

CBSE Class 10 Social Science
Sample Paper 07 (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 is not true regarding the Gandhi-Irwin Pact of 1931?
 - a. The British government agreed to grant independence
 - b. The British government agreed to release the political prisoners
 - c. Gandhiji consented to participate in a Round Table Conference
 - d. Mahatma Gandhiji decided to call off the Civil Disobedience Movement
2. Ideology is the system of ideas reflecting a particular _____ vision. Choose the correct one.
 - i. Social

- ii. Political
 - iii. Economical
 - a. iii and i
 - b. i , ii and iii
 - c. i and ii
 - d. ii and iii
3. Which one of the following statements is not the basic concept of 'Satyagraha'?
- a. Emphasis on enduring the British dominance
 - b. Emphasis on non-violence
 - c. Emphasis on the power of truth
 - d. Emphasis on the need to restrain oneself
4. Fill in the blanks:
The first jute mill was set up near Kolkata in 1859 at _____.

OR

- The key to the success of the IT industry in India is due to the growth in _____ and _____.
5. Which of the following is the effect of liberalization and foreign direct investment on the iron and steel industry of India?
- a. High costs and limited availability of coking coal
 - b. Irregular supply of energy
 - c. Boost to the industry
 - d. Agricultural development
6. What is the full form of STPI?
- a. Software Transport Parks of India
 - b. Software Technology Production of India
 - c. Steel Technology Parks of India
 - d. Software Technology Parks of India
7. In which state overgrazing is the main reason of land degradation in India?
8. Which of the following developments usually follows industrial activity?
- a. Mining
 - b. Agriculture
 - c. Urbanization

d. Electrification

9. Which community has increased the feeling of alienation in Sri Lanka?
- a. Indian Tamils
 - b. Sri Lankan Tamils
 - c. Sinhals
 - d. Christians
10. When did Belgium gain independence?

OR

Name countries with which Belgium has borders?

11. Which subjects are included in the State list?

OR

Which of the forms of government has two or more levels of government?

12. Geetika is 28 years of age, has 65 kg of body weight and is 1.4 meters tall. She went to a dietician to know if she is under-nourished or over-weight. Using a particular formula, the dietician advised her to avoid over-eating because she is overweight. Which formula is being used by the dietician and what is the term called?
- a. $\text{Height} / (\text{Weight})^2$, Body Mass Index
 - b. $\text{Weight} / (\text{Height})^2$, Body Mass Index
 - c. $\text{Height} / (\text{Weight})^2$, Mass Body Index
 - d. $\text{Weight} / (\text{Height})^2$, Body Weight Index
13. Village Palampur is situated about 10 kilometres west of Surat. In a village, males of families work as labourers while the females are responsible for household jobs. Due to a lack of income, a collective group was formed by 15 women. Each member of the group deposits Rs. 100 as savings every month. Members can take small loans from the group itself to meet their needs. The group charges interest on these loans but this is still less than what the moneylender charges. The group help women to become financially self-reliant, the regular meetings of the group provide a platform to discuss and act on a variety of social issues such as health, nutrition, domestic violence, etc. Name the group formed by 15 women.

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

OR

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

- 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. Why Kerala has a low infant mortality rate?

- a. It has proper infrastructure
- b. It has adequate provision of basic health and educational facilities
- c. It has poor net attendance ratio
- d. It has good climate condition

16. Assertion (A): Workers are exploited in the organised sector.

Reason (R): The organised sector strictly follows government rules and regulations like the Factories Act, Minimum Wages Act, Industrial Disputes Act, etc.

- 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. How was the Rowlatt Act opposed by the people in India? Explain with examples.
- 18. What changes were brought due to Napoleon's reforms and code? What were the reactions to these changes?

OR

List any three features of the Civil Code of 1804 usually known as the Napoleonic Code.

- 19. What are the three stages of resource planning in India?
- 20. State one prudential reason and one moral reason for power sharing from the Indian context.

OR

What made the Sri Lankan Tamils feel alienated?

- 21. Explain the different types of objects used as money before the introduction of coins?
- 22. Why does Kerala have a better human development ranking than Maharashtra in spite of lower per capita income?

