

CBSE Class 10 Social Science
Sample Paper 09 (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. One important feature of Civil Disobedience Movement was:
 - a. The large-scale participation of the Dalits or Harijans
 - b. The large-scale participation of women, in protest marches, manufacturing salt, picketing, boycotting foreign cloth
 - c. The complete change in the status of women in society.
 - d. Gandhiji's belief that women should not join it and remain at home
2. The Estates-General was elected by the body of active citizens and renamed the National Assembly. New hymns were composed, oaths taken and martyrs commemorated, all in

the name of the nation. A centralised administrative system was put in place and it formulated uniform laws for all citizens within its territory. The above events took place during which revolution?

- a. Industrial revolution
 - b. American Revolution
 - c. The Haitian Revolution
 - d. French revolution
3. Which of the following is not true about the Rowlatt Act?
- a. Led to the launch of a movement under Gandhiji's leadership.
 - b. It passed the Act despite opposition from the Indian members in the Imperial Legislative Council.
 - c. Gave the government powers to repress political activity
 - d. It allowed the detention of prisoners for five years without trial.
4. Fill in the blanks:

_____ is the second most important metallurgical industry in India.

OR

_____ is also the world's largest consumer of steel.

5. The largest producer of Jute and Jute made goods is _____.
- a. Brazil
 - b. Sri Lanka
 - c. India
 - d. Bangladesh
6. In which of the following groups of cities were most of the manufacturing units located in the pre-independence period?
- a. Bangalore, Hyderabad
 - b. Chandigarh, Ludhiana, Amritsar
 - c. Delhi, Kanpur, Moradabad
 - d. Mumbai, Kolkata, Chennai
7. Even though Rajasthan is arid, but has some specific potential. What is that?
8. Which of the following cities is the electronic capital of India?
- a. Delhi

- b. Hyderabad
 - c. Mumbai
 - d. Bengaluru
9. European Union Parliament is located in:
- a. France
 - b. Germany
 - c. Austria
 - d. Belgium
10. Why is power sharing desirable? Explain one reason.

OR

What is the language spoken by the people residing in the Wallonia region of Belgium?

11. The federal system serves which two dual objectives?

OR

Name the countries which follows 'coming together' style of federalism.

12. Why do women work outside their home?
- a. They work outside in order to remain fit
 - b. Members of the household are willing to share housework
 - c. They have less work at home so they want to work outside
 - d. Since the country is developing therefore, women want to work outside
13. **Read the conversation between a farmer, a shopkeeper, and a shoemaker:**
Shoemaker to a farmer: I'LL GIVE YOU SHOES FOR YOUR WHEAT.
Farmer to a shoemaker: I DON'T NEED SHOES. I NEED CLOTHES.
Shopkeeper: I WANT SHOES. BUT I DON'T HAVE WHEAT.
What kind of problem is faced by a farmer, a shopkeeper, and a shoemaker?
- a. Lack of terms of credit
 - b. Lack of Banking system
 - c. Lack of double coincidence of wants
 - d. Lack of collateral security

OR

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?

- a. Lack of Common Measure of Value
 - b. Lack of Standard of Deferred Payment
 - c. Lack of Store of Value
 - d. Lack of Double Coincidence of Wants
14. The other form in which people hold money is as:
- a. Deposits with banks
 - b. Savings
 - c. Cheques
 - d. Promissory notes
15. What is the full form of HDI?
- a. Human decision index
 - b. Human delimitation index
 - c. Human develop index
 - d. Human development index
16. Assertion (A): India has experienced some significant changes in the contribution to GDP by the primary sector

Reason (R): In terms of GDP, the service sector emerged as the largest producing sector in India replacing the primary sector.

- 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. Analyse the role of merchants and the industrialists in the Civil Disobedience Movement.
18. Explain any three provisions of the Treaty of Vienna of 1815.

OR

Describe the event of French Revolution which had influenced the people belonging to other parts of Europe.

19. What are the different factors that determine land use?

20. What is coalition government?

OR

Why is the ethnic composition of Belgium very complex?

