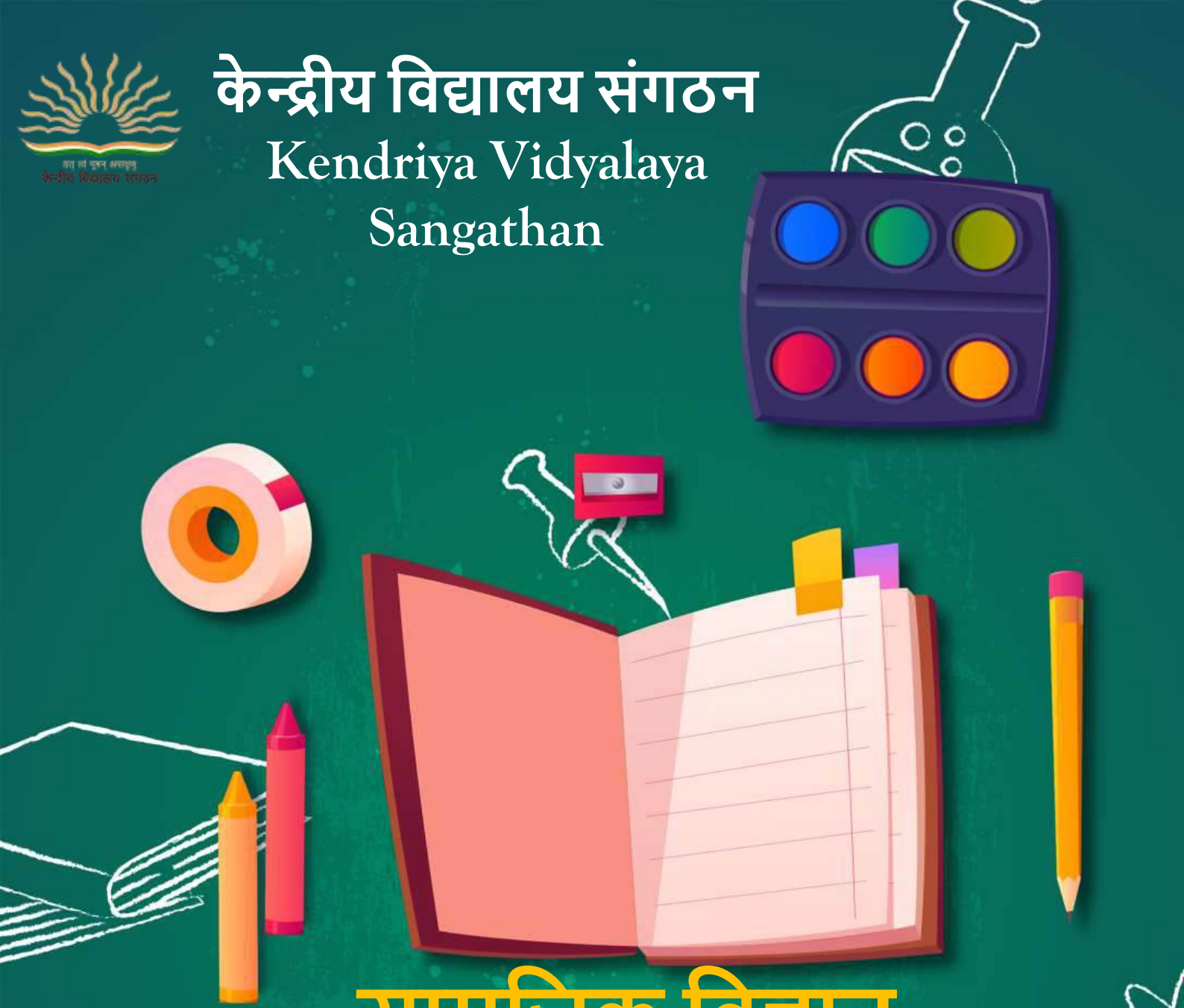
केन्द्रीय विद्यालय संगठन
Kendriya Vidyalaya Sangathan



सामजिक विज्ञान
SOCIAL SCIENCE

कक्षा/Class: X

2024-25

विद्यार्थी सहायक सामग्री

Student Support Material

अंग्रेजी माध्यम/English Medium

संदेश

विद्यालयी शिक्षा में शैक्षिक उत्कृष्टता प्राप्त करना केन्द्रीय विद्यालय संगठन की सर्वोच्च वरीयता है। हमारे विद्यार्थी, शिक्षक एवं शैक्षिक नेतृत्व कर्ता निरंतर उन्नति हेतु प्रयासरत रहते हैं। राष्ट्रीय शिक्षा नीति 2020 के संदर्भ में योग्यता आधारित अधिगम एवं मूल्यांकन संबन्धित उद्देश्यों को प्राप्त करना तथा सीबीएसई के दिशा निर्देशों का पालन, वर्तमान में इस प्रयास को और भी चुनौतीपूर्ण बनाता है।

केन्द्रीय विद्यालय संगठन के पांचों **आंचलिक शिक्षा एवं प्रशिक्षण संस्थान** द्वारा संकलित यह 'विद्यार्थी सहायक सामग्री' इसी दिशा में एक आवश्यक कदम है । यह सहायक सामग्री कक्षा 9 से 12 के विद्यार्थियों के लिए सभी महत्वपूर्ण विषयों पर तैयार की गयी है । केन्द्रीय विद्यालय संगठन की 'विद्यार्थी सहायक सामग्री' अपनी गुणवत्ता एवं परीक्षा संबंधी सामग्री-संकलन की विशेषज्ञता के लिए जानी जाती है और अन्य शिक्षण संस्थान भी इसका उपयोग परीक्षा संबंधी पठन सामग्री की तरह करते रहे हैं । शुभ-आशा एवं विश्वास है कि यह सहायक सामग्री विद्यार्थियों की सहयोगी बनकर सतत मार्गदर्शन करते हुए उन्हें सफलता के लक्ष्य तक पहुंचाएगी ।

शुभाकांक्षा सहित ।

निधि पांडे
आयुक्त, केन्द्रीय विद्यालय संगठन

INDEX

S. No.	NAME OF TOPIC	Page No.
1.	Index	1
2.	Social Science Syllabus	2
Unit -1. India and the Contemporary World – II - Weightage 18 + 2 = 20 Marks		
3.	Ch- 1. The Rise of Nationalism in Europe	3-11
4.	Ch- 2. Nationalism in India + MAP	11-22
5.	Ch- 3. The Making of a Global World (**Subtopics: 1 to 1.3 -Pre-Modern World to Conquest, Disease and trade**)	22-24
6.	Ch- 5. Print Culture and the Modern World	25-30
Unit-2. Contemporary India – II- Weightage 17 + 3 = 20 Marks		
7.	Ch- 1. Resources and Development	30-38
8.	Ch- 2. Forest and Wildlife	38-43
9.	Ch- 3. Water Resources + MAP	44-47
10.	Ch- 4. Agriculture	48-51
11.	Ch- 5. Minerals and Energy Resources + MAP	52-58
12.	Ch- 6. Manufacturing Industries + MAP	59-63
13.	Ch.-7. Lifelines of National Economy Only MAP pointing to be evaluated in the Board Examination	63-65
Unit-3. Democratic Politics – II Weightage - 20 Marks		
14.	Ch- 1. Power Sharing	66-72
15.	Ch- 2. Federalism	72-77
16.	Ch- 3. Gender, Religion and Caste	77-82
17.	Ch- 4. Political Parties	82-87
18.	Ch- 5. Outcomes of Democracy	87-92
Unit-4. Understanding Economic Development Weightage - 20 Marks		
19.	Ch- 1. Development	92-96
20.	Ch- 2. Sectors of the Indian Economy	96-102
21.	Ch- 3. Money and Credit	103-110
22.	Ch- 4. Globalization and the Indian Economy **To be evaluated in the Board Examination** • **What is Globalization?** • **Factors that have enabled Globalization**	110-112
23	Previous Year Question Paper, Solved & Unsolved Sample Question Papers	113-170

- **This study material is made for Class X Board Examination Only.**

CBSE SOCIAL SCIENCE SYLLABUS
CLASS – X (2024-25)
(Code No. 087)

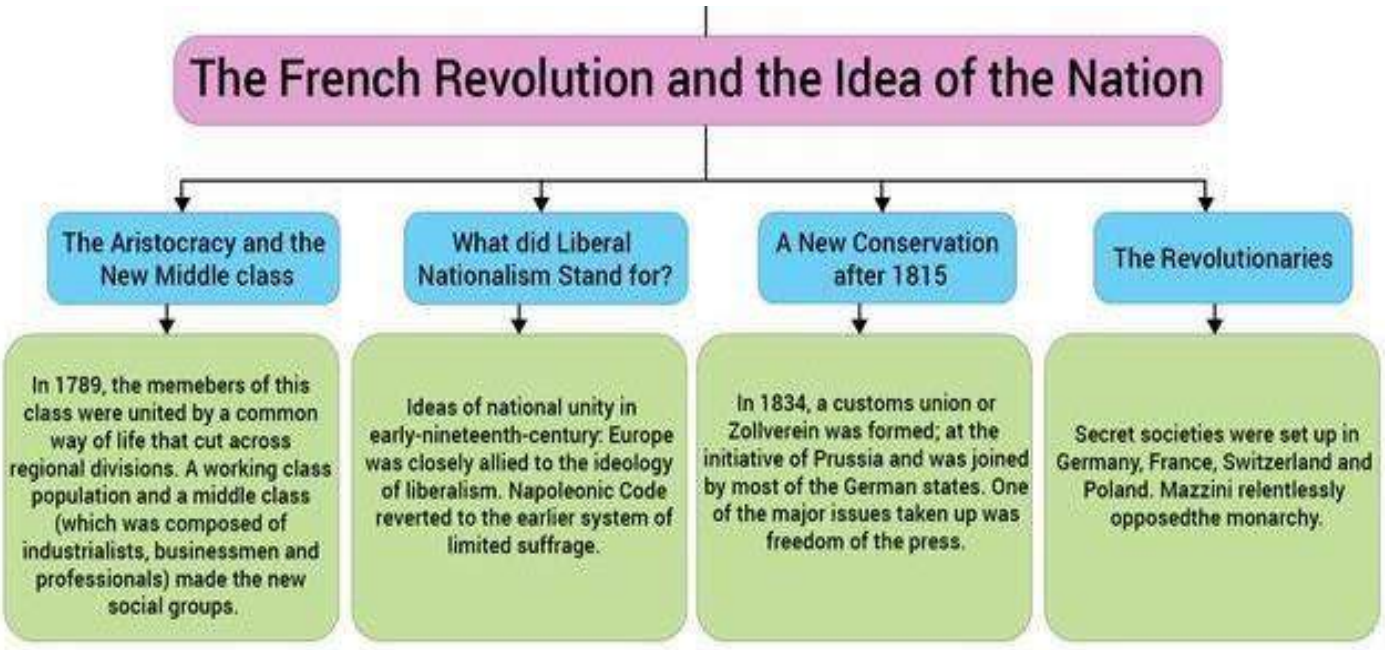
HISTORY (INDIA AND THE CONTEMPORARY WORLD-II)		
Chapter No.	**CHAPTER NAME**	**Marks allocated**
1.	Rise of Nationalism in Europe	18 + 2 map pointing
2.	Nationalism in India	
3.	The Making of the Global World (Subtopics: 1 to 1.3 From Pre-Modern World to Conquest, Disease and Trade)	
4.	The Age of Industrialisation (To be assessed as part of Periodic Assessment only)	
5.	Print Culture and the Modern World	
GEOGRAPHY (CONTEMPORARY INDIA-II)		
1.	Resources and Development	17 + 3 map pointing
2.	Forests and Wildlife	
3.	Water Resources	
4.	Agriculture	
5.	Mineral and Energy Resources	
6.	Manufacturing Industries	
7.	Lifelines of National Economy (Only Map will be assessed in Board Exams)	
POLITICAL SCIENCE (DEMOCRATIC POLITICS-II)		
1.	Power Sharing	20
2.	Federalism	
3.	Gender, Religion and Caste	
4.	Political Parties	
5.	Outcomes of Democracy	
ECONOMICS (UNDERSTANDING ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT)		
1.	Development	20
2.	Sectors of Indian Econom	
3.	Money and Credit	
4.	Globalisation and Indian Economy To be assessed in Board Exams • What is Globalisation? • Factors enabling globalisation	
5.	Consumer Rights (Project Work)	

Chapter -1

The Rise of Nationalism in Europe

Topic suggested by CBSE under the chapter

- The French Revolution and the Idea of the Nation
- The Making of Nationalism in Europe
- The Age of Revolutions: 1830-1848
- The Making of Germany and Italy
- Visualizing the Nation
- Nationalism and Imperialism.