Section C

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

Emboldened with the success, Gandhiji in 1919 decided to launch a nationwide satyagraha against the proposed Rowlatt Act (1919). This Act had been hurriedly passed through the Imperial Legislative Council despite the united opposition of the Indian members. It gave the government enormous powers to repress political activities and allowed the detention of political prisoners without trial for two years. Mahatma Gandhi wanted non-violent civil disobedience against such unjust laws, which would start with a hartal on 6 April. Alarmed by the popular upsurge, local leaders were picked up from Amritsar, and Mahatma Gandhi was barred from entering Delhi. On 10th April, the police in Amritsar fired upon a peaceful procession, provoking widespread attacks on banks, post offices and railway stations. Martial law was imposed and General Dyer took

command. On 13th April the infamous Jallianwalla Bagh incident took place. On that day a large crowd gathered in the enclosed ground of Jallianwalla Bagh. Some came to protest against the government's new repressive measures. Others had come to attend the annual Baisakhi fair. Dyer entered the area, blocked the exit points, and opened fire on the crowd, killing hundreds. As the news of Jallianwalla Bagh spread, crowds took to the streets in many north Indian towns. There were strikes, clashes with the police and attacks on government buildings. Seeing violence spread, Mahatma Gandhi called off the movement. While the Rowlatt satyagraha had been a widespread movement, it was still limited mostly to cities and towns. Mahatma Gandhi now felt the need to launch a more broad-based movement in India.

Answer the following MCQs by choosing the most appropriate option:

- i. What was Mahatma Gandhi's reaction to the Rowlatt Act?
 - a. Launch Civil Disobedience Movement
 - b. Launch Non-Cooperation Movement
 - c. Launch a nationwide Satyagraha
 - d. Fast unto death
- ii. Mahatma Gandhi decided to call off Rowlatt Satyagraha because of _____.
 - a. Spread of Hindu-Muslim disunity
 - b. Spread of violence
 - c. Spread of epidemic
 - d. All of these
- iii. Which of the following is incorrect with regards to the "Jallianwalla Bagh incident"?
 - a. Martial law was proclaimed by Dyer.
 - b. People came to favour the government's repressive measures.
 - c. The incident took place on 13th April 1919.
 - d. Dyer ordered troops to shoot peaceful people.
- iv. Identify the limitation of Rowlatt Satyagrah.
 - a. Hurriedly passed through the Imperial Legislative Council.
 - b. No Indian members.
 - c. Limited in cities and towns.
 - d. All of these

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

Tea: Tea cultivation is an example of plantation agriculture. It is also an important

beverage crop introduced in India initiative by the British. Today, most of the tea plantations are owned by Indians. The tea plant grows well in tropical and sub-tropical climates endowed with deep and fertile well-drained soil, rich in humus and organic matter. Tea bushes require a warm and moist frost-free climate all through the year. Frequent showers evenly distributed over the year ensure continuous growth of tender leaves. Tea is a labor-intensive industry. It requires abundant, cheap and skilled labour. Tea is processed within the tea garden to restore its freshness. Major tea-producing states are Assam, hills of Darjeeling and Jalpaiguri districts, West Bengal, Tamil Nadu and Kerala. Apart from these, Himachal Pradesh, Uttarakhand, Meghalaya, Andhra Pradesh and Tripura are also tea-producing states in the country. In 2016 India was the second-largest producer of tea after China.

Coffee: Indian coffee is known in the world for its good quality. The Arabica variety initially brought from Yemen is produced in the country. This variety is in great demand all over the world. Initially, its cultivation was introduced on the Baba Budan Hills and even today its cultivation is confined to the Nilgiri in Karnataka, Kerala and Tamil Nadu.

Answer the following MCQs by choosing the most appropriate option:

- i. What is common between Tea and Coffee?
 - a. They are beverages
 - b. They are plantation crop
 - c. They grow in the hilly region
 - d. All of these
- ii. Which of the following conditions can spoil tea crops?
 - a. Frequent rains widespread throughout the year
 - b. Clayey soil which has a high water-holding capacity
 - c. Deep fertile well-drained soil
 - d. Warm, moist and frost-free climate
- iii. India competes with _____ for its _____ of tea.
 - a. China, consumption
 - b. Yemen, production
 - c. China, production
 - d. Yemen, consumption
- iv. Taking a hint from the given picture identify what are these women engaged in?



