

CBSE Class 10 Social Science
Sample Paper 08 (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. The concept of Non-Cooperation was turned into a movement through the
 - a. surrender of government awarded titles
 - b. boycott of civil services, army, police, courts and legislative councils
 - c. all of these
 - d. boycott of foreign goods and schools
2. What major issue was criticised by the liberal nationalists?
 - a. Efficient bureaucracy
 - b. Censorship laws to control the press

- c. A modern arm
 - d. Preservation of the Church
3. Which of the following was not a part of Gandhiji's satyagraha?
- a. Not a weapon of the weak but a weapon which forced the adversary to accept the truth without violence
 - b. Emphasis on the power of truth and search for truth
 - c. Satyagraha as a pure soul-force
 - d. A physical force which sought destruction of the enemy
4. Fill in the blanks:
Many industries tend to come together to make use of the advantages offered by the urban centers known as _____.

OR

Full form of BPO is _____.

5. Textile industry is an example of:
- a. Mineral based industry
 - b. Co-operative sector industry
 - c. Agro-based industry
 - d. Marine based industry
6. Which country has the largest installed capacity of spindles in the world?
- a. Japan
 - b. Philippines
 - c. India
 - d. China
7. Under which category of soil will Bangar be classified?
8. The cement industry has strategically located plants in Gujarat that have suitable access to the market in the _____.
- a. Japan
 - b. Gulf countries
 - c. Germany
 - d. China
9. In India, the government at the provincial or regional level are called:
- a. Union Government

- b. Central Government
- c. Democratic Government
- d. State Government

10. Which factor is responsible for increasing the feeling of alienation among the Sri Lankan, Tamils?

OR

Who elects the community government in Belgium?

11. Which groups of countries are an example of holding together federation?

OR

Which Indian state has its own Constitution?

12. More days of work and better wages; local school is able to provide quality education for their children; there is no social discrimination and they too can become leaders in the village. The above Developmental Goals falls under which category of person?

- a. An adivasi from Narmada valley
- b. Landless rural labourers
- c. Prosperous farmers from Punjab
- d. Farmers who depend only on rain for growing crops

13. Avinash went to a stationery shop to buy books and pens. He bought 5 books and 2 pens amounting to Rs. 100 in total. Avinash handed Rs. 100 note to shopkeeper but shopkeeper refused to accept the payment. Avinash told the shopkeeper that he cannot refuse the payment made by him. After reading the above case state why one cannot refuse a payment made in rupees in India?

- a. The law legalises the use of rupee as a medium of Store of Value
- b. The law legalises the use of rupee as a medium of credit arrangements
- c. The law legalises the use of rupee as a medium of Barter exchange
- d. The law legalises the use of rupee as a medium of payment

OR

It is a festival season two months from now and the shoe manufacturer, Rahim, has received an order from a large trader in town for 3,000 pairs of shoes to be delivered in a

month's time. To complete production on time, Rahim has to hire a few more workers for stitching and pasting work. He has to purchase raw materials. To meet these expenses, Rahim obtains loans from two sources. First, he asks the leather supplier to supply leather now and promises to pay him later. Second, he obtains a loan in cash from the large trader as an advance payment for 1000 pairs of shoes with a promise to deliver the whole order by the end of the month. At the end of the month, Rahim is able to deliver the order, make a good profit, and repay the money that he had borrowed. Which situation best describes the above case?

- a. Demand Draft facility
- b. Cheque facility of Bank
- c. Credit Situation
- d. Activities of Self Help Groups

14. Amrita is a government teacher and belongs to a rich urban household whereas Rani - A Dalit, works as a helper on a construction site and comes from a poor rural household. Both have a crisis at home and wish to take a loan. Amrita got the loan from easily as compared to Rani. Why is Rani not able to get the loan? Tick the most appropriate reason.
- a. Because Rani is uneducated.
 - b. Because Rani is engaged in informal sector.
 - c. Because Rani is from an untouchable caste, Dalits.
 - d. Because Rani is poor.
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 service sector is gaining more importance in the global economy.
Reason (R): As income levels decrease, certain sections of people start demanding many more services like private schools, and hospitals, eating outlets, tourism, etc.
- a. Assertion is CORRECT but, reason is INCORRECT.
 - b. Assertion is INCORRECT but, reason is CORRECT.
 - c. Both assertion and reason are CORRECT and reason is the CORRECT explanation of the assertion.

