iv. Restriction on individual Freedom.

OR

- i. Marianne : In France, nation was christened as Marianne, a popular Christian name which underlined the idea of a people's nation. Statues of Marianne with red cap, the tricolor and the cockade, were erected at public squares to remind the public of the national symbol of unity. Marianne images were marked on coins and stamps as well.
 - ii. Germania: In Germany, Germania became the allegory of German nation. In visual representations, she is shown wearing a crown of oak leave, as the German oak stands for heroism.
19. Land use pattern refers to the way the land is utilised. Land can be utilized for various purposes, such as cultivation, grazing of animals, mining and construction of roads is called land use pattern.
- Factors that determine the use of land are:
- a. Physical factors
 - i. topography
 - ii. climate
 - iii. soil type and its fertility.
 - b. Human factors
 - i. population density
 - ii. technological capability
 - iii. culture and traditions
 - iv. Legislation and government policies.
20. i. No. it is not necessary for a country to be big in size to follow power sharing solutions.
- ii. Other factors like multi-ethnicity, racial, cultural, linguistic, regional differences play and equally important role in devising power sharing solutions.
 - iii. Power sharing is sought for deeply divided societies where there are varied social interests of various groups and it is required to share power among them to avoid

civic strife and social unrest.

- iv. Some form of power sharing is always needed to give voice and representation to all the members of the country and involve them in the working of the system.

OR

Power sharing is desirable in democracy because:

i. Prudential reasons:

- a. It helps to reduce the possibility of conflict between social groups. Since social conflict often leads to violence and political instability
- b. 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.
- c. The domination of the majority is not only oppressive for minority but also ruins majority.

ii. Moral reasons:

- a. 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 effect.
- b. People have the right to be consulted on how they are to be governed.

21. Terms of credit include collateral such as land titles, deposits with banks, livestock, building, vehicle etc. which small farmers are not capable of providing. In the case of the failure of crops, it becomes impossible for farmers to repay the loan. Terms of credit also include documentation requirements. Small farmers are not capable of providing complicated paper-work. Thus, the terms of credit can be unfavourable for a small farmer.
22. Both the statements are true but their meanings are different. Two people may have different developmental goals but they need not always be conflicting. For example, the developmental goal of different people may differ according to their status. A girl from a rich family may want the same freedom as her brother, may want to go on foreign trips, own a costly mobile, may want to study abroad etc. But a girl from a poor family will consider going to school and enjoying with friends as her developmental goal. Here the developmental goals are not conflicting. An example of conflicting developmental goal can be the construction of a flyover to reduce waiting

period at a railway crossing. This can be a developmental goal for an office goer. But if the construction of the flyover necessitates demolition of slums, it can be contradictory for the slum dwellers. But on the other hand, 24-hour electricity supply would be a developmental goal for almost each and every person.

Section C

23.
 - i. (d) Boycott of Industrialisation
 - ii. (b) Hind Swaraj, 1909
 - iii. (c) Adoption of Non-cooperation programme
 - iv. (a) This may lead to popular violence
24.
 - i. (d) Subsistence crop
 - ii. (d) Farmers clear a patch of land by felling trees and burning them, to produce cereals and other food crops.
 - iii. (b) Plantation Farming
 - iv. (c) Farmers use simple and basic tools and irrigation methods
25.
 - i. (c) Governmental power is divided between different levels of government
 - ii. (d) The regional governments were dependent on the central government.
[Explanation: The regional governments were given constitutional powers that were no longer dependent on the central government.]
 - iii. (b) Power is centered within the national authority.
 - iv. (b) federal, unitary
26.
 - i. (a) It shows how big is the economy of a country in a given year in terms of its total output.
 - ii. (c) Tertiary
 - iii. (b) Introduction of advanced methods of manufacturing during the Industrial revolution
 - iv. (c) State governments and district governments collect the information relating to the total volume of goods and services and their prices [Explanation: Central Ministry collects information relating to the total volume of goods and services and their prices.]

Section D

27. Napoleon became the ruler of France on 2nd December 1804. He established a monarchical political system. He was worried by the democratic forces unleashed by the revolution. But at the same time, he did not want to ignore them entirely. So he

introduced some reform in the administrative system. He tried to make the whole system more rational and efficient. To achieve this goal, he took some important steps.

These were as follows:

- i. The Civil Code of 1804, also known as Napoleonic Code, abolished all the privileges based on birth, established equality before the law and gave the right to property.
- ii. The code which was introduced in the regions under French control, like Italy, Germany, Switzerland, simplified administrative divisions, abolished the feudal system and freed peasants from serfdom and manorial dues
- iii. Uniform weights and measures were adopted. A common national currency helped in the movement of goods and capital from one region to another.
- iv. Moreover, guild restrictions were removed, transport and communications systems were improved. By these new policies peasants, artisans, workers and new businessmen were benefitted and started to enjoy new-found freedom. Thus, it can be concluded that Napoleon had destroyed democracy in France but in the administrative field he had incorporated revolutionary principles.

OR

The story of nationalism in Britain is different from other nations in Europe because it was not a result of sudden upheaval or revolution but a long process of struggle.