- a. Sowing the tea and coffee seeds
- b. Plucking coffee beans
- c. Pruning tea bushes
- d. Plucking tea leaves

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

There are two or more levels (or tiers) of government in federalism. Different tiers of government govern the same citizens, but each tier has its own jurisdiction in specific matters of legislation, taxation and administration. The jurisdictions of the respective levels or tiers of government are specified in the constitution. So the existence and authority of each tier of government is constitutionally guaranteed. The fundamental provisions of the constitution cannot be unilaterally changed by one level of government. Such changes require the consent of both the levels of government. Courts have the power to interpret the constitution and the powers of different levels of government. The highest court acts as an umpire if disputes arise between different levels of government in the exercise of their respective powers. Sources of revenue for each level of government are clearly specified to ensure its financial autonomy. The federal system thus has dual objectives: to safeguard and promote the unity of the country, while at the same time accommodate regional diversity. Therefore, two aspects are crucial for the institutions and practice of federalism. (i) Governments at different levels should agree to some rules of power-sharing. (ii) They should also trust that each would abide by its part of the agreement. An ideal federal system has both aspects: mutual trust and agreement to live together.

Answer the following MCQs by choosing the most appropriate option:

- i. "The **jurisdictions** of the respective levels or tiers of government are specified in the

constitution." Define the underlined word.

- a. The area over which someone has economic authority.
 - b. The area over which someone has political authority.
 - c. The area over which someone has legal authority.
 - d. The area over which someone has executive authority.
- ii. Which of the following is incorrect regarding Federalism?
- a. Two or more level of government
 - b. Different citizens, the same jurisdiction
 - c. Superiority of the Constitution
 - d. Rigid Constitution
- iii. What is true regarding sources of revenue in a federal system?
- a. States have no financial powers or independent sources of revenue.
 - b. States are dependent on revenue or funds from the central government.
 - c. Sources of revenue for each level of government are clearly specified to ensure its financial autonomy.
 - d. States have no financial autonomy.
- iv. The given extract throws light on _____.
- a. Comparison of Federal and Unitary government
 - b. Features of Federalism
 - c. The linguistic diversity of India
 - d. All of these

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

In India, about 60 percent of the population belongs to the age group 5-29 years. Out of this, about 51 percent are attending educational institutions. The rest are not— they may be at home or many of them may be working as child labourers. If these children are to attend schools, we will require more buildings, more teachers and other staff. A study conducted by the erstwhile Planning Commission (now known as NITI Aayog) estimates that nearly 20 lakh jobs can be created in the education sector alone. Similarly, if we are to improve the health situation, we need many more doctors, nurses, health workers etc. to work in rural areas. These are some ways by which jobs would be created and we would also be able to address the important aspects of development. Every state or region has the potential for increasing the income and employment for people in that area. It could be tourism, or regional craft industry, or new services like IT. Some of these would

require proper planning and support from the government. For example, the same study by the Planning Commission says that if tourism as a sector is improved, every year we can give additional employment to more than 35 lakh people. We must realise that some of the suggestions would take a long time to implement. For the short-term, we need some quick measures. Recognising this, the central government in India made a law implementing the Right to Work in about 625 districts of India. It is called Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act 2005 (MGNREGA 2005). Under MGNREGA 2005, all those who are able to, and are in need of, work in rural areas are guaranteed 100 days of employment in a year by the government. If the government fails in its duty to provide employment, it will give unemployment allowances to the people. The types of work that would in the future help to increase the production from land will be given preference under the Act.