21. How does the use of money make it easier to exchange things?

22. Study the data given below in the table and answer pie questions that follow

Some comparative Data on Maharashtra, Kerala and Bihar

State	Infant Mortality Rate per 1,000 live Births (2012)	Literacy Rate % (2011)	Net Attendance Ratio (per 100 persons) Secondary Stage (age 14 and 15 years) 2009-10
Maharashtra	25	82	64
Kerala	12	94	78
Bihar	43	62	35

i. Which state has the highest Infant Mortality Rate?

ii. Why this state has the highest Infant Mortality Rate? Give two reasons.

Section C

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

In the countryside, rich peasant communities – like the Patidars of Gujarat and the Jats of Uttar Pradesh – were active in the movement. Being producers of commercial crops, they were very hard hit by the trade depression and falling prices. As their cash income disappeared, they found it impossible to pay the government's revenue demand. And the refusal of the government to reduce the revenue demand led to widespread resentment. These rich peasants became enthusiastic supporters of the Movement, organising their communities, and at times forcing reluctant members, to participate in the boycott

programmes. For them, the fight for swaraj was a struggle against high revenues. But they were deeply disappointed when the movement was called off in 1931 without the revenue rates being revised. So when the movement was restarted in 1932, many of them refused to participate. The poorer peasantry was not just interested in the lowering of the revenue demand. Many of them were small tenants cultivating land they had rented from landlords. As the Depression continued and cash incomes dwindled, the small tenants found it difficult to pay their rent. They wanted the unpaid rent to the landlord to be remitted. They joined a variety of radical movements, often led by Socialists and Communists. Apprehensive of raising issues that might upset the rich peasants and landlords, Congress was unwilling to support 'no rent' campaigns in most places. So the relationship between the poor peasants and the Congress remained uncertain.

Answer the following MCQs by choosing the most appropriate option:

- i. Due to _____, the cash income of _____ decreased.
 - a. Depression, small tenants
 - b. Policies, rich peasants
 - c. Laws, marginal landlords
 - d. Colonial administration, rich and poor peasants
- ii. Complete the given table:

Plantation Workers	Swaraj meant the right to move freely in and out of the confined space.
Rich Peasants	Swaraj meant (?)

- a. Struggle for reduction of taxes
 - b. Struggle against high revenues
 - c. Abolition of Beggar
 - d. Demand for higher wages
- iii. Why was the Congress unwilling to support 'no rent' campaigns in most places?
 - a. It might upset business and industrialist caste.
 - b. It might upset the poor peasants and plantation workers.
 - c. It might upset the Congress party and its leaders.
 - d. It might upset the rich peasants and landlords.
 - iv. The given extract is throwing light on _____.
 - a. Participation of people in Civil Disobedience Movement
 - b. Participation of people in Non-Cooperation Movement

- c. Participation of people in Quit India Movement
- d. Participation of people in the Dandi Yatra Movement

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

Sustained uses of land without compatible techno-institutional changes have hindered the pace of agricultural development. In spite of the development of sources of irrigation, most of the farmers in large parts of the country still depend upon monsoon and natural fertility in order to carry on their agriculture. For a growing population, this poses a serious challenge. Agriculture which provides a livelihood for more than 60 percent of its population, needs some serious technical and institutional reforms. Thus, collectivization, consolidation of holdings, cooperation and abolition of zamindari, etc. were given priority to bring about institutional reforms in the country after Independence. 'Land reform' was the main focus of our First Five Year Plan. The right of inheritance had already lead to fragmentation of land holdings necessitating consolidation of holdings. The laws of land reforms were enacted but the implementation was lacking or lukewarm. The Government of India embarked upon introducing agricultural reforms to improve Indian agriculture in the 1960s and 1970s. The Green Revolution based on the use of package technology and the White Revolution were some of the strategies initiated to improve a lot of Indian agriculture. But, this too led to the concentration of development in a few selected areas. Therefore, in the 1980s and 1990s, a comprehensive land development programme was initiated, which included both institutional and technical reforms. Provision for crop insurance against drought, flood, cyclone, fire and disease, the establishment of Grameen banks, cooperative societies and banks for providing loan facilities to the farmers at lower rates of interest were some important steps in this direction. Kissan Credit Card (KCC), Personal Accident Insurance Scheme (PAIS) are some other schemes introduced by the Government of India for the benefit of the farmers. Moreover, special weather bulletins and agricultural programmes for farmers were introduced on the radio and television. The government also announces minimum support price, remunerative and procurement prices for important crops to check the exploitation of farmers by speculators and middlemen.