- i. Prior to 18th Century, there was no British nation as such rather there were primary ethnic identities such as English, Welsh, Scot or Irish. All of these ethnic groups had their own cultural and political traditions.
- ii. Steady growth of the English nation steadily in case of wealth, importance and power, it was able to extend its influence over the other nations of the islands.
- iii. The Act of Union 1707-between England and Scotland resulted in the formation of the 'United Kingdom of Great Britain'. It meant that England was able to impose its influence on Scotland.
- iv. The symbol of new Britain: The British Flag (Union Jack, The National Anthem (God save our Noble King), the English Language were actively promoted and the older nations survived as subordinate partners in this union.
- v. The English parliament, which had seized power from the monarchy in 1688 at the end of a protracted conflict, was the instrument through which a nation-state with

England at its centre, came to be forged.

- vi. The growth of the British identity meant that Scotland's distinctive culture and political institutions were systematically suppressed.
- vii. The Scottish Highlanders were forbidden to speak their Gaelic language or wear their national dress and large numbers were forcibly driven out of their homeland.

28. Merits of air transport are:

- i. It is the fastest, most comfortable and prestigious mode of transport.
- ii. It can cover very difficult terrains with great ease.
- iii. It makes access to far-flung and remote or otherwise inaccessible areas easier and quicker.
- iv. It provides transport services to offshore oil and gas exploration activities.

Demerits of air transport are:

- i. It is a very costly means of transportation. Air transport is considered costlier as compare to other modes of transport. The operating cost of aeroplanes are higher and it involves a great deal of expenditure on the construction of aerodromes and aircraft. Because of this reason, the fare for air transport are high that common people can't afford it.
- ii. Places not having airports or helipads are not covered by it.

OR

Roadways v/s Railways:

- i. The construction cost of roads is much lower than that of railway lines and construction time is also comparatively less.
- ii. Roads can negotiate higher gradients of slopes and as such can traverse mountains, whereas the mountainous regions are unfavourable for the construction of railway lines due to high relief, sparse population and lack of economic opportunities.
- iii. Road transport is economical in the transportation of few persons and a relatively smaller amount of goods over short distances, whereas railways are suitable for transportation of a large number of people and goods in bulk, especially over long distances.
- iv. The required strength of roadways is less whereas the required strength of

railway tracks is more.

- v. In roadways, routes are meant for movement of different types of traffic, whereas the railway routes are meant only for the movement of trains.
- vi. All types and sizes of goods cannot be handled by road vehicles. Almost all types and sizes of goods can be handled by the trains.

29. With the mushrooming of political parties, it has now become difficult in the Indian political scenario, for any particular party to garner majority of seats to form the government.

In such a case, several political parties with almost similar agenda come together to form a government and if voted to power, all such parties as a coalition form the government.

It is true that presently political scene is dominated by many political parties. Many National and Regional Political parties are working at local level and regional level. If we take this concept in positive sense we will find out the following conclusions

- i. Many political parties give chance of popular participation
- ii. Many political parties give choice to the people
- iii. Give a chance for equal representation to everyone
- iv. His system has strengthens the federal system and democracy of the country.
- v. The politicians do manage these coalitions by giving proportional representation to all emerging political parties and their members

30. Democracy is not considered simply a rule of the majority due to the following reasons:

- i. In an ideal democratic set-up, the majority always needs to work together with the minority, so that governments represent the general view of all the citizens on an equal footing.
- ii. Majority and minority opinions are not deemed to be permanent.
- iii. The rule by the majority does not necessarily become the rule by the majority community in terms of race, religion, linguistic groups, etc.
- iv. Rule by majority means that different persons and groups may and can form a majority. in case of every decision and election.
- v. Democracy remains the ideal democracy only when every citizen of a country has a chance of being the majority at some point in time.
- vi. If someone is barred from being in majority on the basis of birth, i.e. on the basis

of caste and religion then the democratic rules are not applicable for that person or group.

31. Multinational corporations or companies which have set-up production in more than one country. MNCs set-up production worldwide where cheap labour is available, markets are near and government policies look after their interests.

Importance of MNCs:

- i. MNCs by spreading the production, generate employment opportunities in underdeveloped/less developed countries.
- ii. They boost the economy of source countries.
- iii. Several new developments like the diversification of production activities, adoption of global marketing strategies with an emphasis on creating a uniform brand image, and recruitment of top management personnel from across the globe indicate beyond doubt full globalisation of MNCs.
- iv. MNCs have contributed a lot in the growth of developed countries and both have progressed side by side. This has been an evolutionary development and, therefore, there are no strong institutions, including legislating bodies, regulatory agencies, the judicial system, and consumer societies, to check and maintain the balance from within.
- v. MNCs also encourage local producers and manufacturers to make more quality products that create fair competition in the market. This competition gives more choices to consumers to opt for the best products at reasonable prices.
- vi. So MNCs can have an enormous effect on the countries they do business in, especially if those countries are small and/or poor.

OR

Globalisation and greater competition among producers-both local and foreign, have been of advantage to consumers in the following ways:

- i. Companies have invested in new technology to raise their production quality to compete with the MNCs, thus, ensuring that consumers get better quality products and derive maximum satisfaction.
- ii. Indian companies have collaborated with MNCs to produce more functional and advanced products, thus, benefit the consumers.
- iii. The consumer can enjoy improved quality at lower prices for several products.

This has led to a higher standard of living

- iv. Due to competition, the prices of various products had come down.
- v. The economically well off section of people in urban areas got much of the benefits of globalisation.
- vi. Consumers have more choice of goods and globalisation has given them access to imported products that were not available to them earlier.
- vii. New jobs have been created as producers need more workforce to increase their production so that they remain in the competition.

Section E

32. a. A. Nagpur
B. Kheda
- b.