- d. Both assertion and reason are CORRECT but, reason is NOT THE CORRECT explanation of the assertion.

Section B

17. Why did Gandhiji launch the Civil Disobedience Movement? Explain any four reasons.
18. What were the effects of revolutionary upheaval in France in 1830?

OR

The consumer redressal process is becoming cumbersome, expensive and time-consuming. Explain any three ways to solve this problem.

19. What is Agenda 21? List its two principles.
20. Write down the features of Vertical division of power sharing.

OR

What was the series of majoritarian measures adopted by the Sri Lankan Government?

21. "The credit activities of the informal sector should be discouraged." Support the statement with arguments.
22. Which three efforts should be made by any country to improve its HDI?

Section C

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

Mahatma Gandhi returned to India in January 1915. He had come from South Africa where he had successfully fought the racist regime with a novel method of mass agitation, which he called satyagraha. The idea of satyagraha emphasised 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 the 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. People – including the oppressors – had to be persuaded to see the truth, instead of being forced to accept truth through the use of violence. By this struggle, the truth was bound to ultimately triumph. Mahatma Gandhi believed that this dharma of non-violence could unite all Indians. After arriving in India, Mahatma Gandhi successfully organised satyagraha movements in various places. In 1916 he travelled to Champaran in Bihar to inspire the peasants to struggle against the oppressive plantation

system. Then in 1917, he organised a satyagraha to support the peasants of the Kheda district of Gujarat. Affected by crop failure and a plague epidemic, the peasants of Kheda could not pay the revenue, and were demanding that revenue collection be relaxed. In 1918, Mahatma Gandhi went to Ahmedabad to organise a satyagraha movement amongst cotton mill workers.

Answer the following MCQs by choosing the most appropriate option:

- i. _____ and _____ method were used by Gandhiji to fight against the Britishers.
 - a. Strike, Vengeance
 - b. Civil war, Vengeance
 - c. Non-violence, Satyagraha
 - d. None of these
- ii. Describe the Kheda Movement.
 - a. Peasants wanted better wages
 - b. Peasants wanted relaxation in revenue
 - c. Peasants wanted a 'no rent' campaign
 - d. Peasants wanted remission of rent
- iii. Which of the following is incorrect with regard to "Satyagraha"?
 - a. A novel method of mass agitation
 - b. Struggle against justice
 - c. Physical force was not necessary
 - d. Truth is bound to ultimately triumph
- iv. Which of the following **title** best describes the given extract?
 - a. Notion of Truth
 - b. Struggle for Justice
 - c. Vengeance wins
 - d. None of these

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

Globalisation is not a new phenomenon. It was there at the time of colonisation. In the nineteenth century when European traders came to India, at that time too, Indian spices were exported to different countries of the world and farmers of south India were encouraged to grow these crops. Till today it is one of the important items of export from India. During the British period, cotton belts of India attracted the British and ultimately cotton was exported to Britain as a raw material for their textile industries. Under

globalisation, particularly after 1990, the farmers in India have been exposed to new challenges. Despite being an important producer of rice, cotton, rubber, tea, coffee, jute and spices our agricultural products are not able to compete with the developed countries because of the highly subsidised agriculture in those countries. Today, Indian agriculture finds itself at the crossroads. To make agriculture successful and profitable, proper thrust should be given to the improvement of the condition of marginal and small farmers. The green revolution promised much. But today it's under controversies. It is being alleged that it has caused land degradation due to the overuse of chemicals, drying aquifers and vanishing biodiversity. The keyword today is "gene revolution", which includes genetic engineering. In fact, organic farming is much in vogue today because it is practised without factory-made chemicals such as fertilisers and pesticides. Hence, it does not affect the environment in a negative manner.