Answer the following MCQs by choosing the most appropriate option:

- i. MGNREGA, 2005 is referred to as 'Right to work'. Why do you think MGNREGA 2005 is referred to as 'Right to work'?
 - a. Because it guarantees health provisions
 - b. Because it guarantees unemployment
 - c. Because it guarantees employment
 - d. All of the given
- ii. Which of the following statements is irrelevant for MGNREGA?
 - a. It is an employment-oriented programme.
 - b. The government provides a loan to artisans of handicraft and handloom cottage industries at a low rate of interest.
 - c. The government provides employment to one person per family for a minimum of 100 days.
 - d. It is called Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act.
- iii. The person who demands _____ would be provided employment and in case it is not available then the person will be paid _____.
 - a. loan, unemployment allowance
 - b. unemployment allowance, job
 - c. job, unemployment allowance
 - d. unemployment allowance, loan

- iv. Which organisation chalks out programmes to tackle unemployment and related problems in addition to its major task of planning the economy of the nation?
- Planning Commission
 - National Informatics centre
 - Ministry of AYUSH
 - Both a and c

Section D

27. Analyse the measures and practices introduced by the French revolutionaries to create a sense of collective identity amongst the French people.

OR

Explain the term conservatism. Explain with special reference to Europe.

28. Explain with examples the conditions responsible for uneven distribution pattern of the railway network in India.

OR

Explain the features of any five eastern ports of India.

29. What are the characteristics of a political party?
30. There are increasing inequalities in the economic scenario. Why?
31. "WTO is not making rules fairly". Explain the term with an example.

OR

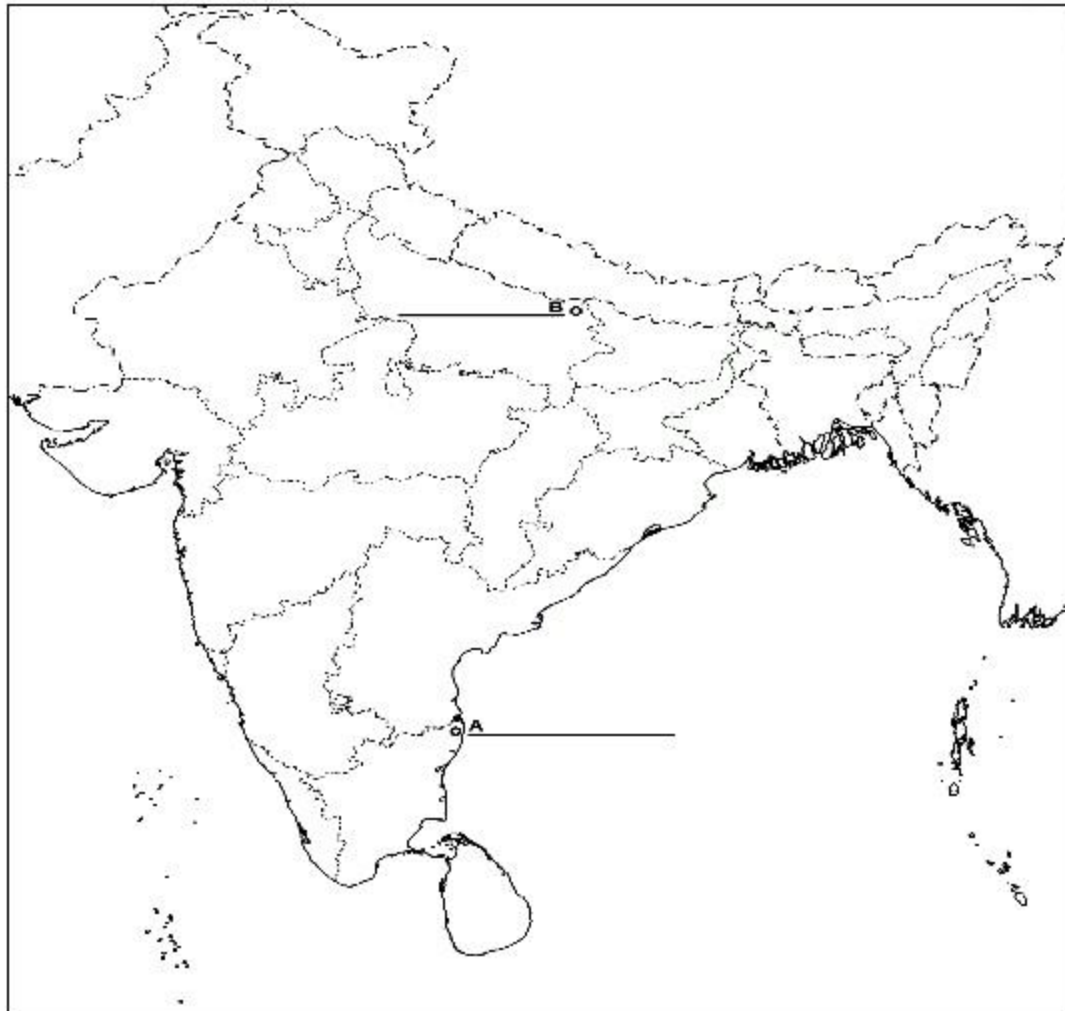
Explain the relation between liberalisation of foreign trade and trade barriers.