Answer the following MCQs by choosing the most appropriate option:

- i. In order to tackle the various problems faced by Indian agriculture especially the pressure of the growing population, various _____ and _____ reforms have been initiated.

- a. Political, Institutional
 - b. Technological, Institutional
 - c. Administrative, Judicial
 - d. Executive, Organisational
- ii. Which of the following is associated with Operation Flood?
- a. Green Revolution
 - b. White Revolution
 - c. Gene Revolution
 - d. Blood-less Revolution
- iii. What was the main objective of the Green Revolution?
- a. Improvement in the condition of farmers
 - b. Increase in irrigated areas
 - c. Increase in agricultural production
 - d. Mechanization of farming
- iv. Which of the following measures is not introduced by the Government to improve agriculture?
- a. Abolition of Zamindari System
 - b. Consolidation of land holdings
 - c. Crop Insurance
 - d. Maximum Support Price

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

The Constitution originally provided for a two-tier system of government, the Union Government or what we call the Central Government, representing the Union of India and the State governments. Later, the third tier of federalism was added in the form of Panchayats and Municipalities. As in any federation, these different tiers enjoy separate jurisdiction. The Constitution clearly provided a threefold distribution of legislative powers between the Union Government and the State Governments. Thus, it contains three lists:

- i. **Union List:** Union List includes subjects of national importance such as the defence of the country, foreign affairs, banking, communications and currency. They are included in this list because we need a uniform policy on these matters throughout the country. The Union Government alone can make laws relating to the subjects mentioned in the Union List.

- ii. **State List:** State List contains subjects of State and local importance such as police, trade, commerce, agriculture and irrigation.
- iii. **Concurrent List:** This list includes matters such as State Governments forest, trade unions, marriage, adoption and succession. Both the Union as well as the State Governments can make laws on the subjects mentioned in this list. If their laws conflict with each other, the law made by the Union Government will prevail.

What about subjects that do not fall in any of the three lists? Or subjects like computer software that came up after the constitution was made? According to our constitution, the Union Government has the power to legislate on these 'residuary' subjects.

Answer the following MCQs by choosing the most appropriate option:

i. **Complete the following table:**

Union List	A-?	Communications	Banking
Concurrent List	Education	B-?	Marriages
Residuary List	E-commerce	Hardware	C-?

- a. A-Software, B-Defence, C-Agriculture
 - b. A-Irrigation, B-Software, C-Currency
 - c. A-Foreign affairs, B-Trade unions, C-Software
 - d. A-Police, B-Currency, C-Foreign affairs
- ii. The following pairs give the level of government in India and the powers of the government at that level to make laws on the subjects. Which of the following pairs is not correctly matched?
- a. Central and State governments - Concurrent List
 - b. State government - State List
 - c. Local governments - Residuary powers
 - d. Central government - Union List
- iii. Communications and currency are included in Union list:
- a. To ensure diversity in policy throughout the country
 - b. To ensure uniformity in policy throughout the country
 - c. To ensure unity in policy throughout the country
 - d. To ensure justice in policy throughout the country

- iv. Which of the following is incorrect with regards to the Constitution of India?
- Divided powers between centre and states in three lists.
 - Divided powers between centre and states in two lists.
 - Listed the powers of the states and left the undefined powers to the state.
 - Specified the powers of the states and left the residuary powers with the centre.

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

Over the forty years between 1973-74 and 2013-14, while production in all the three sectors has increased, it has increased the most in the tertiary sector. As a result, in the year 2013-14, the tertiary sector has emerged as the largest producing sector in India replacing the primary sector. Tertiary sector becoming so important in India. There could be several reasons. First, in any country several services such as hospitals, educational institutions, post and telegraph services, police stations, courts, village administrative offices, municipal corporations, defence, transport, banks, insurance companies, etc. are required. These can be considered as basic services. In a developing country the government has to take responsibility for the provision of these services. Second, the development of agriculture and industry leads to the development of services such as transport, trade, storage and the like. Greater the development of the primary and secondary sectors, more would be the demand for such services. Third, as income levels rise, certain sections of people start demanding many more services like eating out, tourism, shopping, private hospitals, private schools, professional training etc. Fourth, over the past decade or so, certain new services such as those based on information and communication technology have become important and essential. The production of these services has been rising rapidly.