Answer the following MCQs by choosing the most appropriate option:

- i. The given extract throws light on _____.
 - a. Globalisation and Colonialisation in Agriculture
 - b. Impact of Globalisation on Agriculture
 - c. New Economic Policy pertaining to Agriculture
 - d. None of these
- ii. Which of the following has been a direct disadvantage of globalisation to the farmer?
 - a. Drying aquifers and vanishing biodiversity
 - b. Increase in global competition with the developed countries
 - c. Degradation of land due to the overuse of chemicals
 - d. All of these
- iii. The method of farming done without using any type of chemical fertilizer, urea, insecticides is known as _____.
 - a. Mixed farming
 - b. Organic farming
 - c. Sustainable farming
 - d. Inorganic farming
- iv. The keyword today is "gene revolution", which includes genetic engineering. Which of the following is recognized as genetic engineering?
 - a. Powerful supplement in inventing insecticides and pesticides
 - b. Powerful supplement in inventing biological inputs and fertilizers

- c. Powerful supplement in inventing new hybrid varieties of seeds
- d. Powerful supplement in inventing organic and inorganic farming

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

Our Constitution did not give the status of national language to any one language. Hindi was identified as the official language. But Hindi is the mother tongue of only about 40 percent of Indians. Therefore, there were many safeguards to protect other languages. Besides Hindi, there are 21 other languages recognised as Scheduled Languages by the Constitution. A candidate in an examination conducted for the Central Government positions may opt to take the examination in any of these languages. States to have their own official languages. Much of the government work takes place in the official language of the concerned State. Unlike Sri Lanka, the leaders of our country adopted a very cautious attitude in spreading the use of Hindi. According to the Constitution, the use of English for official purposes was to stop in 1965. However, many non-Hindi speaking States demanded that the use of English continue. In Tamil Nadu, this movement took a violent form. The Central Government responded by agreeing to continue the use of English along with Hindi for official purposes. Many critics think that this solution favoured the English speaking elite. The promotion of Hindi continues to be the official policy of the Government of India. Promotion does not mean that the Central Government can impose Hindi on States where people speak a different language. The flexibility shown by Indian political leaders helped our country avoid the kind of situation that Sri Lanka finds itself in.

Answer the following MCQs by choosing the most appropriate option:

- i. Here are the statements regarding the language policy followed in India. Which of the following holds true in the case of India?
 - a. The policy of accommodation has strengthened national unity.
 - b. The language-based States have divided us by making everyone conscious of their language.
 - c. The language policy has only helped to consolidate the dominance of English over all other languages.
 - d. Indian Constitution gives the status of national language to any one language.
- ii. Which language is recognised as the national language by the Constitution of India?
 - a. Hindi
 - b. English

- c. Tamil
 - d. None of these
- iii. A second test for Indian federation is the _____.
- a. Linguistic States
 - b. Language policy
 - c. Centre-State relations
 - d. Both b and c
- iv. "Official Language Act provides that English would remain the official language of the country so long as non-Hindi speaking States desire." Identify the benefit of adopting such a cautious approach?
- a. Strengthened the spirit of federalism
 - b. Helped in avoiding confrontation with non-Hindi speaking southern states
 - c. Both a and b
 - d. None of these

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

Organised sector covers those enterprises or places of work where the terms of employment are regular and therefore, people have assured work. They are registered by the government and have to follow its rules and regulations which are given in various laws such as the Factories Act, Minimum Wages Act, Payment of Gratuity Act, Shops and Establishments Act, etc. It is called organised because it has some formal processes and procedures. Some of these people may not be employed by anyone but may work on their own but they too have to register themselves with the government and follow the rules and regulations. Workers in the organised sector enjoy the security of employment. They are expected to work only a fixed number of hours. If they work more, they have to be paid overtime by the employer. They also get several other benefits from employers. They get paid leave, payment during holidays, provident fund, gratuity, etc. They are supposed to get medical benefits and, under the laws, the factory manager has to ensure facilities like drinking water and a safe working environment. When they retire, these workers get pensions as well. In contrast, the unorganised sector is characterised by small and scattered units which are largely outside the control of the government. There are rules and regulations but these are not followed. Jobs here are low-paid and often not regular. There is no provision for overtime, paid leave, holidays, leave due to sickness, etc. Employment is not secure. People can be asked to leave without any reason. When