Section E

32. a. Two places A and B have been marked on the given outline map of India. Identify them and write their correct names on the lines drawn near them (anyone)
- The place where Indian National Congress session was held in 1927
 - The place associated with Calling off the Non-Cooperation Movement
- b. On the same outline map of India locate and label any four of the following with suitable Symbols. (any two)
- Tuticorin - Major Sea Port

- ii. Bengaluru - Software Technology Park
- iii. Vijaynagar - Iron and Steel industry
- iv. Kakrapara- Nuclear Power Plant
- v. Chattrapati Shivaji International Airport

INDIA – POLITICAL



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Solution

Section A

1. (a) The British government agreed to grant independence

Explanation: As per Gandhi-Irwin Pact, Gandhiji consented to participate in a Round Table Conference in London and the government agreed to release the political prisoners. In December 1931, Gandhiji went to London for the conference, but the negotiations broke down and he returned disappointed.

2. (c) i and ii

Explanation: Ideology - System of ideas reflecting a particular social and political vision.

3. (a) Emphasis on enduring the British dominance

Explanation: The idea of satyagraha emphasized the power of truth and the need to search for truth. It suggested that if the cause was true, if the struggle was against injustice, then physical force was not necessary to fight the oppressor. Without seeking vengeance or being aggressive, a satyagrahi could win the battle through nonviolence. This could be done by appealing to the conscience of the oppressor.

4. 1. Rishra

OR

Hardware, Software

5. (c) Boost to the industry

Explanation: Liberalisation and Foreign Direct Investment have given a boost to the industry with the efforts of private entrepreneurs. The increased interest shown by such companies has led to a growth in the steel industry of India. India is expected to emerge as a strong force in the global steel market in the coming years.

6. (d) Software Technology Parks of India

Explanation: By 2010-11 (STPI) Software Technology Parks of India have come up across 46 locations at different centres of India. The major industry concentration is at Bengaluru.

7. In Gujarat overgrazing is the main reason of land degradation in India.

8. (c) Urbanization

Explanation: After an industrial activity starts, urbanisation follows. Sometimes, industries are located in or near the cities. Industrialisation leads to urbanization by creating economic growth and job opportunities that draw people to cities. Urbanization typically begins when a factory or multiple factories are established within a region, thus creating a high demand for factory labour. Thus, industrialisation and urbanisation go hand in hand.

9. (b) Sri Lankan Tamils

Explanation: All these government measures, coming one after the other, gradually increased the feeling of alienation among the Sri Lankan Tamils. They felt that none of the major political parties led by the Buddhist Sinhala leaders was sensitive to their language and culture.

10. Belgium gained independence in 1830.

OR

Belgium shares borders with France, Netherlands, Germany and Luxembourg.

11. Agriculture, police, public health, land are included in the state list.

OR

A government which has two or more levels of government is called a federal government.

12. (b) $\text{Weight} / (\text{Height})^2$, Body Mass Index

Explanation: Body Mass Index is the ratio of the height and weight of a person. It is a major indicator of the health of a person.

If $\text{BMI} < 18.5$, then person is undernourished.

If $\text{BMI} > 25$, then person is overweight.

Given case:

Her BMI is 33.16.

She is over weight

Because her BMI is more than 25.

13. (d) Self Help Group

Explanation: A typical SHG has 15-20 members, usually belonging to one neighbourhood,

who meet and save regularly. Saving per member varies from Rs 25 to Rs 100 or more, depending on the ability of the people to save.