IMPORTANT TERMS

1. Republic: It's a state where the supreme power is held by the people and their head of the state is elected. Example: - Indian president is Indirectly elected and our Nation is known as Republic.
2. Democratic Republic: It is a form of government where in rulers are elected by the people.
3. Socialism: It is an economic theory, system or movement, where the production and distribution of goods is done, owned and shared by the citizens of a society.
4. Absolute monarchy: It is a form of monarchy in which all governmental power and responsibilities arise from a monarch. Louis XVI of France is the most famous example of absolute monarchy.
5. Aristocracy: A class or group of people believed to be superior (as in rank, wealth, or intellect).
6. Utopian: A vision of a society that is so ideal that it is unlikely to actually exist.
7. Nation-state: A large number of people of mainly common descent, language, history, inhabiting a territory bounded by defined limits and forming a society under one government is called a nation.
8. Nationalism: Loyalty and devotion towards a nation and having feelings of collective identity.
9. Universal Suffrage: The right of all adult citizens to vote in an election.
10. Conservatism: Commitment to traditional values and ideas with opposition to change or innovation.
11. Ottoman Empire: Turkish empire ruled by the Khalipha (Caliph) - the spiritual and temporal head of the Muslims.
12. Ideology: System of ideas reflecting a particular social and political vision.
13. Ethnic: It relates to a common racial, tribal or cultural origin or background that a community identifies with or claims.
14. Allegory: When an abstract idea is expressed through a person or a thing. An allegorical story has two meanings, one literal and one symbolic.
15. Romanticism: A cultural movement, which aimed at developing a particular form of national sentiment and promoted a feeling of collective heritage as the basis of a nation.

IMPORTANT EVENTS

1707 Act of Union - Between England and Scotland that resulted in the formation of the United Kingdom of Great Britain.

1789 The French Revolution occurred.

1797 Napoleon invades Italy: Napoleonic wars begin.

1801 Ireland was forcibly incorporated into the United Kingdom.

1804 Napoleonic Code or the Civil Code was introduced, abolishing privileges based on birth. Upheld equality before law and secured the right to property.

1814-1815 Defeat of Napoleon by European powers-Britain, Prussia, Russia and Austria.

1815 The European powers met at Vienna to draw up a settlement for Europe. The treaty of Vienna

1821- Greek struggle for independence begins.

1848- Revolutions in Europe; artisans, industrial workers and peasants revolt against economic hardships; middle classes demand constitutions and representative governments; Italians, Germans, Magyars, Poles, Czechs, etc. demand nation-states.

1859-1870- Unification of Italy.

1866-1871- Unification of Germany.

GIST OF THE LESSON

Nation (State):

A large number of people of mainly common descent, language, history, inhabiting a territory bounded by defined limits and forming a society under one government is called a nation.

Frederic Sorrieu and his visualization:

In 1848, Frederic Sorrieu, a French artist, prepared a series of four prints, visualizing his dream of a world made up of "democratic and social republics", as he called them.

In Sorrieu's Utopian vision, the people of the world are grouped as distinct nations, identified through their flags and national costumes.

The Making of Nationalism in Europe:

1. Germany, Italy and Switzerland were divided into Kingdom, duchies and cantons these divisions were having their autonomous rulers.
2. Uses of different languages.
3. Rise of middle class.
4. Industrialization in England, emergence of a working class and liberalism.
5. New conservatism after 1815 and preservation of traditional institution.
6. After the defeat of Napoleon, the European government follows the spirit of conservatism.
7. Conservative regimes were autocratic. Revolutionaries at that time fought for liberty and freedom. **Example- Mazzini founded two underground societies, first, Young Italy in Marseilles, and then, Young Europe in Berne.**

Unification of Italy:

Giuseppe Mazzini had played an important role in the unification of Italy. He formed a secret society called **"Young Italy"** in Marseilles, to spread his goals. He believed Italy could not continue to be a patchwork of small states and had to be forged into a single unified republic. During 1830's, Mazzini sought to put together a coherent programme for a unitary Italian Republic. As uprisings in 1831 and 1848 had failed, the responsibility to unify Italy was led by Sardinia-Piedmont under its ruler Emmanuel II. Under **Chief Minister Cavour**, Sardinia-Piedmont succeeded in destroying the Austrian forces in 1859. Even **Garibaldi** joined the fray. In 1860, they marched into South Italy and the kingdom of the two Sicilies and with the help of the local peasants, drove out the Spanish rulers. In **1861, Victor Emmanuel II** was proclaimed as King of United Italy.

Unification of Germany:

In the 18th century, Germany was divided into a number of states. Some of these states ceased to exist during the Napoleonic wars. At the end of the war, there were still **39 independent states in Germany**. Prussia was most powerful, dominated by big landlords known as Junkers.

1. Nationalist feelings were widespread among middle class Germans who had tried to unite the different regions of the German federation into a nation-state governed by an elected Parliament.

2. In May **1848**, a large number of political associations came together to vote for an all-German National Assembly. Their representatives met at Frankfurt and the Frankfurt Assembly proposed the unification of Germany as a constitutional monarchy under the King of Prussia as emperor.

3. Firstly, the King of Prussia rejected the offer and the liberal initiative of nation building was repressed by the combined forces of the monarchy, the military and the "Junkers".

4. After that Prussia under its **Chief Minister Otto von Bismarck** led the movement for unification of Germany. He followed the principle of "Blood and Iron". Bismarck carried out this process with the help of the Prussian army and the bureaucracy. He fought three wars over seven years with Denmark, Austria and France. Prussia was victorious in all these wars and the process of unification was completed as a result of Prussia's victory over France.

5. Consequently, on 18th January 1871, an assembly comprising of princes of German States, representatives of the army, important Prussian ministers and Bismarck gathered in the Palace of Versailles and proclaimed the Prussian King, Kaiser William, the new German Emperor.

Visualizing the Nation:

Marianne and Germania were both female allegories used by artists in the 19th century to represent the nation.

1. In **France** she was named **Marianne**, a popular Christian name, which underlined the idea of a people's nation. Her characteristics were drawn from those of liberty and republic. Marianne images were marked on coins and stamps.

2. Instead of just having the idea of father land, they wanted to implant a suitable image in the minds of the people. They invariably chose the mother figure symbolizing nations—**Britannia- the symbol of the British nation, Germania and Marianne** reminding us of our concept of Matri Bhumi.

3. Germania became the allegory of the German nation. Germania wears a crown of oak leaves as German oak stands for heroism. It was hung from the ceiling of St. Paul's Church, where Frankfurt Parliament was convened, to symbolize the liberal revolution.

Napoleonic Code of 1804 (Civil Code of 1804) :

1. The first major change was doing away with all privileges based on birth, establishing equality before law and securing the right to property.

2. Administrative divisions were simplified.

3. Feudal system was abolished and peasants were freed from serfdom and manorial dues (abuse of manorial lords).

4. In towns, guild restrictions were removed.

5. Transport and communication systems were improved.

6. Peasants, artisans, workers and new businessmen enjoyed a new found freedom.

7. Businessmen and small-scale producers of goods in particular began to realize that uniform laws, standardized weights and measures and a common national currency would facilitate the movement and exchange of goods and capital from one region to another.

Nationalism and Imperialism:

Last quarter of the 19th century nationalism became a narrow creed with limited ends, Intolerance Balkan became the sense of big power rivalry Nationalism, aligned with imperialism cause of World

War I. Idea of a Nationalism was now same everywhere. But concept of National State was accepted universe.

LINK OF THIS CHAPTER:- click here
2ND LINK (ANIMATED):- CLICK HERE

Multiple Choice Questions:

1. A 'Utopian Society' is
(i) a society under a benevolent monarchy
(ii) a society that is unlikely to ever exist
(iii) a society under the control of a chosen few wise men
(iv) a society under Parliamentary Democracy
(a) (i) and (ii) (b) (ii) and (iii)
(c) (ii) only (d) (iii) only

2. Which of the following countries did not attend the Congress of Vienna?
(a) Britain (b) Russia
(c) Prussia (d) Switzerland

3. Nationality of the artist Frederic Sorrieu who visualised in his painting a society made up of Democratic and Social Republic.
(a) German (b) Swiss
(c) French (d) American

4. Who made the famous remark, 'When France sneezes, the rest of Europe catches a cold'?
(a) Metternich (b) Mazzini
(c) Garibaldi (d) Louis Philippe

5. The Treaty of Constantinople was signed in _____.
(a) 1835 (b) 1735
(c) 1834 (d) 1832

6. Giuseppe Mazzini founded the secret underground society named 'Young Europe' in _____.
(a) Marseilles (b) Berne
(c) Vienna (d) Brussels

7. The Bourbon dynasty, which had been deposed during the French Revolution, was restored to power after signing the Treaty of _____.
(a) Vienna (b) Constantinople
(c) Marseilles (d) Prussia

8. Which of the following is true about Liberalism?
(a) Abolition of state-imposed restrictions
(b) Freedom of markets on the movement of goods and capital
(c) Options (a) and (b)
(d) None of the above

9. The first great revolution which gave the clear idea of nationalism with its core words: 'Liberty, Equality and Fraternity' was:
(a) The Russian Revolution
(b) The French Revolution
(c) The American Revolution

(d) India's First War of Independence

10. Read the statements and choose the correct option.
Assertion(A): Civil code of 1805 is also known as Napoleonic Code.
Reason(R): Napoleonic Code did away with all privileges based on birth, established equality before the law and secured the right to property.

(a) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(b) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(c) A is true but R is false.
(d) A is false but R is true

11. The painting "The Dream of worldwide Democratic and Social Republics" was prepared by --------

Fig. 1 — The Dream of Worldwide Democratic and Social Republics – The Pact Between Nations, a print prepared by Frédéric Sorrieu, 1848.

(a) Giuseppe Mazzini
(b) Frederic Sorrieu
(c) Henry Patullo
(d) Duke Metternich

Answers of MCQ

1-C	2-D	3-C	4-A	5-D	6-B	7-A	8-C	9-B	10-D	11-B

Very Short Type Question:

1. **What was the strong demand of the emerging middle classes in Europe during nineteenth century?**
   Answer: The strong demand of emerging middle class in Europe was freedom of markets and the abolition of state-imposed restrictions on the movement of goods and capital.
2. **What was Zollverein?**
   Answer: In 1834, a customs union or Zollverein was formed at the initiative of Prussia and was joined by most of the German states.

3. **What was the objective of Treaty of Vienna?**
   Answer: The aim was to reverse most of the changes that had come about in Europe during the

Napoleonic war. The Bourbon dynasty, which had been deposed during the French Revolution was restored to power.

4. Why did weavers in Silesia revolt in 1845?

Answer: Weavers in Silesia had led a revolt against contractors who supplied them raw material and gave them orders for finished textiles but drastically reduced their payments.

5. What is an Allegory? State any one example to clarify the same.

Answer: Allegory: When an abstract idea for instance; greed, envy, freedom, liberty is expressed through a person or a thing. It is symbolic.

Examples: Statue of Liberty, Marianne, Germania, etc.

Short Type Question:

1. Write a short note on "The role of women in nationalist struggles".

Answer: The issue of extending political rights to women was a controversial one within the liberal movement, in which large numbers of women had participated actively over the years. Women had formed their own political associations, founded newspapers, and taken part in political meetings and demonstrations. Despite this, they were denied voting rights during the election of the Assemble. When the Frankfurt parliament convened in the Church of St. Paul, women were admitted only as observers to stand in the visitors' gallery.

Long Type Question:

1. Highlight the reasons for the growth of nationalist tensions in the Balkan region before the First World War.

Answer: The reasons for the growth of the Nationalist tension in the Balkan region before the first World war are highlighted below:

● The Balkan was the region of geographical and ethnic variation comprising modern-day Romania, Albania, Bulgaria, Greece, Serbia, Croatia, etc.

● A large part of the Balkan was under the control of the Ottoman Empire.

● It was an explosive area due to the spread of the ideas of romantic Nationalism in Balkan and the disintegration of the Ottoman Empire.

● The Empire was not even able to strengthen itself through modernization and internal reforms.

● The people of the Balkan claimed for independence and political rights using their nationality and history to prove that they were an independent nation but were subjugated by a foreign power.

● The people struggled to define their identity and their Balkan area became an area of intense conflict.

● At the same time the great European powers of Russia, England, Germany and Austro Hungary were keen on capturing this area as it was important from the viewpoint of trade.

● This led to a series of War and finally became the cause of the first world war.

2. What changes did Napoleon introduce to make the administrative system more efficient in the territories ruled by him?

Answer: The following changes were introduced by Napoleon to make the administrative system more efficient in the territories ruled by him:

1. Civil Code of 1804 or the Napoleonic Code was issued. It abolished all privileges based on birth. It established equality before the law and secured the right to property.

2. Napoleon simplified administrative divisions in the Dutch Republic, in Switzerland, in Italy and Germany.

3. The feudal system was abolished and peasants were freed from serfdom and manorial dues.

4. Guild restrictions were removed in towns.

5. Improvements were made in the transport and communication systems.

6. Uniform laws, standardized weights, and measures, and a common national currency was

introduced. It facilitated the movement and exchange of goods and capital from one region to another. In view of the above reforms, it is stated that through a return to monarchy, Napoleon had, no doubt, destroyed democracy in France, but in the administrative field, he had incorporated revolutionary principles in order to make the whole system more rational and efficient.

3. Describe any five measures which were introduced by the French Revolutionaries to create a sense of collective identity amongst the French people.