there is less work, such as during some seasons, some people may be asked to leave. A lot also depends on the whims of the employer. This sector includes a large number of people who are employed on their own doing small jobs such as selling on the street or doing repair work. Similarly, farmers work on their own and hire labourers as and when they require.

Answer the following MCQs by choosing the most appropriate option:

- i. Look at the following examples. Which of these are unorganised sector activities?
- A. A teacher taking classes in a school
 - B. A headload worker carrying a bag of cement on his back in a market
 - C. A farmer irrigating her field
 - D. A doctor in a hospital treating a patient
 - E. A daily wage labourer working under a contractor

Options:

- a. B, D, E
 - b. A, B, E
 - c. B, C, E
 - d. A, B, C
- ii. The employers in the _____ sector refuse to follow laws that protect the labour.
- a. unorganised
 - b. organised
 - c. secondary
 - d. tertiary
- iii. Which of the following option best describes the extract?
- a. Classification of employment
 - b. Classification of unemployment
 - c. Classification of activities in the economy
 - d. Both b and c
- iv. Kamla is a worker working in the organised sector. Which of the following is applicable for Kamla?
- a. She gets a regular salary at the end of the month
 - b. She got an appointment letter stating the terms and conditions of work when she joins work
 - c. She gets a medical allowance

d. all of these

Section D

27. Who hosted 'Vienna Congress' in 1815? Analyse the main changes brought by the 'Vienna Treaty.'

OR

How did nationalism and the idea of nation-state emerge? Describe.

28. Describe some of the merits of railways and any problems being faced by the railways.

OR

What is mass communication? What are the different means of mass communication? What is the significance of mass communication in a country like India?

29. Describe the role of Political Parties in Indian democracy.

30. "Complaints are treated as a testimony to the success of democracy'. Justify this statement.

31. Explain the role of Multinational Corporations in the globalisation process.

OR

Globalisation is two-faced. Explain the statement in context of our country.

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 Peasant Satyagraha.

(b) On the same outline map of India locate and label any four of the following with suitable Symbols. (any two)