OR

(d) 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. (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) It has adequate provision of basic health and educational facilities

Explanation: Kerala has low IMR because it has a very high literacy rate and literate people take care of their children better as compared to illiterate. Literate people also have high earning capacity so they can afford basic necessities for their children. In short, we can say that Kerala has low IMR because it mainly concentrates on human resource development.

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

Explanation: Assertion is INCORRECT but, reason is CORRECT. (Explanation: Workers are not exploited in the organised sector because the organised sector strictly follows government rules and regulations like the Factories Act, Minimum Wages Act, Industrial Disputes Act, etc.)

Section B

17. The Rowlatt Act of 1919 was opposed by the people of India in the following manner:

- i. Gandhi began non-violent civil disobedience with a hartal on 6 April.
- ii. Rallies were organized in various cities.
- iii. Workers of the 12 railway workshops went on strike and shops were closed.
- iv. The two renowned leaders of the Congress, Dr. Satya Pal, and Dr. Saifuddin Kithlew were arrested on 10th April.
- v. On 13th April, a public meeting was held at Jallianwala Bagh in a small park enclosed by buildings on all sides to protest against the arrest. General Dyer ordered his troops to open fire on the innocent civilians who had gathered from the city of Amritsar and

outside to attend a peaceful meeting.

18. Napoleon introduced the following changes in order to make the administrative system in Europe much more efficient.
 - i. By the Civil Code of 1804, also known as the Napoleonic Code, all such privileges that were based on birth were done away with.
 - ii. There was a much more efficient administrative system.
 - iii. The Right to Property was secured.
 - iv. The administrative divisions were simplified.
 - v. The feudal system was abolished.
 - vi. The peasants were freed from serfdom and dues.
 - vii. Guild restrictions were removed in the towns as well.
 - viii. There was improved transport and communication.
 - ix. Peasants, artisans, workers and new businessmen enjoyed new-found freedom uniform laws, standardised weights and the measures facilitated the movement of goods and capital from one region to another.

Reactions to these changes: Businessmen and small scale producers of goods, in particular, began to realise.

OR

Napoleon incorporated revolutionary principles in the administrative field to make the whole system more rational and effective. His civil code of 1804 was known as Napoleonic Code.

- i. It did away with all the privileges based on birth.
 - ii. It established equality before the law and secured the right to property.
 - iii. It simplified administrative divisions and abolished feudal system. It freed peasants from serfdom and manorial duties.
 - iv. Peasants, artisans, workers and new businessmen found new-found freedom as guild restrictions were removed in towns also.
19.
 - i. Identification and inventory of resources across the regions of the country. This involves surveying, mapping and qualitative and quantitative estimation and measurement of the resources.
 - ii. Evolving a planning structure endowed with appropriate technology, skill and

institutional set up for implementing resource development plans.

- iii. Matching the resource development plans with overall national development plans.
20. The **Prudential Reason** for power sharing is the precautionary measure. This reason for power sharing helps to reduce the possibility of conflict between social groups. Reserved Constituencies for minorities and women in Assemblies and Parliament is the best examples of prudential reason of power sharing in India. The **Moral Reason** of power sharing is the very spirit of democracy. Here, people have a right to be consulted on how they are to be governed. Decentralisation of powers in India is the best example of moral reason of power sharing.

OR

Sri Lankan Tamils felt alienated because of the following reasons:

- i. The government adopted a majoritarian measure to establish Sinhala Supremacy. The Act passed in 1956, introduced by Sinhalese Government to recognise Sinhala as the only official language made the Sri Lankan Tamils feel alienated.
 - ii. The governments followed preferential politics that favoured Sinhala applicants for university positions and government jobs.
 - iii. A new Constitution stipulated that the state shall protect and foster Buddhism.
 - iv. They felt that none of the major political parties led by the Buddhist Sinhalese was sensitive to their language and culture. They also felt that the constitution and government policies denied them equal political rights.
 - v. Thus, they realized that the government had discriminated against them in getting jobs and other opportunities by ignoring their interests. As a result, the relations between the Sinhala and Tamil communities strained overtime and it soon turned into a Civil War.
21. Before the introduction of coins, people used the things related to their domestic life. For example in this era people used grains and cattle as money. People use milk , cotton and crops to conduct business, There after came the use of metallic coins-gold, silver, copper coins- a phase which continued well into the last century.
22. **Kerala has lower per capita income but better human development ranking than Maharashtra because of many factors as:**
- i. Kerala has the highest literacy rate in the country.
 - ii. The Infant Mortality Rate of Kerala (12) is much less than that of Maharashtra (25).