Answer: French revolutionaries introduced various measures such as:

1. The Estate General was elected by the body of active citizens and renamed the National Assembly.

2. New hymns were composed, oaths taken and martyrs commemorated all in the name of the nation.

3. A centralized administrative system was put in place and it formulated uniform laws for all citizens within its territory.

4. Internal customs, duties and dues were abolished and a uniform system of weights and measures was adopted.

5. Regional dialects were discouraged and French, as it was spoken and written in Paris, became the common language of the nation.

6. They further declared that it was the mission and the destiny of the French nation to liberate the people of Europe from despotism and help them to become nations.

4. Write a short note on the Greek War of Independence.

Answer: Greek War of Independence:

a. An event that mobilized nationalist feelings among the educated elite across Europe was the Greek War of Independence.

b. Greece had been part of the Ottoman Empire since the 15th century.

c. Nationalists in Greece got support from other Greeks living in exile and also from many West Europeans who had sympathies for ancient Greek culture.

d. Poets and artists lauded Greece as the cradle of European civilization.

e. The English poet Lord Byron organized funds and later went to fight in the war.

f. Finally, the Treaty of Constantinople of 1832 recognized Greece as an independent nation.

5. **Explain the different stages of unification of Germany.**

Ans. i. Germany was group of small states before its unification.

ii. The liberal initiative to Nation building failed and was taken over by Prussian empire.

iii. Otto von Bismarck was the chief architect in German Unification.

iv. He led three wars against Austria, Denmark and France which ended in Prussian victory.

v. In 1871 Prussian King William I, was declared German Emperor.

6. **Briefly explain the unification of Italy.**

Ans. Like Germany, Italy was also politically fragmented .

* During the middle of 19th century, Italy was divided into seven states of which only one, Sardinia-Piedmont was ruled by an Italian Prince.
    - North was ruled by Austrian Habsburgs.
    - Centre was under Pope.
    - South was under the Bourbon kings of Spain.

Role of Mazzini: Giuseppe Mazzini made efforts to unite Italian Republic. He had formed the secret society called Young Italy for achieving his goal

- **Role of Count Cavour**: He was the chief minister who led the movement to unite Italy. He formed a tactful diplomatic alliance with France and defeated the Austrian Forces.

- **Role of Giuseppe Garibaldi**: Garibaldi also formed armed volunteers. In 1860, they marched into south Italy and the kingdoms of two Sicilies and succeeded in driving out the Spanish rulers.

In 1861 ,Victor Emmanuel II was proclaimed **King of united Italy**

SOURCE BASED QUESTIONS:

1. Read the source given below and answer the following questions:-

The most serious source of nationalist tension in Europe after 1871 was the area called the Balkans. The Balkans was a region of geographical and ethnic variation comprising modern-day Romania, Bulgaria, Albania, Greece, Macedonia, Croatia, Bosnia-Herzegovina, Slovenia, Serbia and Montenegro whose inhabitants were broadly known as the Slavs. A large part of the Balkans was under the control of the Ottoman Empire. The spread of the ideas of romantic nationalism in the Balkans together with the disintegration of the Ottoman Empire made this region very explosive. All through the nineteenth century the Ottoman Empire had sought to strengthen itself through modernisation and internal reforms but with very little success. One by one, its European subject nationalities broke away from its control and declared independence. The Balkan peoples based their claims for independence or political rights on nationality and used history to prove that they had once been independent but had subsequently been subjugated by foreign powers. Hence the rebellious nationalities in the Balkans thought of their struggles as attempts to win back their long lost independence.

1.1 Who were the Slavs? 1

1.2 How had the Ottoman Empire sought to strengthen its power? 1

1.3 What made the region of the Balkans to be described as explosive? 2

Answer of Source Based Questions

1.1 Inhabitants of Balkans

1.2 Through modernization and internal reforms

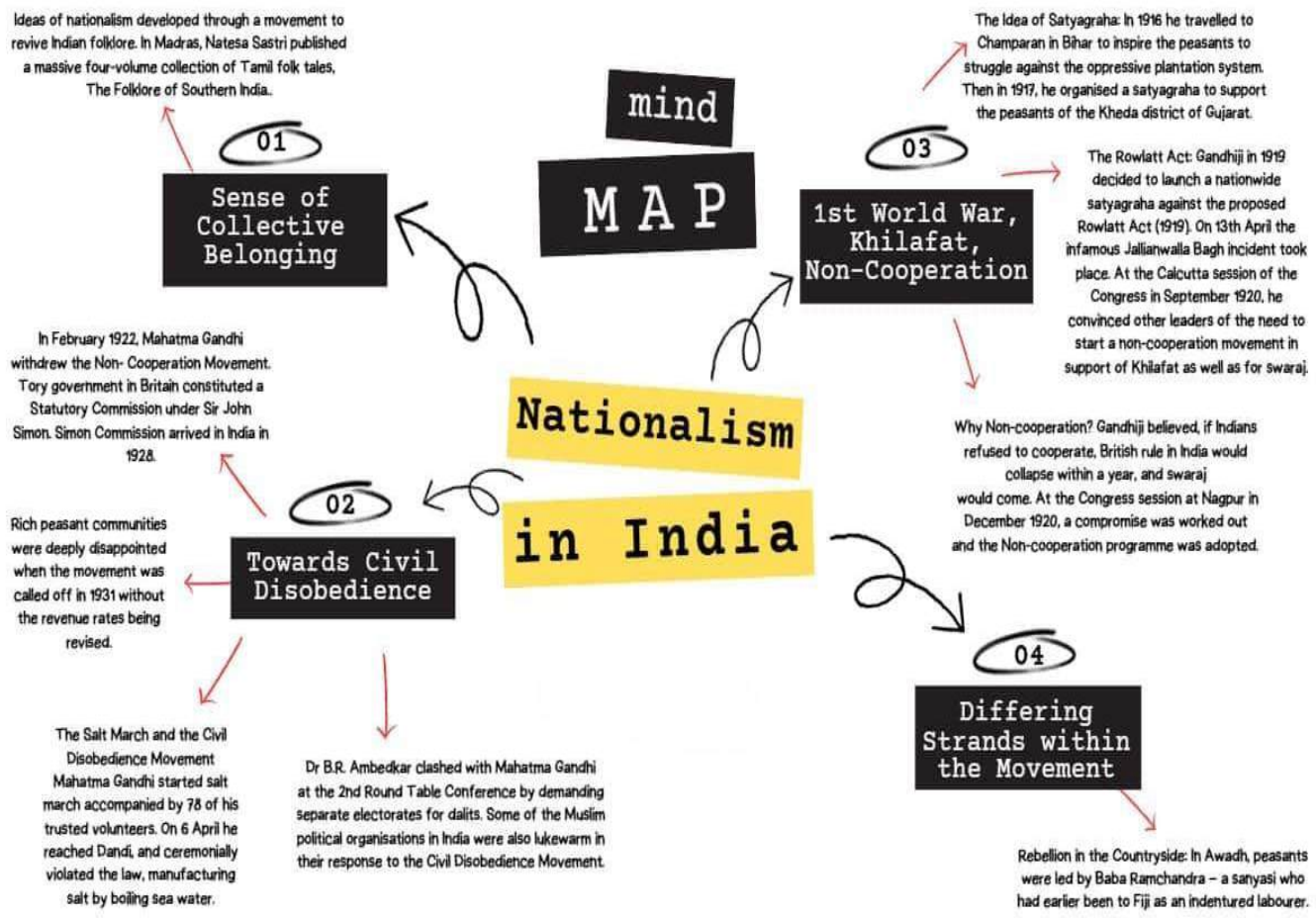
1.3 a. Disintegration of the Ottoman Empire

b. Spread of the ideas of romantic nationalism

Chapter -2
Nationalism in India

Topic suggested by CBSE under the chapter

- First World War, Khilafat and Non-Cooperation
- Differing strands within the non-co-operation movement
- Towards Civil Disobedience
- The Sense of Collective Belonging



IMPORTANT TERMS

Satyagraha: It means holding on to truth or truth force. It was a non-violent struggle introduced by Gandhiji in the Indian National Movement. It persuades the opponent to understand the truth.

Champaran Movement: It was a movement of workers in the indigo plantations of the Champaran district of Bihar. It was against the oppressive plantation system.

Kheda Movement: Crop failure and plague epidemic made the life of the farmers miserable in the Kheda district of Gujarat. So, they started a movement under Gandhiji's leadership with the demand for a reduction in land revenue.

Mill workers Movement: Low wages and poor working conditions forced the mill workers of Ahmedabad to start a movement under Gandhiji's leadership in 1918.

Rowlatt Act: This Act gave the government the power to imprison any person without any trial for a period of two years.

Khilafat Movement: It was a movement organized by Muhammad Ali and Shaukat Ali [Ali brothers] in order to protest against the injustice done to Turkey by Britain after the First World War. The Turkish Sultan had the title of Caliph. The Muslims considered him as their spiritual leader. So, many Muslims joined this movement.

Swaraj: It is a system in which the real political powers are in the hands of the elected representatives of the people. At the same time, India will continue to be a part of the British Empire. It is similar to the Dominion status.

Poorna Swaraj: It means complete freedom. India will cut all relations with the British and become a sovereign democratic republic.

Hind Swaraj: It is a famous book written by Gandhiji. Gandhiji put forward the idea of non-co-operation in this book.

Nagpur Congress: The Congress session was held at Nagpur in 1920. The Congress adopted the non-co-operation programme in this session.

Justice Party: It was a party of non-Brahmins of Madras. It decided not to boycott council elections during the period of the Non-Co-operation Movement.

Nai-dhobi bandh: The villagers of Awadh decided to boycott the landlords. So, they started Nai-dhobi

bandh. The landlords were denied the services of barbers and washermen.
Swatantra Bharat: It was a slogan raised by the tribal's during the Non-Co-operation Movement.
Gandhi-Irwin Pact: It was signed between Gandhiji and Lord Irwin on 5 March 1931. Gandhiji agreed to call off the Civil Disobedience Movement. He also agreed to attend the Second Round Table Conference. Irwin promised to release the political prisoners.
Separate Electorates: It is a system in which the members of a particular social group will elect its own separate representative to the legislature. The other people of the area will elect another representative.
Poona Pact: It was signed between Gandhiji and Ambedkar in September 1932. Gandhiji brought an end to his fast. He accepted the demand for reservation of seats for Dalits in the legislatures. Ambedkar agreed to give up the demand for separate electorates.
Hindu Maha Sabha: It was a Hindu communal organization. It demanded special rights for the Hindus.

IMPORTANT EVENTS

- **1885 :** The first meeting of the Indian National Congress in Bombay.
- **1917 :** Mahatma Gandhi organized Satyagraha Movement in Kheda District (Gujarat).
- **1918 :** Mahatma Gandhi organized Satyagraha Movement in Ahmedabad.
- **1919** : Rowlatt Act was Passed (It gave the government enormous power to repress political activities, and allowed detention of political prisoners without trial for two years).
- **10th April, 1919 :** The police in Amritsar fired upon a peaceful procession. Martial law was imposed.
- **March, 1919 :** Khilafat Committee founded in Bombay.
- **13th April, 1919 :** Jallianwala Bagh Massacre took place.
- **September, 1920 :** Congress Session in Calcutta- Decided to start a Non-Cooperation Movement in support of Khilafat as well as for Swaraj.
- **December, 1920** : Congress Session at Nagpur—A compromise was worked out and the Non-cooperation programme was adopted.
- **February, 1922 :** Mahatma Gandhi decided to Withdraw Non-Cooperation Movement.
- **January, 1923-** Establishment of Swaraj Party by Motilal Nehru and C.R.Das.
- **1928 :** Simon Commission arrived in India.
- **December, 1929 :** Lahore Session of the Congress- Demand for Purna Swaraj.
- **January 26,1930 :** Celebrated as the Independence day.
- **January 31,1930 :** Gandhiji sent a letter to Viceroy Irwin stating 11 demands.
- **April 6, 1930 :** The salt march reached Dandi, Gandhiji violated the Salt Law.
- **1930 :** Civil Disobedience Movement continues; Salt Satyagraha: Gandhi's Dandi March; First Round Table Conference.
- **1930 :** Dr. B. R. Ambedkar established Depressed Classes Association.
- **March 5, 1931 :** Gandhi Irwin Pact was signed.
- **December, 1931 :** Gandhiji went for Second Round Table Conference.
- **September, 1932 :** Poona Pact between Gandhiji and Dr. B. R. Ambedkar.
- **1934 :** Civil Disobedience Movement called off.
- **1937 :** Election held for Provincial Assemblies.
- **1939 :** Outbreak of the Second World War.

GIST OF THE LESSON

Nationalism in India:

The growth of modern nationalism is intimately connected to anti- colonial movement. The congress under the leadership of Mahatma Gandhi tried to forge groups together within one movement.

First World War, Khilafat and Non-Cooperation:

1. National Movement was spreading in new areas in 1919 and incorporating new social groups and developing new modes of struggle and since national feelings among the people of India.