Answer the following MCQs by choosing the most appropriate option :

- "Tertiary sector becoming so important in India." Identify the incorrect reason with regards to the given statement.
 - Increase in the provision of basic services
 - More income, fewer services
 - Development of agriculture and industry
 - Both a and b
- Which sector has emerged as the largest producing sector in India? Select one from the following alternatives:
 - Secondary sector

- b. Tertiary sector
 - c. Primary sector
 - d. Science and Technology sector
- iii. _____ was the most important sector of economic activities at the earliest stages of development.
- a. Private sector
 - b. Tertiary sector
 - c. Primary sector
 - d. Organised sector
- iv. The given extract is throwing light on which of the following aspects?
- a. New Economic Policy
 - b. Classification of economic activities
 - c. Growing significance of Tertiary sector
 - d. All of these

Section D

27. Examine the main features of the process of German unification under the leadership of Otto Von Bismarck.

OR

How did the Greek War of Independence mobilize nationalist feeling among the educated elite across Europe?

28. Highlight any five features of Hazira-Vijaipur-Jagdishpur gas pipeline.

OR

Name the longest National Waterway of India. Write any three points of importance of waterways.

29. What is dominant party system? Is it same with one-party system?
30. Explain any four ways in which democracies have been able to reduce inequality and poverty.
31. Why do people generally move from one country to another? Why has there been a slow movement of people between countries in the past few decades? Explain.

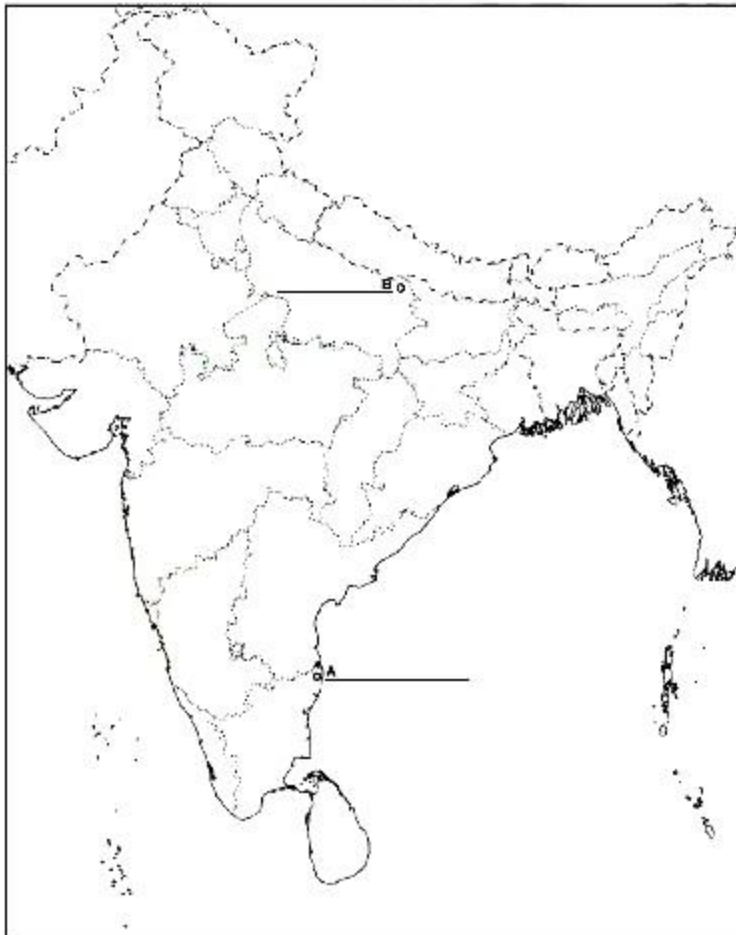
OR

Why did the Government of India remove trade barriers? Explain the reasons.