Net Attendance Ratio of Kerala (94) is also higher than that of Maharashtra (82).

iii. Kerala has better health and educational infrastructure than Maharashtra.

Section C

23. i. (c) Launch a nationwide Satyagraha
ii. (b) Spread of violence
iii. (b) People came to favour the government's repressive measures. [Explanation: On that day a large crowd gathered in the enclosed ground of Jallianwalla Bagh. People came to protest against the government's new repressive measures.]
iv. (c) Limited in cities and towns.
24. i. (d) All of these
ii. (b) Clayey soil which has a high water-holding capacity
iii. (c) China, production
iv. (d) Plucking tea leaves
25. i. (c) The area over which someone has legal authority.
ii. (b) Different citizens, same jurisdiction. [Explanation: Same citizens, separate jurisdiction: Different tiers of government govern the same citizens, but each tier has its own jurisdiction in specific matters of legislation, taxation and administration. The jurisdictions of the respective levels or tiers of government are specified in the constitution.]
iii. (c) Sources of revenue for each level of government are clearly specified to ensure its financial autonomy.
iv. (b) Features of Federalism
26. i. (c) Because it guarantees employment
ii. (b) The government provides loans to artisans of handicraft and handloom cottage industries at a low rate of interest.
iii. (c) job, unemployment allowance
iv. (a) Planning Commission

Section D

27. The French revolutionaries introduced various measures and practices that created a sense of collective identity among the French people:
- i. They introduced the ideas of La Patrie (the fatherland) and Le Citoyen (the citizen) emphasizing the concept of a united community enjoying equal rights under a Constitution.

- ii. They choose a new French flag, the tricolour, to replace the Royal Standard.
- iii. Estates General was elected by the body of active citizens and renamed the National Assembly.
- iv. New hymns were composed and martyrs commemorated all in the name of the nation.
- v. A centralised system of administration was introduced, uniform laws were made for all citizens.
- vi. French language was spoken and written and became a common language in Paris.

OR

Meaning of Conservatism:

Conservatism is a political philosophy that stressed the importance of tradition, established institutions and customs and preferred gradual development to quick change. Conservatives believed in traditional and cultural values. They were the people who supported monarchy and nobility. They believed that the privileges of the monarchy and nobility should exist. After the French Revolution, they contended that gradual changes should be brought in society.

European Conservatism:

The European government adopted the idea of conservatism after the defeat of Napoleon Bonaparte in 1815. Conservatives were people who believed that established, traditional institutions of state and society like the monarchy church, social hierarchies, property and the family should be preserved.

Change in Ideas of Conservatism:

The basic ideas of conservatism were changed after the rule of Napoleon. Most conservatives did not want to return to the society of pre-revolutionary days. They realised the changes initiated by Napoleon strengthened the traditional institutions like the monarchy in reality. They understood that a modern army, an efficient bureaucracy, a dynamic economy, the abolition of feudalism and serfdom could strengthen the autocratic monarchies in Europe. Thus, the conservatives of that time accepted the changes which were in favour of their interests.

28. **The distribution pattern of the Railway network in India is uneven due to the**

following conditions:

- i. The northern plains with their vast level of land, high population density and rich agricultural resources provide the most favourable condition for the growth of the railway.
- ii. Railway tracks are laid through low hills, gaps or tunnels in the hilly terrains of the peninsular region.
- iii. Due to high relief, sparse population and lack of economic opportunities the Himalayan mountainous regions are unfavourable for the construction of railway lines.
- iv. It was difficult to lay railway lines on the sandy plains of western Rajasthan, swamps of Gujarat, forested tracks of Madhya Pradesh, Chhattisgarh, Odisha and Jharkhand.
- v. The contiguous stretch of Sahyadri could be crossed only through gaps or passes (Ghats).
- vi. The development of the Konkan railway along the west coast has facilitated the movement of passengers and goods.