2. Mahatma Gandhi came to India and The Idea of Satyagraha emphasized the power of truth and the

need to search for truth. The satyagrah movement was started with his two principle **Truth and Non violence.**

3. He advocated that physical force was not necessary to fight the oppressor.

4. In 1917, He travelled to Champaran in Bihar to inspire the peasants to struggle against the oppressive plantation system.

The Idea of Satyagraha:

1. Mahatma Gandhi returned to India in January, 1915. His heroic fight for the Indians in South Africa was well-known. His method of mass agitation known as Satyagraha had yielded good results.

2. The idea of Satyagraha emphasized the power of truth and the need to search for truth.

3. In 1917, Gandhi travelled to Champaran in Bihar to inspire the peasants to struggle against the oppressive plantation system.

4. In 1917, crops field in Kheda district of Gujrat, but the government refused to remit land revenue and insisted on its full collection.

5. In 1918, Mahatma Gandhi intervened in a dispute between workers and mill owners of Ahmedabad. He advised to workers to go on strike and to demand increase in wages.

6. Satyagraha brought Gandhiji into close touch with the workers in the urban areas.

The Rowlatt act:

1. When the Rowlatt act 1919, was passed hurriedly through the Imperial Legislative Council inspire of unanimous opposition of the Indian members, Gandhiji's patience comes to an end.

2. According to this act any person could be arrested and sent to jail for two years.

3. Local leaders were picked up from Amritsar and Mahatma Gandhi was barred from entering Delhi.

Jallianwala Bagh Massacre:

1. On 13 April 1919 a large crowd gathered in the enclosed ground of Jalliawalla Bagh.

2. People came to protest against government's repressive measure while some came to attend the annual Baisakhi fair.

3. General Dyer entered the area. Blocked the exit points and opened fire on the crowd, killing hundreds.

4. The government responded with brutal repression seeking to humiliate and terrorise people.

5. Satyagrahis were forced to rub their noses on the ground, crawl on the streets and do Salaam (salute) to all Sahibs.

Khilafat movement:

1. Rowlatt Satyagraha had been a widespread movement, it was still limited mostly to cities and towns.

2. Mahatma Gandhi now felt the need to launch a more broad-based movement in India.

3. But he was certain that no such movement could be organized without bringing the Hindus and Muslims closer together.

4. The First World War had ended with the defeat of Ottoman Turkey. There were rumors that a harsh peace treaty was going to be imposed on the Ottoman Emperor, who was the spiritual head (Khalifa) of the Islamic world.

5. The Muslims of India decided to force Britain to change her Turkish policy.

6. A young generation of Muslim leaders like the brothers **Muhammad Ali and Shaukat** Ali began discussing with Mahatma Gandhi about the possibility of a united mass action on the issue. Gandhi ji agreed to give his support for Khilafat movement because he wanted to unite both Hindu and Muslims against British rule.

Why non-cooperation?

In his famous book **Hind Swaraj (1909)** Mahatma Gandhi declared that British rule was established in

India with the cooperation of Indians, and had survived only because of this cooperation.

Differing strands within the movement:

In January 1921, the Non-Cooperation-Khilafat Movement began. In this movement, various social groups participated, but the term meant different things to different people.

The Movement in The Towns:

Thousands of students left the government schools and colleges.

1.Headmasters and teachers resigned and lawyers gave up the legal practices.

2. The council elections were boycotted in most provinces except Madras. Foreign goods were boycotted, liquor shops were picketed and foreign goods and clothes were burnt. The import of foreign cloths was reduced.

3. The production of Indian textile mills and handlooms went up.

Reason for slowdown of movement:

1. Khadi cloth was more expensive than mill cloth and poor people could not buy it.
2. It was difficult for them to boycott mill made cloth.
3. It was felt difficult to boycott the English school and colleges for long in the Absence of alternate Indian institutions.

Rebellion in the Countryside:

1. From the cities the Non-Cooperation movement spread to the countryside and took up the struggles of the peasants and tribals.

2. In **Awadh Sanyasi Baba Ram** Ramchandra was leading the peasants against talukadar and landlords.

3. This Peasants movement demanded reduction of revenue, abolition of Begar and social boycotts of oppressive landlords.

4. This Peasants movement demanded reduction of revenue, abolition of Begar and social boycotts of oppressive landlords.

5. **Awadh kisan Sabha was setup headed by Jawaharlal Nehru, Baba Ramchandra.**

Tribal peasants interpreted the message of Mahatma Gandhi and the idea of Swaraj in Gudem hills of Andhra Pradesh.

Role of Alluri Sitaram Raju

In the Gudem hills of Andhra Pradesh, a militant Guerrilla movement spread under the leadership of **Alluri Sitaram Raju.** The spoke of Gandhiji's greatness and his Non-Cooperation movement. He persuaded people to wear Khadi and give up drinking. At the same time, he asserted that the Swaraj could be attained with use of forces and not with the non-violence.

Swaraj in the Plantation:

1. For plantation workers freedom meant the right to move freely in and out of the enclosures where they were kept.

2. They were not allowed to leave tea garden without permission. When they heard of Non-Cooperation Movement. They left the plantation and proceeded to their homes. But unfortunately, they never reached their destination and were caught by the police.

Towards Civil Disobedience:

1.In February 1922 Mahatma Gandhi decided to withdraw the Non-co-operation Movement because he felt that the movement was taking a violent turn in Chouri Choura. Gandhiji wanted to train the Satyagrahis for the mass movement.

2. Within the congress C R Das and Motilal Nehru found the Swaraj Party for return to council politics.

3. Due to the worldwide economic depression the life of the people was badly affected in India. Agricultural prices started falling, export declined.

Simon Commission

Constituted under John Simon to look into the functioning of the constitutional system in India and Suggest changes Simon Commission arrived in India in 1928 and it was greeted with the slogan "Go back Simon" and showed Black flags.

- All parties including the Congress and the Muslim League participated. It was all white member commission without any Indian members.

How Participants Saw the Movement:

1. The Patidars of Gujarat and the Jats of Uttar Pradesh were active in the movement. They became enthusiastic supporters of the Civil Disobedience Movement. But they were deeply disappointed when the movement was called off in 1931. So, when the movement was restarted in 1932, many of them refused to participate. The poorer peasants joined a variety of radical movements, often led by Socialists and Communists.

2. To organize business interests, the Indian Industrial and Commercial Congress in 1920 and the Federation of the Indian Chamber of Commerce and Industries (FICCI) in 1927 were formed. The industrialists attacked colonial control over the Indian economy and supported the Civil Disobedience Movement when it was first launched. Some of the industrial workers did participate in the Civil Disobedience Movement. In 1930 and 1932, railway workers and dock workers were on strike.

The Limits of Civil Disobedience:

1. Many women went to jail.

2. All social groups were not attracted by the concept of Swaraj e.g. So, called DalitCongress had ignored them for fear of offending high caste Hindus.

3. Gandhi ji called them Harijan. He believed that swaraj would not come for hundred years if untouchability was not eliminated. He organized satyagraha to secure them entry into temples and access to public well tanks, roads and schools.

The Sense of Collective Belonging:

1. Nationalist Movement Spreads when people belonging to different regions and communities begin to develop a sense of collective belongingness. The identity of a nation is most often symbolized in a figure or image.

2. The image of Bharat Mata was first created by Bankim Chandra Chattopadhyay in 1870 when he wrote ‘Vande Mataram ‘for our motherland. Indian folk songs and folk sung by bards played an important role in making the idea of nationalism. In Bengal, Rabindranath Tagore and in Madras, Natesa, Sastri collection of folk tales and songs, which led the movement for folk revival. During the Swadeshi Movement, a tri-color (red, green and yellow) flag was designed in Bengal. It had eight lotuses representing eight provinces and a crescent moon representing Hindus and Muslims. Means of creating a feeling of nationalism was through reinterpretation of history. The nationalist writers urged the readers to take pride in India’s great achievements in the past and struggle to change the miserable conditions of life under British rule.

VIDEO LINK OF THIS CHAPTER:- CLICK HERE
2ND LINK(ANIMATED):- CLICKHERE

MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS (1 Marks)

1. **In which movement did Gandhi see an opportunity to bring Muslims under the umbrella of a unified national movement :**

   (a) the oppressive plantation system in Champaran movement

   (b) A satyagraha movement to support the peasants of the Kheda district of Gujarat

(c) A nationwide satyagraha against the proposed Rowlatt Act of 1919
(d) A non-cooperation movement in support of Khilafat as well as Swaraj.
Ans: (d) A non-cooperation movement in support of Khilafat as well as Swaraj.

2. **Which pact resolved the issue of separate electorates for dalits between Gandhi and Ambedkar in 1932?**
(a) Lucknow pact (b) Nagpur pact (c) Poona pact (d) Surat pact
Ans: (c) Poona pact

3. **Which one of the following is not true regarding the impact of the First World War on India ?**
(a) Defence expenditure resulted in increased taxes.
(b) Forced recruitment of soldiers was introduced in the villages
(c) Income tax was introduced and customs duties increased
(d) The hardships ended with the war as the British introduced the Rowlatt Act
Ans: (d) The hardships ended with the war as the British introduced the Rowlatt Act

4. Match the columns. Find out the correct option

Column A	**Column B**
i. Bankim Chandra Chattopadhyay	(a) Depressed Classes Association
ii. B R Ambedkar	(b) Famous image of Bharat Mata
iii. Abanindranath Tagore	(c) The Folklore of South India
iv. NatesaSastri	(d) Vande Mataram

(A) 1(d), 2(a), 3(b), 4(c) (B) 1(c), 2(b), 3(d), 4(a)
(C) 1(a), 2(d), 3(c), 4(b) (D) 1(c), 2(d), 3(a), 4(b)
Ans:: (A) 1(d), 2(a), 3(b), 4(c)

5. **The resolution of Poorna Swaraj was adopted at which session of the Congress ?**
(a) Karachi (b) Haripur (c) Lahore (d) Lucknow.
Ans: (a) Karachi

6. **Which of the following was a cause for the withdrawal of the Non-Cooperation Movement?**
(a) Lack of coordination among the satyagrahi
(b) Outbreak of violence at Chauri Chaura.
(c) Gandhiji wanted to start Civil Disobedience
(d) Other nationalists persuaded Gandhiji
Ans: (b) Outbreak of violence at Chauri Chaura.

7. **Who among the following were associated with 'Swaraj Party' formed during India's freedom struggle?**
(a) C.R. Das and Jawaharlal Nehru (b) Motilal Nehru and C.R. Das
(c) Motilal Nehru and Subhash Chandra Bose (d) Muhammad Ali and Shaukat Ali
Ans: (b) Motilal Nehru and C.R. Das

8. **Indians boycotted the Simon Commission because** :
(a) It was an all-British Commission (b) It was formed in Britain
(c) It was set up to oppose the nationalist movement (d) None of these.
Ans: (a) It was an all-British Commission

9. Who among the following organised the dalits in the Depressed Classes Association in 1930?

(a) Gandhiji (b) Alluri Sitarm Raju (c) Kansi Ram (d) Dr. B.R. Ambedkar

Ans: (d) Dr. B.R. Ambedkar

10. ***Assertion (A)*** :Gandhiji's idea of 'Satyagraha' emphasised the power of truth and the need to search for truth.

Reason (R) :Gandhiji believed that a Satyagrahi could win the battle by appealing to the conscience of the oppressor.

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

(B) Both A and R are true but R is NOT the correct explanation of A.

(C) A is true but R is false.

(D) A is false and R is true.

Ans:. (A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.

VERY SHORT ANSWER TYPE QUESTIONS (2 MARKS)

1. Why did Indian leaders oppose Simon Commission?

Ans: Simon Commission arrived in India in 1928 .Its purpose was to look into the functioning of constitutional system in India and suggest changes. But it did not have any Indian member.

2. What was Poona Pact?

Ans:It was a pact between B R Ambedkar and Mahatma Gandhi. It gave depressed classes reserved seats in central provincial councils.

3. Why was Khilafat agitation started?

Ans: There were rumors that a harsh peace treaty was being imposed on Khalifa(Islamic spiritual head). So to defend the Khalifa's temporal powers khilafat committee was formed

4. What was the Inland Emigration Act of 1859?

Ans: Under the Inland Emigration Act of 1859, plantation workers were not permitted to leave the tea gardens without permission, and in fact they were rarely given such permission.

SHORT ANSWER TYPE QUESTIONS (3 MARK)

1. What were the reasons to withdraw the Non-cooperation Movement?

Ans:

(i) At ChauriChaura in Gorakhpur, a peaceful demonstration in a bazaar turned into a violent clash with the police.

(ii) He felt that Satyagrahis needed to be properly trained before they would be ready for mass struggles as the movement was turning violent at many places.

(iii) Some congress leaders were by now tired of mass struggles and wanted to participate in elections to the provincial councils.

2. Why did non-cooperation movement slowdown in cities?

Ans: This movement in the cities gradually slowed down due to some reasons.

(i) Khadi cloth was more expensive than mill cloth and poor people could not afford to buy it.

(ii) There were no Indian alternatives to British institutes that could be used in place of those.

(iii) Students, teachers, lawyers started joining back government school, college, courts etc.

3. Explain the Salt March.

Ans: (i) Mahatma Gandhi found in salt a powerful symbol that could unite the Nation.