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)
- A. The place where Indian National Congress session was held in 1927
 - B. 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)
- i. 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. (b) The large-scale participation of women, in protest marches, manufacturing salt, picketing, boycotting foreign cloth

Explanation: As the movement spread, foreign cloth was boycotted, and liquor shops were picketed. Thousands in different parts of the country broke the salt law, manufactured salt and demonstrated in front of government salt factories. During the national movement, many women, for the first time in their lives, moved out of their homes on to a public arena.

2. (d) French revolution

Explanation: From the very beginning, the French revolutionaries introduced various measures and practices that could create a sense of collective identity amongst the French people.

3. (d) It allowed the detention of prisoners for five years without trial.

Explanation: 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 detention of political prisoners without trial for two years.

4. Aluminium smelting

OR

China

5. (c) India

Explanation: India is the largest producer of raw jute and jute goods and stands at second place as an exporter after Bangladesh. The Ganges delta contributes more than 80% of the jute production in the world. Using advanced production techniques, India also has dominance over the worldwide jute products market.

6. (d) Mumbai, Kolkata, Chennai

Explanation: In the pre-Independence period, most manufacturing units were located in

places from the point of view of overseas trade such as Mumbai, Kolkata, Chennai, etc. In the pre-Independence period, most manufacturing units were located in places from the point of view of overseas trade such as Mumbai, Kolkata, Chennai, etc.

7. Rajasthan has huge potential for solar and wind energy. The availability of solar energy in Rajasthan is 6 to 7 kw/km² which gives the potential of 10000MW solar energy commercial production.

8. (d) Bengaluru

Explanation: Bangalore has emerged as the electronic capital of India. Bengaluru is the “IT CAPITAL OF INDIA”. The fact is that it homes many IT companies across the district than any other place in India. There is a place named ELECTRONIC CITY near Anekal in Bengaluru.

9. (d) Belgium

Explanation: European Union Parliament is located in Belgium.

10. Power-sharing is desirable because it is a good way to ensure the stability of the political order as social conflict often leads to violence and political instability.

OR

The 40% of people live in the Wallonia region of Belgium speak French language.

11. The dual objectives of Federalism are to safeguard and promote the unity of the country and accommodate regional diversity.

OR

USA, Switzerland and Australia. In Coming together federations, every state of the concerned countries exercise equal powers.

12. (b) Members of the household are willing to share housework

Explanation: If there is respect for women there would be more sharing of housework and a greater acceptance of women working outside. Moreover, they learn to become independent and earn self-respect in the family as well as outside.

13. (c) Lack of double coincidence of wants

Explanation: Lack of double coincidence of wants

OR

(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.

14. (a) Deposits with banks

Explanation: Besides in the form of paper notes and coins people hold money in the form of deposits with banks. Here, the money of people is much more safe and secure. Further people can earn interest on the deposited money.

15. (d) Human development index

Explanation: The Human Development Index is a statistic of life expectancy, education, and per capita income indicators, which are used to rank countries into four tiers of human development.

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

Explanation: Assertion is INCORRECT but, reason is CORRECT.

Section B

17. The following points analyse the role of merchants and the industrialists in the Civil Disobedience Movement:

- i. During the First World War, Indian merchants and industrialists made huge profits and emerged as a powerful section. They opposed colonial policies that restricted business activities because they wanted to expand their business.
- ii. They wanted protection against imports of foreign goods and a rupee sterling foreign exchange ratio that would discourage imports.
- iii. The industrialists criticised colonial control over the Indian economy and supported the Civil Disobedience Movement at its first stage.
- iv. They gave financial assistance and refused to buy or sell imported goods.
- v. Most industrialists thought 'Swaraj' as a time when colonial restriction did not exist in the business world, as a result, trade and business would flourish without constraints.

18. The provisions of Treaty of Vienna were as follows:

- i. There was restoration of the power of the Bourbon dynasty in France.

- ii. France lost all the territories that it had annexed while under the rule of Napoleon.
- iii. Genoa was added to Piedmont in the South and the kingdom of Netherlands was set-up in North.
- iv. New territories were added to Prussia on its western frontier.
- v. Austria was granted control over Northern Italy.
- vi. Russia was given part of Poland and Prussia was given a part of Saxony.