OR

Five major eastern ports of India are:

- i. Tuticorin Port: Tuticorin in Tamil Nadu is located at the extreme south-eastern end of the country. It has a natural harbour and a rich hinterland. It handles cargoes to Sri Lanka and Maldives.
 - ii. Chennai Port: Chennai is the one of the oldest ports of Tamil Nadu and has an artificial harbour. It ranks next to Mumbai, in terms of volume of trade and cargo.
 - iii. Vishakhapatnam Port: Vishakhapatnam is the deepest, landlocked and protected port on the east coast.
 - iv. Paradip Port: Paradip port is located in Odisha. It is mainly developed to export iron ore.
 - v. Kolkata Port: Kolkata is a major inland riverine and a tidal port. This port serves a very large and rich hinterland of Ganga- Brahmaputra basin.
29. Characteristics of a political party are:
- i. Political parties are groups of well organized like-minded people with the same views and opinions.
 - ii. The members of the political party agree to policies and programmes to be

implemented for the benefit of society with a view to promoting collective good.

- iii. Every political party has one common aim and that is to attain power in one way or another. For this, they contest elections and try to win them. If they single-handedly are unable to win a majority, they make an alliance with other parties to form a coalition government.
 - iv. Political parties try to persuade people that their policies are better than those of other parties.
 - v. Political parties are a part of society and thus involve partnership.
 - vi. A political party runs with the help of its leaders, active members and supporters.
 - vii. A party is generally known by what it stands for the policies it supports and the interests it upholds.
30. i. The economic development of a country depends on several factors like the country's population size, global situation, cooperation from other countries, economic priorities adopted by the country, etc.
- ii. India achieved in the area of political equality but could not be achieved in the economic field.
 - iii. In India, a small number of ultra-rich people enjoy a highly disproportionate share of wealth and income.
 - iv. The share of their wealth in the total income of the country has been increasing. Those at the bottom of the society have very little to depend upon. Their incomes have been declining.
 - v. Sometimes, the people of the bottom level, find it difficult to meet their basic needs of life, like food, clothing, house, education and health.
 - vi. The democratically elected government does not appear to be as keen to solve the question of poverty as people expect from them.
 - vii. The policies and their applications are taken by the different governments of India to alleviate poverty are not adequate. Thus in actual life, democratic governments in India are unable to reduce economic inequalities.
- Thus, it can be concluded that there are increasing inequalities in the economic scenario.
31. a. World Trade Organisation is one such organization whose aim is to liberalize international trade.
- b. WTO is supposed to allow free trade for all, in practice, it is seen that the developed countries have unfairly retained trade barriers.

- c. On the other hand WTO rules have forced the developing countries to remove trade barriers and subsidy.
- d. For Example: The farmers of US receive massive sums of money from the US government for production and for exports to other countries. Due to this massive money that they receive, US farmers can sell the farm products at abnormally lower prices. Developed countries have reduced trade barriers as per WTO but the governments of developed countries have ignored the rules of WTO. These examples clarify "WTO is not making rules fairly".

OR

The following points state the relation of liberalisation of foreign trade and trade barriers:

- i. The liberalisation of foreign trade refers to removing barriers or restrictions set by the government. Trade barriers, on the other hand, implies restrictions imposed by the government on trade.
- ii. Governments can use trade barriers to increase/decrease foreign trade and to decide what kinds of goods and how much of each should come into the country. But liberalisation does not permit the government to make decisions in trading. Businesses are allowed to make decisions freely about what they wish to import or export.
- iii. Trade barriers aim to protect domestic producers from foreign competition. While in the case of liberalisation the government wants to improve the performance of domestic producers.
- iv. Trade barriers refer to the laws, institutions or practices which make trade between countries more difficult or expensive than trade within countries. For example, tax on imports, limitation on imported goods i.e. quotas, etc. While removing such barriers or restrictions set by the government is called liberalisation of trade. In this way, liberalisation makes trading flexible and easy.
- v. Increased competition from abroad as a result of trade liberalization creates an incentive for greater efficiency and cheaper production by domestic firms which is not possible with trade barriers.

Section E

B. Chauri Chaura