(ii) He sent a letter to Viceroy Irwin in which the most stirring was demand to abolish salt tax but Irwin refused to accept these demands,

(iii) Gandhi started the salt march accompanied by 78 of his trusted volunteers.

(iv) the march was over 240 miles, from Gandhiji's ashram in Sabarmati to a coastal town of Dandi.

(v) On 6th April he reached Dandi and violated the law by manufacturing salt from sea water.

(vi) It marked the beginning of civil disobedience movement.

4. Explain the role of women in Civil Disobedience Movement.

Ans: (i) During Gandhiji's salt march, thousands of women came out and listen to him.

(ii) They participated in protest march, manufactured salt.

(iii) They picketed liquir shops and many went to jail.

(iv) They considered serving nation as their sacred duty.

LONG ANSWER TYPE QUESTIONS (5 MARKS)

1. How did First World War created a new economic & political situation in India?

Ans:. The First World War (1914-1918) created a new political and economic situation.

India faced various problems during war period:

(i) Huge increase in defence expenditure which was financed by war loans.

(ii) Increase in taxes, Custom duties raised and income tax introduced.

(iii) Prices increased through the war years, doubled between 1913 to 1918.This created hardship for common people.

(iv) Forced recruitment in rural areas. This caused wide spread anger.

(v) During 1918-19 and 1920-21, crops failure in many parts of India. It created shortage of food.

(vi) 12 to 13 million people perished as result of famines and epidemic

(vii) Hardships did not end after the war was over.

2. How did different social groups join the Non-cooperation movement?

Ans:.**(i)The Movement in the Towns**

- It started with middle class participation in cities.
- Students, teachers, lawyers gave up studies, jobs, legal practices and joined movements.
- Council elections were boycotted.
- Foreign goods were boycotted.
- Liquor shops were picketed.

(ii) Movement in the countryside

- Peasants and tribals took over the struggle which turned violent gradually.
- The peasants were led by Baba Ramchandra in Awadh against landlords and talukdars.
- Talukadars demanded high rents from peasants.
- Nai- Dhobi bandhs were organised.
- In 1920, the Oudh KisanSabha was set up headed by Jawaharlal Nehru, Baba Ramchandra and others
- AlluriSitaramRaju led the guerrilla warfare in the Gudem Hills of Andhra Pradesh.
- The rebels attacked police stations.

(iii) Swaraj in the Plantations

- For the plantation workers, Swaraj means moving freely.

• They protested against the Inland Emigration Act (1859) which prevented them from leaving the plantation without permission.
• Each group interpreted the term swaraj in their own ways.

3. How did business class participate in Civil disobedience movement?

Ans: (i) Indian merchants and industrialists had made huge profits during first world war and become powerful.
(ii) So they now reacted against colonial policies that restricted business activities.
(iii) They wanted protection against imports of foreign goods.
(iv)They demanded a rupee-sterling foreign exchange ratio that would discourage imports.
(v) They formed the Indian Industrial and Commercial Congress in 1920 and the FICCI in 1927 to organise their business interests.
(vi) They gave financial assistance to the movement and refused to buy or sell imported goods.

4. "History and fiction, folklore and songs, popular prints and symbols, all played a part in the making of nationalism". Examine the statement

Ans: The sense of collective belonging came partly through the experience of united struggles.
(i) History and fiction, folklore and songs, popular prints and symbols, all played role in making of nationalism.
(ii) Image of Bharat Mata - The first image was created by Bankim Chandra Chattopadhyay& painted by Abanindranath Tagore.
(iii) Indian folklore - Ideas of nationalism also developed through a movement to revive Indian folklore.
• Nationalists began recording folk tales sung by bards and they toured villages to gather folk songs and legends.
• They believed that these tales gave a true picture of traditional culture that had been corrupted and damaged by outside forces.
• Rabindranath Tagore himself began collecting ballads, nursery rhymes and myths, and led the movement for folk revival.
• NatesaSastri published a massive four-volume collection of Tamil folk tales, The Folklore of Southern India.

(iv) Reinterpretation of history - Another means of creating a feeling of nationalism was through reinterpretation of history.
• Indians began looking into the past to discover India's great achievements.
• They wrote about the glorious developments in ancient times

CASE BASED QUESTIONS

1.Read the passage given below and answer the questions :

The sense of collective belonging came partly through the experience of united struggles. But there were also a variety of cultural processes through which nationalism captured people's imagination. History and fiction, folklore and songs, popular prints and symbols, all played a part in the making of nationalism.

The identity of the nation is most often symbolised in a figure or image. This helps create an image with which people can identify the nation. It was in the twentieth century, with the growth of nationalism, that the identity of India came to be visually associated with the image of Bharat Mata. The image was first created by Bankim Chandra Chattopadhyay. In the 1870s he wrote 'VandeMataram' as a hymn to the motherland. Later it was included in his novel Anandamath and widely sung during the Swadeshi

movement in Bengal. Moved by the Swadeshi movement, Abanindranath Tagore painted his famous image of Bharat Mata. In this painting Bharat Mata is portrayed as an ascetic figure; she is calm, composed, divine and spiritual.

Answer the followings questions. 1+1+2

1. Which hymn to the mother land was widely sung during swadesh movements in Bengal?
2. How did the identity of India symbolise in a figure or image?
3. How did people of different communities, regions or language develop a sense of collective belonging?

Answer

Ans: 1. 'VandeMataram' was widely sung during the Swadeshi movement in Bengal.

Ans: 2. With the growth of nationalism in twentieth century, the identity of India came to be visually associated with the image of Bharat Mata. The image was first created byBankim Chandra Chattopadhyay Later Abanindranath Tagore painted his famous image of Bharat Mata.

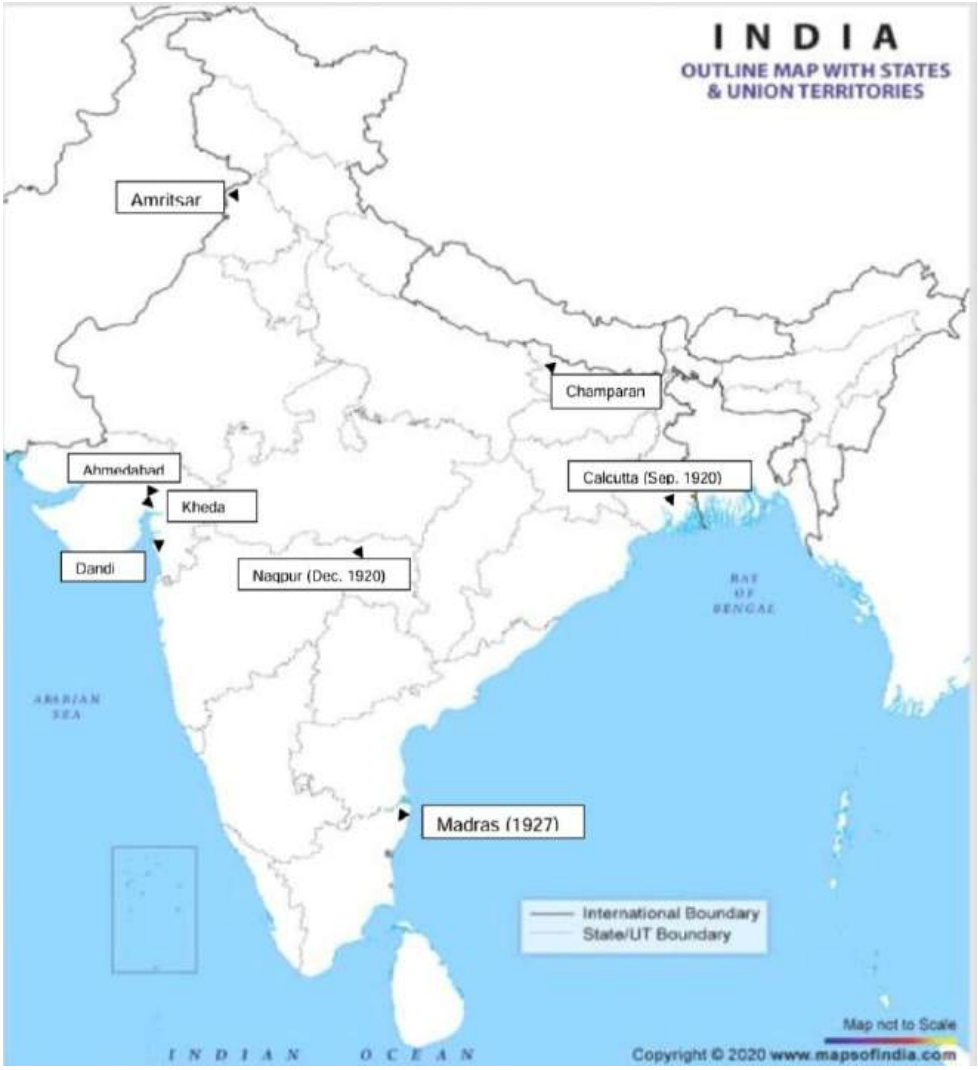
Ans:3. (i) The sense of collective belonging came partly through the experience of united struggles.
(ii) But there were also a variety of cultural processes through which nationalism captured people's
imagination.
(iii) History and fiction, folklore and songs, popular prints and symbols, all played a part in the making of nationalism.

Map based questions :-

1. **On the out line map of india show the following:-**

I. Congress sessions: • 1920 Calcutta • 1920 Nagpur • 1927 Madras session

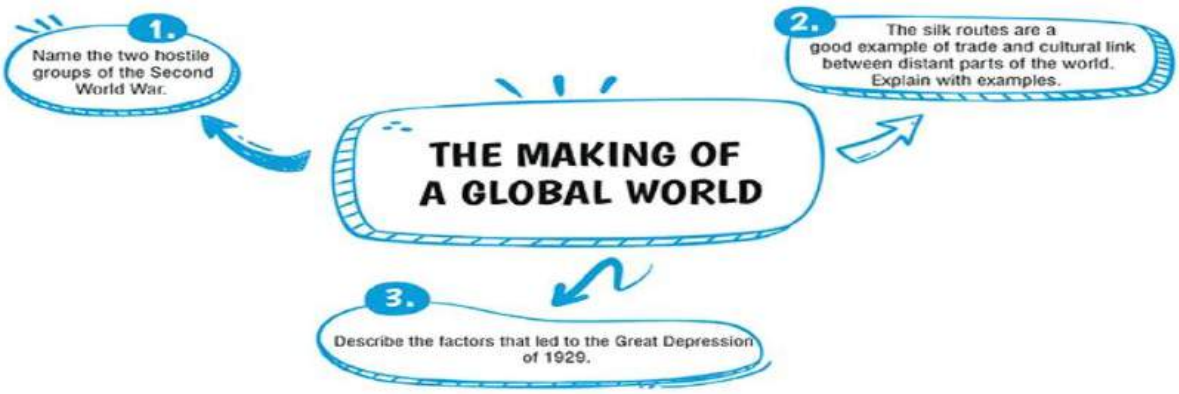
II. Satyagraha movements:
- Kheda
- Champaran
- Ahmedabad mill workers
- Jallianwala Bagh (Amritsar)
- Dandi March (Dandi)



Chapter -3
THE MAKING OF A GLOBAL WORLD

Topic suggested by CBSE under the chapter

- The Pre-Modern World
- Silk Routes Link the World
- Food Travels: Spaghetti and Potato.



GIST OF THE LESSON

The Pre-Modern World

The Pre-Modern World Globalisation refers to an economic system that has emerged in the last 50 years or so. But the making of the global world has a long history – of trade, of migration, of people in search of work, the movement of capital, and much else. From ancient times, travellers, traders, priests and pilgrims travelled vast distances for knowledge, opportunity and spiritual fulfilment or to escape persecution. As early as 3000 BCE, an active coastal trade linked the Indus Valley civilisations with present-day West Asia.

Silk Routes Link the World

Silk routes are a good example of vibrant pre-modern trade and cultural links between distant parts of the world. Several silk routes have been identified by historians, overland and sea, connecting vast regions of Asia and linking Asia with Europe and northern Africa. In exchange for textiles and species from India, precious metals – gold and silver – flowed from Europe to Asia.

Food Travels: Spaghetti and Potato

Food offers many examples of long-distance cultural exchange. New crops were introduced by traders and travellers. Ready foodstuff such as noodles travelled west from China to

become spaghetti. Our ancestors were not familiar with common foods such as potatoes, soya, groundnuts, maize, tomatoes, chillies, sweet potatoes, and so on about five centuries ago. Many of our common foods came from America's original inhabitants – the American Indians.

Multiple Choice Questions:

1. **The triangular trade route involved the exchange of goods between Europe, Africa, and:**
   (a) Asia (b) Australia
   (c) North America (d) South America
   Answer: (c) North America
2. **The Silk Route connected which two regions during ancient times?**
   (a) Europe and Asia (b) Africa and Asia
   (c) North America and South America (d) Australia and Antarctica
   Answer: (a) Europe and Asia
3. **Thousands of people fled Europe for America in the 19th century due to**
   (a) poverty and widespread deadly diseases
   (b) natural calamity
   (c) outbreak of a war among nations
   (d) outbreak of plague
   Ans: (a) poverty and widespread deadly diseases

Read the statements and choose the correct option.