i. Marmagao - Major Sea Port

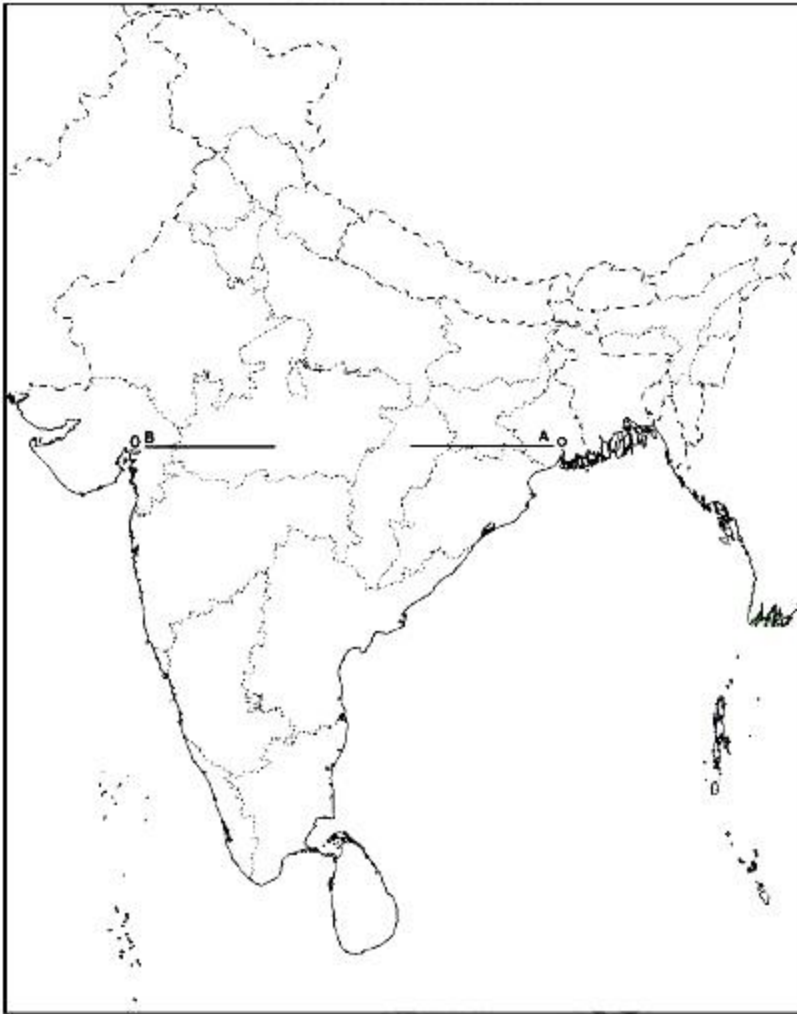
ii. Noida - Software Technology Park

iii. Durg – Iron ore mines

iv. Kalpakkam - Nuclear Power Plant

v. Rajiv Gandhi - International Airport

INDIA - POLITICAL



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Solution

Section A

1. (c) all of these

Explanation: Non-cooperation became a movement when 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.

2. (b) Censorship laws to control the press

Explanation: One of the major issues taken up by the liberal-nationalists, who criticised the new conservative order, was freedom of the press.

3. (d) A physical force which sought destruction of the enemy

Explanation: The idea of satyagraha emphasised 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. By this struggle, truth was bound to ultimately triumph. Mahatma Gandhi believed that this dharma of non-violence could unite all Indians.

4. Agglomeration Economies

OR

Business Processes Outsourcing

5. (c) Agro-based industry

Explanation: Cotton, jute, silk, woollen textiles, sugar, and edible oil, etc. industries are based on agricultural raw materials. The raw material for textile industry comes naturally either from plants or animals.

6. (d) China

Explanation: China has the largest installed capacity of spindles in the world. India has the second-largest installed capacity of spindles in the world, with 43.13 million spindles (2011-12).

7. Bangar will be classified under old alluvial soil. The Bangar soil has a higher concentration of Kanker nodules.
8. (b) Gulf countries
Explanation: The industry has strategically located plants in Gujarat that have suitable access to the market in the Gulf countries.
9. (d) State Government
Explanation: The governments at the provincial or regional level are called by different names in different countries. In India, we call them State Governments.
10. Majoritarianism is a major factor responsible for increasing the feeling of alienation among the Srilankan Tamils.

OR

People belonging to one language community-Dutch, French and German

11. India, Spain and Belgium are examples of holding together federation.

OR

Jammu and Kashmir state has its own Constitution. Many provisions of Indian Constitution are not applicable to this state.

12. (b) Landless rural labourers
Explanation: A Landless rural labourers aspires for more days of work and better wages; local school is able to provide quality education for their children; there is no social discrimination and they too can become leaders in the village.
13. (d) The law legalises the use of rupee as a medium of payment
Explanation: As per Indian law, no other individual or organisation is allowed to issue currency. Moreover, the law legalises the use of rupee as a medium of payment that cannot be refused in settling transactions in India. No individual in India can legally refuse a payment made in rupees.

OR

(c) Credit Situation

Explanation: In this case, Rahim obtains credit to meet the working capital needs of production. The credit helps him to meet the ongoing expenses of production, complete

production on time, and thereby increase his earnings. Credit therefore plays a vital and positive role in this situation.

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

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

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

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 CORRECT but, reason is INCORRECT.