OR

The events of French Revolution which had influenced the people belonging to other parts of Europe:

- i. The first uprising happened in July 1830 in France when the Bourbon kings were overthrown by liberal revolutionaries who established constitutional monarchy under Louis Philippe.
 - ii. In 1848, there was a popular movement in France due to the economic emergency and food shortage. Louis Philippe had to flee.
 - iii. Students and other members of the educated middle class began to set-up Jacobin clubs. Their activities and campaigns prepared the way for the French armies.
 - iv. National Assembly established a republic in France based on universal male suffrage and right to work.
 - v. The French armies began to carry the idea of nationalism abroad. Thus, created a sense of collective identity.
19. Both physical and human factors determine the land use pattern of any area.
- i. Physical factors include topography, climate, and soil types.
 - ii. Human factors include population density, technological capability and cultural traditions.
20. i. The making of coalition government is possible only in those countries where multi-party system is prevailing.
- ii. A coalition government is a cabinet of parliament government in which several parties cooperate.
 - iii. It generally happens when no party gets majority in the parliament and several parties join together to form a government

OR

The ethnic composition of this small country Belgium is very complex because of various language speaking people like:

- i. Of the country's total population, 59% lives in the Flemish region and speaks Dutch language.
 - ii. Another 40% lives in the Wallonia region and speaks French.
 - iii. The German language is spoken by the remaining 1% of the Belgians.
 - iv. In the capital city of Brussels, 80% of people speak French while 20% are Dutch speaking.
21. Money acts as a medium of exchange as it facilitates exchange through a common medium i.e. currency. With money as a medium, the two components of a transaction namely, sale and purchase can be easily separated. The use of money makes it easier to exchange things because of the following reasons:
- i. It is accepted as a medium of exchange.
 - ii. It serves as a unit of value.
 - iii. It solves the problem of double coincidence of wants.
22. i. From the table given above, we can see that Bihar has the highest Infant Mortality Rate of 43 per 1000 live births.
- ii. This can be due to many reasons like poor healthcare facilities as there are few government hospitals or dispensaries in rural areas. Literacy rate is low in Bihar, so they do not have much knowledge as to how to care for their children properly. Another reason can be nonavailability of food at subsidised prices through the Public Distribution System (PDS), this results in malnutrition of children in the poor families which may cause their death.

Section C

23. i. (a) Depression, small tenants
ii. (b) Struggle against high revenues
iii. (d) It might upset the rich peasants and landlords.
iv. (a) Participation of people in the Civil Disobedience Movement.
24. i. (b) Technological, Institutional
ii. (b) White Revolution
iii. (c) Increase in agricultural production
iv. (d) Maximum Support Price
25. i. (c) A-Foreign affairs, B-Trade unions C-Software

- ii. (c) Local governments - Residuary powers
 - iii. (b) To ensure uniformity in policy throughout the country.
 - iv. (a) divided powers between centre and states in three lists.
26. i. (b) More income, fewer services [Explanation: More income, more services: As income levels rise, certain sections of people start demanding many more services like eating out, tourism, shopping, private hospitals, private schools, professional training etc.]
- ii. (b) Tertiary sector
 - iii. (c) Primary sector
 - iv. (c) Growing significance of Tertiary sector

Section D

27. Otto von Bismarck played an important role in the unification of the country. He is known for his policy of 'Blood and Iron'.

Otto von Bismarck and the German unification:

- i. The middle-class Germans in 1848 tried to unite the different regions of the German confederation into a nation-state.
- ii. Otto von Bismarck; the chief minister of Prussia, was the architect of this process.
- iii. He took the help of the Prussian army and bureaucracy in his endeavour.
- iv. Three wars were fought over seven years with Austria, Denmark and France. The wars ended in Prussian victory and completed the process of unification.
- v. The Prussian king, William I was proclaimed the German Emperor in a ceremony held at Versailles on 18th January 1871 in the presence of important officials, army representatives and Otto von Bismarck.