4. **Assertion(A):** Indus valley had no active foreign trade.
   Reason(R): For more than a millenium cowries, the currency has been found in China and East Africa.
   (a) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
   (b) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
   (c) A is true but R is false.
   (d) A is false but R is true
   Ans: (d) A is false but R is true
5. **Assertion(A):** Pre-modern trade and cultural exchange existed between distant regions
   Reason(R): Chinese silk was transported through silk routes to western world.
   (a) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
   (b) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
   (c) A is true but R is false.

(d) A is false but R is true

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

6. **Assertion(A):** In ancient times there was a flow of precious metals from Europe to Asia.

Reason(R): Chinese pottery, Indian textiles and spices were sold to Africa and Europe.

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

(b) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.

(c) A is true but R is false.

(d) A is false but R is true

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

Very Short Type Question:

1. **Why did the travellers, traders, priests and pilgrims travel vast distances from ancient times?**

OR

How were human societies interlinked in ancient times?

Answer: For knowledge, opportunity and spiritual fulfilment, or to escape persecution.

2. **What were cowries?**

Answer: Cowries were seashells, used as a currency in olden days.

3. **Mention any four of our common foods that were not known to our ancestors until about five centuries ago.**

Answer: Potatoes, soya, groundnuts, maize, tomatoes, chillies, sweet potatoes.

4. **When did the great Irish potato famine take place and what were its results?**

Answer: The Great Irish Potato Famine took place during 1845 to 1849. As a result, around 1,000,000 people died of starvation in Ireland, and double the number emigrated in search of work.

5. **Why did Europeans flee to America in the 19th Century? Give two reasons.**

Answer: Poverty and hunger were common in Europe. Cities were crowded and deadly diseases were widespread. Religious conflicts were common, and religious dissenters were persecuted.

6. **What do you mean by "El Dorado"?**

Answer: "El Dorado" refers to a mythical city or empire believed to be located in the Americas, particularly in the region of South America. The term "El Dorado" originated during the European Age of Exploration in the 16th and 17th centuries when Spanish and other European explorers sought legendary cities of immense wealth and gold.

Long Type Question:

1. **How did silk route link the world?**

OR

The silk routes are a good example of vibrant pre-modern trade and cultural links between distant parts of the world. Explain.

Answer: (a) The name 'silk routes' points to the importance of West-bound Chinese silk cargoes along this route.

(b) Historians have identified several silk routes, over land and by sea.

(c) These routes have helped knitting together vast regions of Asia, and linking Asia with Europe and northern Africa.

(d) They are known to have existed since before the Christian Era and thrived almost till the fifteenth century.

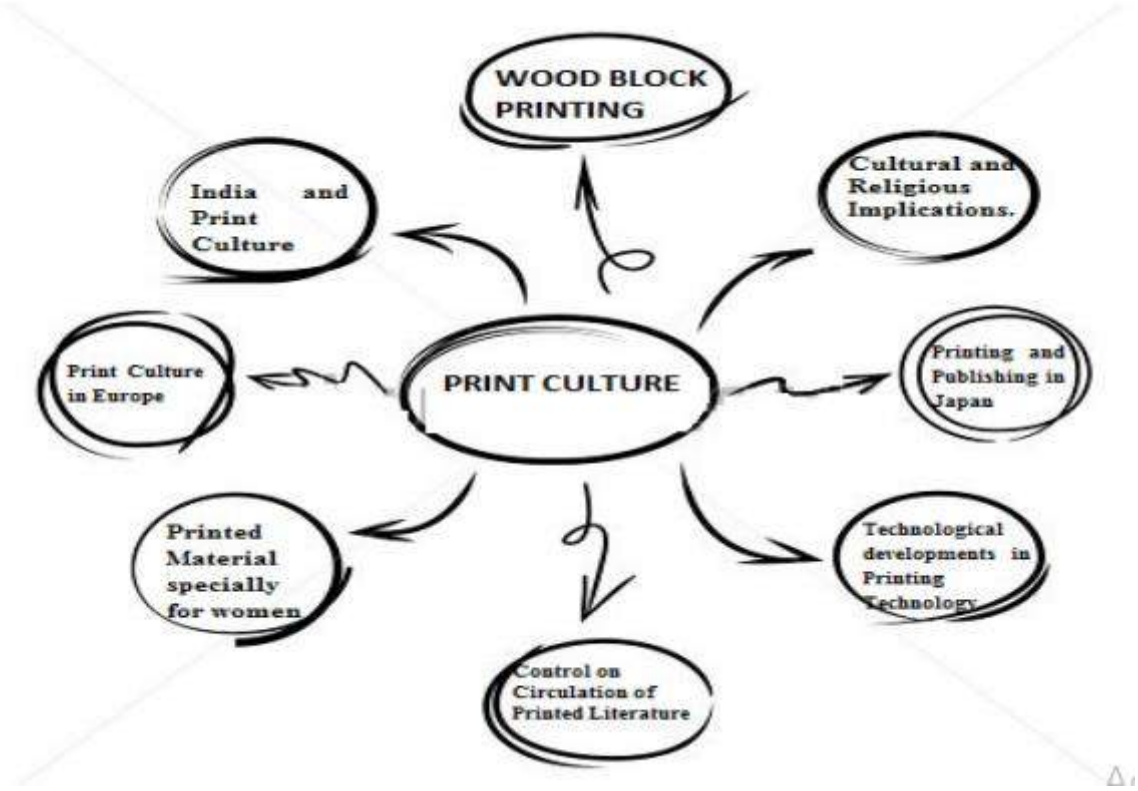
(e) Buddhism emerged from eastern India and spread in several directions through intersecting points on the silk routes.

LINK OF THIS CHAPTER: - CLICKHERE

Chapter -5
PRINT CULTURE AND THE MODERN WORLD

Topic suggested by CBSE under the chapter

- The First Printed Books
- Print Comes to Europe
- The Print Revolution and its Impact
- The Reading Mania
- The Nineteenth Century
- India and the World of Print
- Religious Reform and Public Debates
- New Forms of Publication
- Print and Censorship



IMPORTANT TERMS

- Vellum :- A parchment made from the skin of animals.
- Ulema :- Legal scholar of Islam and the sharia.
- Ballad :- A historical account or folk tales usually sung or recited.
- Taverns :- places where people gather to drink alcohol to be served food and to meet friends.
- Chapbook :- A term used to describe pocket size books that are sold by traveling pedlars called Chapman.
- Novel :- Modern form of literature.

IMPORTANT EVENTS

768-770AD - Introduction Of hand printing technology Into Japan.

868AD - The oldest Japanese book. The diamond Sutra was printed.

1295- Marco Polo brought the knowledge of producing books with woodblocks to Europe. **1430-**

Johann Gutenberg developed first well-known printing press.
1448- Gutenberg printed his first book The Bible.
1517- Martin Luther wrote 95 theses.
1713- Catholic priests printed the first Malayalam book.
Mid-16th century - Print comes to India, first printing press set up in Kolkata.
1812- Grimm brother in Germany published collection of traditional folk tales.
1871- Jyotiba Phule wrote gulamgiri about the injustices of the caste system.
1876 - Rash Sundari Devi wrote her autobiography Amar jiban.
1878- Vernacular press act was passed.
1907- Bal Gangadhar Tilak published kesar.
1938- Kashibaba published " Chote or bade ka seawall ".

GIST OF THE LESSON

THE PRINT REVOLUTION AND ITS IMPACT:

A new reading public Books flooded the market Content to include the common people into reading group. Popular ballads were included Folk tales Books were illustrated with pictures.

RELIGIOUS DEBATE AND THE FEAR OF PRINTS:

Print introduced a new world of debate and discussion. Printed books are not welcomed by everyone and many were apprehensive of the effects that the wider circulation of books could have on people's minds. There was a fear of spreading rebellious and irreligious thoughts. In 1517, the religious reformer Martin Luther wrote Ninety-Five Theses, criticising many of the practices and rituals of the Roman Catholic Church. His textbook printed copy led to a division within the Church and to the beginning of the Protestant Reformation.

THE READING MANIA:

In most parts of Europe, literacy rates went up through the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries. Schools and literacy spread in European countries, due to which people wanted the production of more books. Other forms of reading, mainly based on entertainment, began to reach ordinary readers. Books were of various sizes, serving many different purposes and interests. From the early 18th century, periodical press developed, which combined information related to current affairs with entertainment. Journals and newspapers carried information related to wars, trade and developments in other places. Issac Newton's discoveries were published, which influenced scientifically-minded readers.

PRINT CULTURE AND THE FRENCH REVOLUTION

print culture created the conditions within which French revolution occured

1. Print popularised the ideas of enlightened thinkers .
2. Print created a new culture of dialogues and debates.
3. Outpouring of literature mocked the royalty and criticised their morality Print did not directly shape their minds, but it did open up the possibility of thinking differently.

THE NINETEENTH CENTURY

1. Women became an important reader as well as writers.
2. Power-driven cylindrical press by Richard M. Hoe Offset press was developed

which could print up to six colours at a time

Manuscripts Before the Age of Print

India is a country rich in old traditions of handwritten manuscripts – in Sanskrit, Arabic, and Persian,

as well as in various vernacular languages. These handwritten manuscripts were copied on palm leaves or on handmade paper. The production of the manuscript continued well after the introduction of print. It is considered highly expensive and fragile.

Print Comes to India

In the mid-sixteenth century, the first printing press came to Goa with Portuguese missionaries. **Catholic priests printed the first Tamil book in 1579 at Cochin, and in 1713 the first Malayalam book was printed by them.** The English press grew quite late in India, even though the English East India Company began to import presses in the late seventeenth century. **A weekly magazine named the Bengal Gazette was edited by James Augustus Hickey.** Advertisements were published by Hickey and he also published a lot of gossip about the Company's senior officials in India. By the close of the eighteenth century, a number of newspapers and journals appeared in print.

RELIGIOUS REFORMS AND PUBLIC DEBATES:

In this course print not only spread the new ideas, but they shaped the nature of debate. **Sambad Kaumudi - Rammohan Roy, Samachar Chandrika - Hindu orthodox from 1821, Persian newspaper Jam-I-Jahan Nama and Shamsul Akhbar** Impact of print among Hindu and Muslims Religious texts, therefore reached a very wide circle of people, encouraging discussions, debates and controversies within and among different religions.

NEW FORM OF PUBLICATIONS:

The novel, a literary firm which had developed in Europe soon acquired distinctively Indian forms and styles.

Other new literary forms such as lyrics, short stories, essays about social and political matters also entered the world of reading.

Painters like Raja Ravi Varma produced visual images for mass circulation.

WOMEN AND PRINTS

Muslims feared that educated women would be corrupted Hindu conservatives believes that a literate girl would be widowed.

Tarabai Shinde and Pandita Rama Bai wrote with passionate about the miserable lives of upper caste Hindu women.

Vernacular press was devoted for education of women.

PRINT AND THE POOR PEOPLE

Very cheap small books were sold at crossroads Issues of caste discrimination began to be written increased Involvement of people from working class in writing.

PRINT AND CENSORSHIP

BY 1820 - Calcutta supreme court Passed certain regulation to control press freedom 1835, governor general Bentinck revised press law on request of editors of English and vernacular newspaper but after the revolt of 1857, censorship Became strict **vernacular press act, 1878** was passed.

LINK OF THIS CHAPTER:- CLICKHERE

Multiple Choice Questions:

1. **Which invention played a crucial role in the spread of print culture in Europe during the 15th century?**

   (a) Steam engine (b) Printing press (c) Telegraph (d) Radio

   Answer: (b) Printing press

2. **Who invented the printing press with movable type in Europe?**

(a) Leonardo da Vinci (b) Johannes Gutenberg (c) Isaac Newton (d) Galileo Galilei
Answer: (b) Johannes Gutenberg

3. **Which language was the first major European language to adopt printing?**
(a) Latin (b) Greek (c) German (d) French
Answer: (c) German

4. **Print culture had a profound impact on religious reformations in Europe, such as the Protestant Reformation led by:**
(a) Martin Luther (b) Henry VIII (c) John Calvin (d) Pope Leo X
Answer: (a) Martin Luther

5. **The earliest kind of print technology was developed in _____, Japan and Korea, which was a system of hand printing.**
(a) India (b) Britain (c) China (d) Germany
Answer: (c) China

6. **As Western powers established their outposts in China, _____ became the hub of the new print culture.**
(a) Shanghai (b) Beijing (c) Guangzhou (d) Hong Kong
Answer: (a) Shanghai

Very Short Type Question:

1.Give reason for the following:

(a)Martin Luther was in favour of print and spoke out in praise of it.

(b)Wood block print only came to Europe after 1295.

(c)Gandhi said the fight for Swaraj is a fight for the liberty of speech, liberty of the press, and freedom of association.