Explanation: Assertion is CORRECT but, reason is INCORRECT.

Section B

17. Gandhiji launched the Civil Disobedience Movement because of the following reasons:
- On 31 January 1930, Mahatma Gandhi sent a letter to Viceroy Irwin stating eleven demands. Some of these were of general interest, others were specific demands of different classes, from industrialists to peasants.
 - Mahatma Gandhi's letter was, in a way, an ultimatum. If the demands were not fulfilled by 11 March, the letter stated, the Congress would launch a civil disobedience campaign.
 - Viceroy Irwin was unwilling to negotiate with Gandhiji.
 - Gandhiji believed that the tax on salt and the Government monopoly over salt production was the most oppressive measure taken by the British government. This law had to be removed. On 6th April, he reached Dandi, violated the salt law and manufactured salt by boiling sea water and urged the people to refuse cooperation with the British.

Hence, the Salt March marked the beginning of the Civil Disobedience Movement.

18. The effects of revolutionary upheaval in France in 1830 were as follows:

- The Bourbon dynasty which was restored in 1815 was overthrown by the liberal

revolutionaries.

- ii. Louis Philippe became the head of the constitutional monarchy that was installed.
- iii. Belgium broke away from the United Kingdom of Netherlands following an uprising in Brussels.

OR

The consumer redressal process is becoming cumbersome, expensive and time-consuming are as follows:

- i. Awareness of consumers is necessary to realize their role and importance.
 - ii. Cash memo should be obtained and preserved by the purchaser
 - iii. The existing laws should be very clear on the issue of compensation to consumers.
19. i. Agenda 21 is the declaration signed by world leaders in 1992 at the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development (UNCED), which took place at Rio de Janeiro, Brazil.
- ii. **The two principles are as follows:**
 - a. To combat environmental damage, poverty disease through global cooperation on common interests, mutual needs and shared responsibilities.
 - b. Every local government should draw its own local Agenda 21.
20. i. In vertical division of Power Sharing power is shared among the different levels of the government like Union Government, state government and Lower levels.
- ii. Different levels of the government exercise the power of the government.
 - iii. No specification of the system of checks and balance.
 - iv. It ensures the concept of deepening of democracy.
 - v. Central Government, State Government and Panchayat Raj are the example of the Vertical division of Power Sharing
 - vi. In vertical division of powers, constitution clearly lays down the powers of different levels of government.
 - vii. There is no such concept of checks and balances in the vertical Division because powers are clearly given by the constitution from the higher level to the lower level.
 - viii. Vertical division of powers promotes the concept of deepening of democracy.

OR

In 1948, after independence, the democratically elected Sri Lankan Government adopted a series of majoritarian measures to establish Sinhala supremacy by passing an Act in 1956.

- i. In Sri Lanka, Sinhala was recognized as the only official language. The Tamil language was not given due importance.
- ii. The governments followed preferential politics that favoured Sinhala applicants for university positions and government jobs.
- iii. The new constitution of Sri Lanka declared that Buddhism would be promoted by the state. It shall protect and foster Buddhism.

21. The credit activities of the informal sector should be discouraged because:

- i. 85% of loans taken by the poor households in the urban areas are from informal sources.
- ii. There is no organization which supervises the credit activities of lenders in the informal sector. They can lend at whatever interest rate they want and there is no one to stop them from using unfair means to get their money back. Hence, informal lenders charge very high interest on their loans.
- iii. There are no boundaries and restrictions.
- iv. Higher cost of borrowing means a larger part of the earnings of the borrowers is used to repay the loan.
- v. The high cost of borrowing discourages many people who wish to start an enterprise. It also significantly reduces the income of the borrower as much of the earnings go into repayment of the loan.
- vi. In certain cases, the high interest rate for borrowing can mean that the amount to be repaid is greater than the income of the borrower.
- vii. This could lead to increasing debt and debt trap, therefore the credit activities of the informal sector should be discouraged.