OR

- i. Greece had been a part of the Ottoman Empire since the 15th Century.
- ii. Struggle for independence began in 1821.
- iii. Greece got support from Greeks living in exile and many Western Europeans had a natural sympathy for the ancient Greek culture.
- iv. Greece was viewed as a part of Europe that had been annexed by Ottomans and now needed to be liberated.
- v. Greece was perceived as the foundation and cradle of civilization in Europe by poets and artists and this led to a rise in nationalist consciousness. They mobilized public opinion to support its fight against the Muslim Empire

- vi. The English Poet-Lord Byron, organized funds, fought in the war and died of fever in 1824.
 - vii. The Treaty of Constantinople of 1832 recognized Greece as an independent nation.
28. The HVJ i.e the Hazira-Vaijapur- Jagdishpur pipeline is the gas pipeline started by Gas Authority of India Limited in 1986, to provide gas to fertilizer plants in Uttar Pradesh. Following are some of the features of this pipeline:
- i. This pipeline is about 1700 km long. Hazira-Jaipur-Jagdishpur cross-country gas pipeline links Mumbai High and Bassien with the fertilizer, power and industrial complexes in western and northern India.
 - ii. This artery has provided an impetus to India's gas production.
 - iii. The power and fertilizer industries are the key users of natural gas.
 - iv. The use of Compressed Natural Gas (CNG) for vehicles to replace liquid fuels is gaining wide popularity in the country.
 - v. The purpose was to supply gas to the fertilizer plants located in the state of Uttar Pradesh.

OR

The Ganga river between Allahabad and Haldia is the longest National Waterway of India.

Importance of waterways:

- a. Waterways are most suitable for carrying heavy and bulky goods.
 - b. It is a fuel efficient and environment-friendly mode of transport.
 - c. More than 95% of the country's trade volume is moved by sea.
 - d. It is the cheapest means of transport.
 - e. They are the natural routes which do not involve the cost of construction.
29. The dominant party system is the system in which one party is so dominant that other parties are, for practical purposes, irrelevant. For example, for two decades after independence, the Indian National Congress was the single dominant party. No, it is not the same as the one-party system. It is nearly same to the one-party system but differs in that, there exists a number of parties. In India until 1990, the Congress Party maintained its predominant position, barring 3 years as the ruling party at the national level. It occupied the central space in politics because of its immense organizational strength and its capability to get a large number of seats in the Parliament and the state legislatures.

In Japan, also the Liberal Democratic Party, until 1993, has been the sole governing party of the country for more than three decades through a number of parties are represented in the Diet. This system also existed in East Germany, Poland and Czechoslovakia, where one-party forced other parties into an electoral pact that voters had no other choice but to vote for the candidates of the coalition or to abstain.

30. Democracy is mostly based on the principle of equality and is likely to promote greater social justice too. Democratic laws work for the betterment of the people as a whole. The ways in which democracies have been able to reduce inequality and poverty are:
- i. In most of the democratic countries, women have been given equal rights like those of men such as in India.
 - ii. In a democracy, special efforts have been made to uplift the weaker sections (SCs & STs) of the society so that they could live with dignity and honour.
 - iii. Democracies everywhere insist on a fair share to every citizen in the natural resources of the country.
 - iv. In almost all democratic countries of the world, poor people are given many concessions for their upliftment but richer classes are made to pay more income tax.
31. Due to following reasons, people move from one country to another:
- i. People generally move from one country to another in search of a better living standard.
 - ii. They move from one country to another in search of better jobs.
 - iii. They also move for the purpose of better education.
 - iv. Political instability also forces people to move from one country to another country.
 - v. War is another factor that is responsible for the movement of people from one country to another.

Due to following reasons, there has been the slow movement of people during the past few decades:

- i. In the past few decades, there has not been much increase in the movement of people between countries due to various restrictions.
- ii. There was not much involvement with MNCs.
- iii. Information and communication technology were not so well developed.
- iv. There is an almost peaceful environment in every country.

OR

- i. The government of India decided that the time had come for Indian traders to compete with the producers and manufacturers of the world.
- ii. Government felt that competition would improve the performance of producers.
- iii. The decision to remove trade barriers was supported by powerful international organizations like World Bank, World Trade Organization and International Monetary fund.
- iv. Businessmen are allowed to take decisions freely about their imports and exports. In this way Government decentralized the power to the businessmen.
- v. Advance technology and Foreign Investment is required for the development of country.

Section E

32. a. A. Madras
B. Chauri Chaura