Answer:(a) Martin Luther was in favor of print and spoke out in praise of it primarily because printing technology facilitated the rapid dissemination of his ideas and contributed significantly to the success of the Protestant Reformation. By using the printing press, Luther could widely distribute his theological writings, such as the Ninety-five Theses, challenging the authority of the Catholic Church. This accessibility allowed Luther's ideas to reach a broader audience, empowering individuals to interpret religious texts for themselves and ultimately fostering the growth of Protestantism across Europe. Thus, Luther saw print as a powerful tool to reform the Church and empower believers through direct access to religious teachings.

Answer:(b) Marco Polo, the Italian explorer, visited China and learnt the technology of woodblock printing. When he returned to Italy in 1295, he brought this knowledge back with him. Gradually this knowledge spread from Italy to other parts of Europe.

Answer:(c) Gandhi considered that the liberty of speech, liberty of press and freedom of association were three most powerful vehicles of expressing and cultivating public opinion. Therefore, he said the fight for Swaraj was a fight for liberty of speech, press, and freedom for association.

2. Write short notes to show what you know about:

(a)The Vernacular Press Act

(b)The Gutenberg Press

Answer:(a) The Gutenberg Press, invented by Johannes Gutenberg around 1440, revolutionized printing by introducing movable metal type. This innovation allowed for faster, cheaper, and more accurate printing of books and pamphlets. The Gutenberg Press played a pivotal role in spreading knowledge, accelerating the Renaissance, and democratizing access to information across Europe.

Answer:(b) The Gutenberg Press, invented around 1440 by Johannes Gutenberg in Germany, revolutionized printing with its movable type technology. This innovation allowed for faster and more efficient production of books and pamphlets, democratizing access to knowledge and significantly impacting the spread of ideas during the Renaissance and beyond.

Long Type Question:

1. Explain how print culture assisted the growth of nationalism in India.

Answer: Print culture played a crucial role in fostering the growth of nationalism in India by facilitating the dissemination of ideas, promoting cultural unity, and mobilizing public opinion against British colonial rule. Here's how print culture assisted in the growth of nationalism:

1. **Dissemination of Ideas:** Print media, including newspapers, journals, and pamphlets, became powerful tools for spreading nationalist ideologies and political awareness among Indians. Nationalist leaders like Bal Gangadhar Tilak, Dadabhai Naoroji, and Mahatma Gandhi used print to articulate their visions of self-rule, critique colonial policies, and advocate for Indian interests.
2. **Cultural Unity:** Print culture helped forge a sense of shared identity and cultural unity among diverse communities across India. Vernacular newspapers and publications played a crucial role in promoting regional languages, literature, and traditions, while also connecting local movements to the broader nationalist cause.
3. **Mobilization and Organization:** Newspapers such as "Bengal Gazette," "The Indian Mirror," and "The Hindu" provided platforms for political debates, mobilization of public opinion, and coordination of nationalist activities. They served as forums for discussing grievances, rallying support for protests and boycotts, and coordinating resistance against oppressive colonial policies.
4. **Education and Awareness:** Print media contributed to the spread of education and literacy among Indians. Vernacular newspapers and publications made political and social issues accessible to a broader audience, empowering ordinary Indians to participate actively in the nationalist movement and understand their rights and responsibilities.
5. **Counteracting Colonial Narratives:** British colonial authorities controlled the narrative through their own publications and propaganda. Indian print media provided a counter-narrative, exposing injustices, highlighting economic exploitation, and challenging colonial assumptions about Indian culture and capabilities.
6. **Impact on Political Thought:** Print culture facilitated the exchange of ideas not only within India but also with nationalist movements in other parts of the world. Indian intellectuals and leaders were influenced by global movements for freedom and democracy, adapting and integrating these ideas into the Indian nationalist discourse.

2. Why did some people fear the effect of easily available printed books? Choose one example from Europe and one from India.

Answer: The fear of easily available printed books stemmed from concerns about their potential to spread controversial ideas, challenge established authorities, and disrupt social order. Here are examples from both Europe and India:

Europe Example:

In Europe, one significant example of fear regarding printed books was during the Protestant Reformation in the 16th century. Martin Luther's translation of the Bible into German and its subsequent printing and distribution challenged the monopoly of the Roman Catholic Church over religious interpretation. This led to fears among Catholic authorities that Luther's ideas, propagated

through printed materials, would undermine the Church's authority, lead to religious dissent, and cause social unrest.

India Example:
In India, during the British colonial period, the introduction of printing presses and the rise of vernacular newspapers and publications also sparked fears among British authorities and conservative Indian elites. These publications facilitated the dissemination of nationalist ideas, critiques of colonial rule, and calls for self-governance. For example, newspapers like "The Hindu" and "Bengal Gazette" became platforms for Indian nationalists to articulate their demands and mobilize public opinion against British policies. This dissemination of nationalist sentiments through print media was viewed as a threat to British colonial authority and raised fears of potential unrest and challenges to British rule in India.

In both cases, the fear of easily available printed books was rooted in concerns about the power of ideas to influence public opinion, challenge existing authority structures, and potentially destabilize social and political order. These examples illustrate how the advent of print culture brought about significant societal changes and provoked reactions from those who sought to maintain control over information and discourse.

CHAPTER 1
RESOURCES AND DEVELOPMENT

Gist of the topics

Resources:-

Everything in our environment which can be used to satisfy our needs - is technologically accessible, economically feasible and culturally acceptable.

Problems associated with the resources:-

Following major problems have been seen while using resources-

1. Depletion of resources for satisfying the greed of a few individuals.
2. Accumulation of resources in a few hands, which, in turn, divided the society into two segments i.e. rich and poor.
3. It has led to global Ecological Crises Such As Global warming, Ozone Layer depletion, environmental pollution and land degradation.

Sustainable Economic Development means: -

Development without damaging environment and compromising need of the future generation.

Resource Planning-

Resource planning is widely accepted strategy for judicious use of resources is known as Resource Planning.

Stages of Resource Planning in India- It involves-

(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.

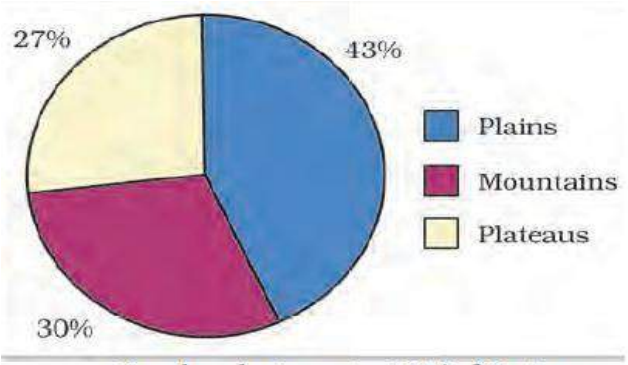
(ii)Evolving a Planning Structure endowed with appropriate technology, skill and institutional set up for implementing resource development plans.

(iii)Matching the resource development plans with overall national development plans. Resources can contribute to development only when they are accompanied by appropriate

technological development and institutional changes.

Land Resources
In India has land under a variety of relief features, namely; mountains, plateaus, plains

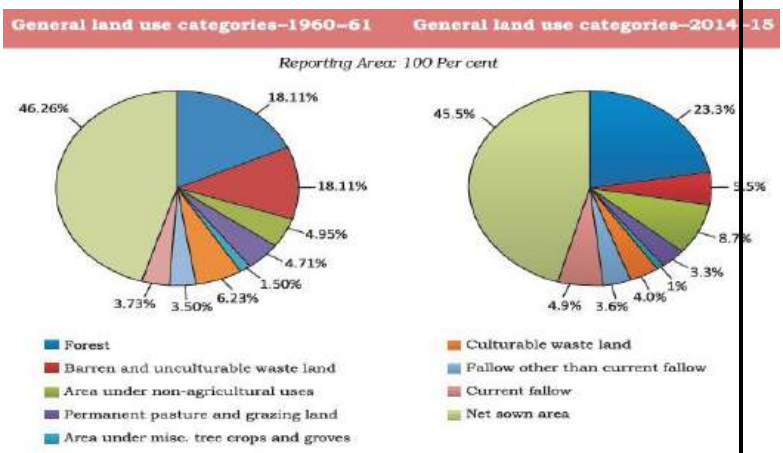
Land Utilisation
Land resources are used for the following purposes:
Forests
Land not available for cultivation
(a) Barren and wasteland
(b) Land put to non-agricultural uses
(c) Fallow lands
(d) Other uncultivated lands (excluding fallow land)
(e) Net sown area



Land under important Relief Features

Land Use Pattern in India
1. The use of land is determined
2. Physical factors: such as topography, climate, soil types

3. Human factors: such as population density, technological capability and culture and
tradition sectors



Land Degradation and Conservation Measures
Human activities such as deforestation, overgrazing, mining and quarrying have contributed significantly to land degradation. Mining sites leave deep scars and traces of over-burdening the land. In recent years, industrial effluents as waste have become a major source of land and water pollution in many parts of the country.

Some of the ways through which we can solve the problems of land degradation are:
1. Afforestation and proper management of grazing.
2. Planting of shelter belts of plants.
3. Stabilisation of sand dunes by growing thorny bushes.
4. Proper management of waste lands.
5. Control of mining activities.
6. Proper discharge and disposal of industrial effluent sand wastes after treatment.

Soil as a Resource

1.Soil is the most important renewable natural resource.It is the medium of plant growth and supports different types of living organisms on the earth.

2.It takes millions of years to form soil up to a few cms in depth. Various forces of nature such as change in temperature, actions of running water, wind and glaciers, activities of decomposers etc. contribute to the formation of soil.

3.Parent rock or bed rock, climate, vegetation and other forms of life and time are important factors in the formation of soil.

4.Chemical and organic changes which take place in the soil play an important role.

5.Soil also consists of organic(humus)and inorganic materials.

Classification of Soils-

Alluvial Soils

1. The entire northern plains are made of alluvial soil.
2. The Alluvial Soil is deposited by important Himalayan River systems –the Indus, the Ganga and the Brahmaputra.
3. It is also found in Rajasthan, Gujarat and eastern coastal plains particularly in the deltas of the Mahanadi, the Godavari, the Krishna and the Kaveri rivers.
4. The alluvial soil consists of various proportions of sand, silt and clay. As we move inlands towards the river valleys, soil particles appear to be bigger in size whereas in the upper side of the river valley, the soils are coarse.
5. Based on age, Alluvial soils can be classified as:

   Old Alluvial (Bangar) The Bangar soil has a higher concentration of kanker nodules than the Khadar.

   New Alluvial (Khadar): It has more fine particles and is more fertile than the Bangar. Alluvial soils are very fertile. These soils contain an adequate proportion of potash, phosphoric acid and lime, which are ideal for the growth of sugarcane, paddy, wheat and other cereal and pulse crops.

Black Soil

1. **This soil is black in colour and is also known as regur soil**. Climatic conditions along with the parent rock material are the important factors for the formation of black soil.
2. The soil is ideal for growing cotton and is also known as black cotton soil.
3. This type of soil is typical of the Deccan trap (Basalt)region spread over northwest Deccan plateau and is made up of lava flows.
4. The soil covers the plateaus of Maharashtra, Saurashtra, Malwa, Madhya Pradesh and Chhattisgarh and extend in the south-east direction along the Godavari and the Krishna valleys.
5. The black soils are made up of extremely fine i.e. Clayey material and well-known for their capacity to hold moisture.
6. Black soil is nutrients rich and contains calcium carbonate, magnesium, potash and lime.

Red and Yellow Soils:

1. This type of soil develops on crystalline igneous rocks in areas of low rainfall in the eastern and southern parts of the Deccan plateau.
2. These soils develop a reddish colour due to diffusion of iron in crystalline and metamorphic rocks. It looks yellow when it occurs in a hydrated form.
3. Found in parts of Odisha, Chhattisgarh, Southern parts of the Middle Ganga plain and along the piedmont zone of the Western Ghats.

Laterite Soil:

1. Develops under tropical and subtropical climate with the alternate wet and dry season.
2. It the result of intense leaching due to heavy rain.
3. Lateritic soils are acidic (pH<6.0) in nature and generally deficient in plant nutrients.

This type of soil is found mostly in Southern states, Western Ghats region of Maharashtra, Odisha, some parts of West Bengal and North-east regions.
4. The soil supports deciduous and evergreen forests but humus poor.
5. This soil is very useful for growing tea and coffee.