22. Besides average income, other equally important attributes to the development of a country are gross national income, life expectancy at birth and literacy rate etc. The three efforts which could be made by any country to improve its Human Development Index are:

- i. Providing 100% literacy to the people.
- ii. Improving health facilities.
- iii. Creating a pollution free environment.

Section C

23. i. (c) Non-violence, Satyagraha
ii. (b) Peasants wanted relaxation in revenue
iii. (b) Struggle against justice
iv. (a) Notion of Truth
24. i. (b) Impact of Globalisation on Agriculture
ii. (d) All of these
iii. (b) Organic farming
iv. (c) powerful supplement in inventing new hybrid varieties of seeds
25. i. (a) The policy of accommodation has strengthened national unity. [Explanation: Due to this policy, India stands in unity with states having different languages. Had India not followed the policy of accommodation, several states could have proposed separation from the country.]
ii. (d) None of these [Explanation: Our Constitution did not give the status of national language to any one language. Hindi was identified as the official language. But Hindi is the mother tongue of only about 40 percent of Indians.]
iii. (b) Language policy
iv. (c) Both a and b
26. i. (c) B, C, E
ii. (a) unorganised
iii. (c) Classification of activities in the economy
iv. (d) all of these

Section D

27. The Congress of Vienna was held in 1815. It was chaired by Austrian statesman Klemens von Metternich.

The following changes were made:

- i. The Bourbon dynasty, which had been deposed during the French Revolution, was restored to power.
- ii. France had to part with most of its territories which were annexed by Napoleon.
- iii. A large number of States were set up on the boundaries of France to prevent its further expansion. Thus, the kingdom of the Netherlands, which included Belgium, was set up in the North and Genoa was added to Piedmont in the South.
- iv. Prussia was given important new territories on its Western frontiers, while Austria

was given control of Northern Italy.

- v. The German Confederation of 39 states that had been set up by Napoleon was left untouched. In the east, Russia was given part of Poland while Prussia was given a portion of Saxony.

OR

- i. Nationalism and the idea of the nation-state emerged within the culturally and regionally diverse groups of Europe.
 - ii. Socially and politically, a landed aristocracy was the dominant class on the continent. The members of this class were united by a common way of life that cut across the regional division. They spoke French for the purpose of diplomacy and in high society.
 - iii. Due to industrialisation and transformation of society, there emerged a middle-class consisting of businessmen, working professionals, industrialists, labourers and working-class people.
 - iv. Industrialisation began in England in the second half of the 18th century but in France and German states, it occurred only during 19th century. In its wake, new social groups came into being.
 - v. Out of these, the educated middle-class people thought of uniting the culturally compatible sections of people in Europe by abolishing the privileges enjoyed by the aristocracy.
 - vi. It was among the educated liberal middle class that ideas of national unity and abolition of aristocratic privileges gained popularity.
 - vii. Nations began to be perceived as having a definite territory, anthem, and flag, together with a Parliament which was elected by property-owning men of the middle class.
 - viii. This led to nationalism and emergence of the idea of the nation-state.
28. The railways are the main artery of inland transport in India:
- i. The greatest advantage of the railway transport is that it is the most dependable mode of transport as it is the least affected by weather conditions such as rains, fog, etc, compared to other modes of transport.
 - ii. Railways are the principal mode of transportation for freight and passengers.
 - iii. Railways are useful in conducting business, sightseeing, and pilgrimage along with

transportation of goods over long distances.

- iv. Railways in India bind the economic life of the country as well as accelerate the development of the industry and agriculture.

The following problems are being faced by the railways:

- i. Traveling without a ticket.
- ii. Thefts and damaging railway property.
- iii. Stopping trains without any emergency or necessity.

OR

Mass communication: Mass communication provides entertainment as well as information to a large number of people at the same time. It is communication with the masses so known as mass communication.

Different means of communication are radio, television, films, the internet, newspapers and magazines which covers a large number of people at the same time.

The Significance of mass communication is shown in the following points:

- i. It covers more than 95% of India's total population.
 - ii. It is a source of education and entertainment.
 - iii. It is the most instant means of mass information.
 - iv. It brings all classes of people together.
29. Indian democracy has a multi-party system Political Parties perform a series of functions in our democracy. These are:
- i. Parties contest elections. Elections are fought mainly among the candidates put up by the political parties. By winning the election, a political party can form the government.
Sometimes more than two parties form a coalition and form the government.
 - ii. Parties put forward different policies and programmes and the voters choose from them. A large number of similar opinions are grouped together to provide a direction in which policies can be formulated by the governments. A party reduces a vast multitude of opinions into a few basic positions it supports.
 - iii. Parties play a decisive role in making laws for our country by making debate and passing a law in the legislature for the country.

- iv. Parties form and run government by recruiting leaders, train them and make them ministers to run the government.
 - v. Parties shape public opinion by raising and highlighting important issues. Political parties sometimes also launch movements for the resolution of problems faced by people.
 - vi. Those parties that lose in the elections play the role of opposition to the parties in power by voicing different views and criticising government for its failures or wrong policies.
 - vii. Parties provide people access to government machinery and welfare schemes implemented by governments. Parties have to be responsive to people's needs and demands otherwise people can reject those parties in the next elections.
30. To some extent, complaints are treated as a testimony for the success of any democracy, We can prove the statement by analyzing certain facts like:
- i. **Slow and inefficient government:** Some people complain that democracy is the least effective form of government and is slow in functioning. There is no doubt that non-democratic governments can be more effective because they are fast in their decision making. But it is not certain that decisions are right or wrong. But democracy produces a government that follows procedures and is accountable to the people.
 - ii. **Unsuccessful in reducing economic exploitation:** There is no denying the fact that democracies do not appear to have been successful in reducing economic inequality. But also, it is only in a democracy that people can raise their voice against not only economic inequalities, but also against the to other types of inequalities.
 - iii. The citizens of a democratic country can analysis and compare the work of its existing government and then decide to continue with the same government or not through. There is always room for correction. It allows people to change the government.
 - iv. People can also make use of the " Right to Information Act " in knowing the policies and implementation of them by the existing government if found some irregularities in work they can file a complaint against it.
31. MNCs play a very important role in the globalisation process due to the following reasons:
- i. MNCs control production in more than one country. As such they have led to the availability of products from all over the world in any country.
 - ii. They compete with the local producers directly even after being miles apart, thus

integrating the markets.

- iii. Their working leads to an exchange of investments and products which leads to the interconnection between diverse countries.
- iv. Countries get linked when the movement of goods, people, investment and services between different countries takes place. MNCs have increased the inflow of foreign capital across different countries. For example, when a corporation like General Electric invests in India, it brings in capital from abroad.
- v. The recent advancement in techniques of transport and communication systems has helped the process of globalisation.
- vi. MNCs from developing countries are also increasing their presence in developed countries. For example, Tata Tea purchased Tetley, a tea brand in Britain a few years ago.

OR

Globalisation is two-faced because of the following reasons:

- i. Not everyone has benefitted from globalisation. People with education, skill and wealth have made the best use of new opportunities.
- ii. On the other hand, many small producers and workers have suffered as a result of the rising competition. They have not shared the benefits of globalisation.
- iii. Globalisation is beneficial to MNCs but quite harmful to workers, small industries and traders who can not compete with MNCs.
- iv. It has enabled some large Indian companies to emerge as multinationals such as Tata Motors, Infosys, Ranbaxy, etc. While many small scale industries had to close down their units because they were not able to compete with multinational companies as they lacked modern techniques and skilled manpower.
- v. The globalisation and greater competition amongst the producers have been of great advantage to the consumers. They have now a greater choice and improved quality at lower prices. Because globalisation leads to an increase in competitiveness which leads to a decline in the prices.
- vi. The main motive of all the MNCs is to earn maximum profits, they do not care about the welfare of the people of that particular country.

Section E

32. a. A. Calcutta

B. Kheda

b.