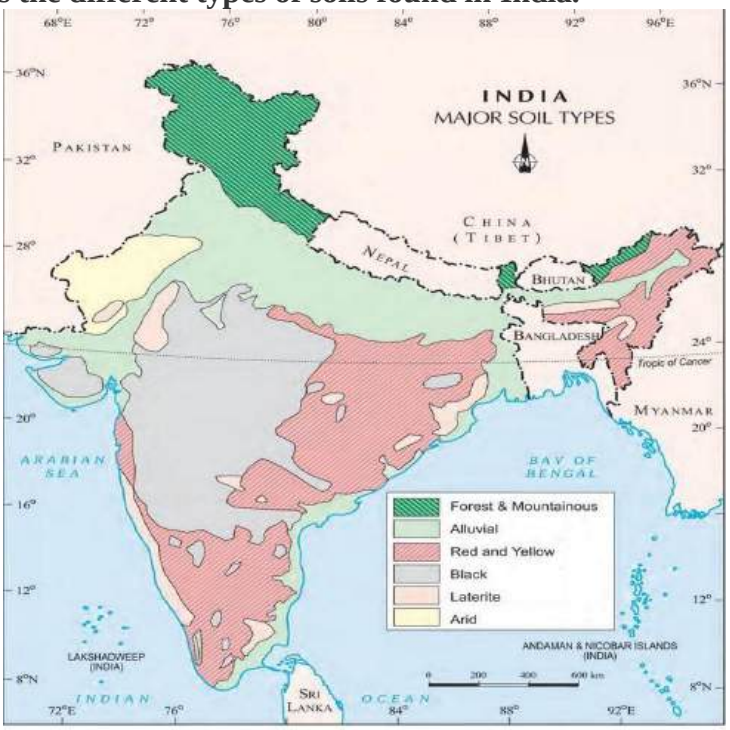
Arid Soils:

1. Range from red to brown in colour.
2.Generally sandy in texture and saline in nature.
3.Lacks humus and moisture.
4.The lower horizons of the soil are occupied by Kankar because of the increasing calcium content downwards.
5.The Kankar layer formations in the bottom horizons restrict the infiltration of water.

Forest Soils

1. These are found in the hilly and mountainous areas.
2. Texture is loamy and silty in valley sides and coarse grained in the upper slopes.
3. In the snow-covered areas of Himalayas, These soils experience denudation and are acidic with low humus content. The soil is fertile on the river terraces and alluvial fans.

***The map below shows the different types of soils found in India.**



India: Major Soil Types

Soil Erosion and Soil Conservation:

1. The denudation of the soil cover and subsequent washing down is described as soil erosion.
2. The soil erosion is caused due to human activities like deforestation, over- grazing, construction and mining etc. Some natural forces like wind, glacier and water which lead to soil erosion.
3. The running water cuts through the clayey soils and makes deep channels as gullies.
4. When water flows as a sheet over large areas down slope and the top soil is washed away, it is known as sheet erosion.

Different Ways for Soil Conservation:

1. **Ploughing along the contour** lines decelerate the flow of water down the slopes. This is called Contour Ploughing.
2. **Terrace cultivation** restricts erosion. This type of agriculture practice is done in Western and Central Himalayas.
3.When a large field is divided into strips and strips of grass are left to grow between the crops. Then, this breaks up the force of the wind. This method is known as Strip Cropping.
4. **Planting lines of trees** to create shelter helps in the stabilization of sand dunes and in stabilizing the desert of western India. Rows of such trees are called Shelter Belts.

LINK OF THIS CHAPTER:- ClICK HERE

Multiple Choice Questions:

1. Which one of the following soils is ideal for growing cotton?

(a) Regur soil (b) Laterite soil (c) Desert soil (d) Mountainous soil

Ans: Regur soil

2. Land left without cultivation for one or less than one agricultural year is called

(a) Culturable waste land (b) Current fallow land (c) Waste land (d) None of the above

Ans: Current fallow land

3.Which one of the following is the main cause of land degradation in Punjab?

(a) Intensive cultivation (b) Deforestation (c) Over irrigation (d) Overgrazing

Ans: Over irrigation

4.Resource planning is essential for _____ existence of all form of life

(a) Ecological balance (b) Exploitation (c) Sustainable (d) None of these

Ans : Sustainable

5. The first International Earth Summit was held in

(a) Geneva (b) New York (c) Japan (d) Rio de Janeiro

Ans: Rio de Janeiro

6. The most widespread relief feature of India is

(a) Mountains (b) Forests (c) Plains (d) Plateaus

Ans: Plains

7.The red soil is red in colour because

(a) it is rich in humus. (b) it is rich in iron compounds. (c) it is derived from volcanic origin.(d) it is rich in water.

Ans: **it is rich in iron compounds**

8. Which of the following statements about Agenda 21 is true?

a) It aims at achieving global sustainable development.

b) It is an agenda to combat environmental damage, poverty and disease through global cooperation.

c) One of the major objectives of Agenda 21 is that every local government should **not** draw its own local Agenda 21.

d) Option (a) and (b).

Ans: Option (a) and (b).

9. Soil is formed by the process of

(a) Denudation (b) Gradation (c) Weathering (d) Erosion

Ans: Weathering

10. Soil formed by intense leaching is

(a) Alluvial soil (b) Red soil (c) Laterite soil (d) Desert

Ans: Laterite soil

11. In which one of the following States is terrace cultivation practised?
(a) Punjab (b) Plains of Uttar Pradesh (c) Haryana (d) Uttarakhand
Ans: Uttarakhand

12.Area sown more than once in an agricultural year plus net sown area is known as:
(a) Net sown area (b) Forest cover (c) Waste land (d) Gross cropped area
Ans: Gross cropped area

13. Which of the following is not important for soil formation?
(a) Relief (b) Parent rock (c) Climate (d) Duration of day
Ans: Duration of day

14. The state of Rajasthan is very well endowed with solar and _____ energy but lacks water resources.
a) Geothermal b) Hydro c) Wind d) Tidal
Ans: Wind
Question number 15-17 are assertion and reason based question. Choose the correct option from the following.

a) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(b) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(c) A is true but R is false.
(d) A is false but R is true

15. Assertion (A): Resources are vital for human survival as well as for maintaining the quality of life.
Reason (R): It was believed that resources are free gifts of nature

Ans: A is true but R is false.
16. Assertion (A): Black soils are black in colour and are also known as regur soils.

Reason (R): Black soils are made up of lava flows

Ans: Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.

17. Assertion (A): Resource planning is an easy process in India.
Reason (R): Resource planning involves identification and inventory of resource across the regions of the country**.**
Ans: A is false and R is true.

SHORT ANSWER QUESTIONS:

1.**State two disadvantages of the redsoil.**
Answer: (i) The soil lacks in nitrogen, organic and phosphoric acid contents and is less fertile.
(ii) Red soils are porous in nature but not retentive to moisture.

2. Why is it necessary to conserve resources?

Answer: Necessary to conserve resources because:
(i) Their irrational consumption and over utilisation have led to socio-economic and environmental problems.
(ii) It takes million of years for the formation of natural resources.
(iii) Natural resources are available in fixed quantity and they are non – renewable.

3. "Planning of resources is very important for a country like India". Justify by giving three reasons.

Answer:

(i) India has enormous diversity in the availability of resources. There are many regions which are rich in certain type of resources but are deficient in some other resources.
(ii) The states of Jharkhand, Chhattisgarh and Madhya Pradesh are rich in minerals and coal deposits but lacks in infrastructural development.
(iii) The states like Punjab, Haryana and Uttar Pradesh are rich in soil but lacks minerals.

4. **Mention the factors on which the land- use pattern of India depends upon.**

Answer:
The use of land is determined by physical as well as human factors.
(i) Physical factors: Topography, climate and soil types.
(ii) Human factors: Population density, technological capability, culture and traditions.

5. What are the methods adopted to solve the problems of land degradation?

Answer:
(i). Afforestation.
(ii). Proper management grazing land.
(iii). Planting of shelter belts in desert areas.
(iv). Control of overgrazing.
(v). Stabilization of sand dunes by growing theory bushes.
(vi). Proper management of waste lands.
(vii) Control on mining activities.
(viii) Proper discharge disposal of effluents waster after treatment can reduce land degradation.

6. **Explain any three factors responsible for the formation of soil**.

Answer: (i) Relief, parent rock or bedrock, climate, vegetation and other forms of life and time are important factors in the formation of soil.
(ii) Various forces of nature such as change in temperature, actions of running water, wind and glaciers, activities of decomposers, etc. contribute to the formation of soil.
(iii) Chemical and organic changes which take place in the soil are equally important.
(iv) Soil also consists of organic (humus) and inorganic materials.

7. **Describe the steps to control soil erosion in hilly areas?**

Answer

The soil erosion in hilly areas can be controlled by:
(i) Contour ploughing: Ploughing along the contour lines can decelerate the flow of water down the slopes.
(ii) Terrace cultivation: Steps can be cut out on the slopes making terraces which restricts erosion.
(iii) Strip cropping: Large fields are divided into strips and strips of grass are left to grow between the crops.

Long Answer Type Questions

1. Mention any four characteristics of the black soil.

Answer:
(i) These have been formed due to withering of lava.
(if) The black soils are made of extremely fine materials, i.e., clayey materials.
(iii)These soils are rich in soil nutrients such as calcium carbonate, magnesium carbonate, potash and lime.
(iv)These soils are generally poor in phosphoric content.
(v)The soil is well known for its capacity to hold moisture.

2. Which geographical factors are responsible for the evolution of black soil? Why is it considered the most suitable for growing cotton?

Answer: (1) Climatic conditions like temperature, rainfall etc. along with present rock material are important factors for making of black soil. The parent rock is volcanic rock.

(2) It is ideal for growing cotton because:

(i)It has capacity to hold moisture.

(ii)They are rich in calcium carbonate, magnesium, potash and lime.

(iii)This soil is also known as black cotton soil,

(iv) They develop deep cracks during hot weather.

3. **Discuss the problems which have been caused due to over-utilisation of resources. Suggest any two ways to save the resources.**

Answer: (i) Depletion of resources: Over-utilisation has led to the depletion of the resources for meeting the greed of a few individuals. For example, over-utilisation of petroleum products has led to a situation where most of the countries of the world are facing energy crisis.

(ii) Concentration of resources: This has divided the society into 'haves' and 'have nots' or the rich and the poor.

(iii) Global ecological crisis : Over utilisation of resources has led to the global ecological crisis such as global warming, depletion of ozone layer, pollution and land degradation.

Suggestions:

(i) Minimising wastage.

(ii) Use of renewable resources.

4. **"The earth has enough resources to meet the need of all but not enough to satisfy the greed of even one person." How is this statement relevant to the discussion of development? Discuss.**

Answer: (i) Resources are vital for any developmental activity.

(ii) The irrational consumption and over utilization of resources may lead to socio economic and environmental problems.

(iii) Indiscriminate exploitation of resources led to global ecological crises such as global warming, environmental pollution, etc

(iv) The greedy and selfish individuals and exploitative nature of modem technology is the root cause for resource depletion at the global level.

(v) If the present trend of resource depletion by a few individuals and countries continues, the future of our planet is in danger.

(vi) There is need for sustainable development.

It means development should take place without damaging the environment and development in the present shout not compromise with the need of future generations'.

Case Study Based Questions:

1 Read the following passage carefully. On the basis of passage answer the following question.

Planning is the widely accepted strategy for judicious use of resources. It has importance in a country like India, which has enormous diversity in the availability of resources. There are regions which are rich in certain types of resources but are deficient in some other resources. There are some regions which can be considered self-sufficient in terms of the availability of resources and there are some regions which have acute shortage of some vital resources. For example, the states of Jharkhand, Chhattisgarh and Madhya Pradesh are rich in minerals and coal deposits. Arunachal Pradesh has abundance of water resources but lacks in infrastructural development. The state of Rajasthan is very well endowed with solar and wind energy but lacks in water resources. The cold desert of Ladakh is relatively isolated from the rest of the country. It has very rich cultural heritage but it is deficient in water, infrastructure and some vital minerals. This calls for balanced resource planning at the national, state, regional and local levels.

1.What is resource planning? 1

Ans judicious use of resources

2.Name two states rich in minerals and coal deposits? 1

Ans : Jharkhand and Chhattisgarh.

3.How can we say the resources found in the Rajasthan are much beneficial? 2

Ans: (i) these are renewable.

(ii) These are in ample amount.

2.Read the following passage carefully. On the basis of passage answer the following question

Mining sites are abandoned after excavation work is complete leaving deep scars and traces of over-burdening. In states like Jharkhand, Chhattisgarh, Madhya Pradesh and Odisha deforestation due to mining have caused severe land degradation. In states like Gujarat, Rajasthan, Madhya Pradesh and Maharashtra overgrazing is one of the main reasons for land degradation. In the states of Punjab, Haryana, western Uttar Pradesh, over irrigation is responsible for land degradation due to water logging leading to increase in salinity and alkalinity in the soil. The mineral processing like grinding of limestone for cement industry and calcite and soapstone for ceramic industry generate huge quantity of dust in the atmosphere. It retards the process of infiltration of water into the soil after it settles down on the land. In recent years, industrial effluents as waste have become a major source of land and water pollution in many parts of the country.

1.Name two states which are facing the problem of land degradation due to mining? 1

Ans: Jharkhand and Chhattisgarh

2.Which factor is responsible for increasing salinity and alkalinity in the soil in the Punjab? 1

Ans: water logging

3. How can we control water pollution? 2

Ans: (i) treating hot water and effluents before releasing them in water.

(ii) recycling of waste water.

CHAPTER – 2
FOREST AND WILDLIFE RESOURCES

INTRODUCTION

1.We live with various type of animals and micro-organism. Also share resources likewater, soil and forest with them.

2.This Biodiversity creates a balance in our environment.

3. Biodiversity or Biological Diversity is immensely rich in wildlife and cultivated species, diverse in form and function but closely integrated in a system through multiple networks of interdependencies.

Flora and Fauna in India

1. India have very rich biodiversity. Variety of species live here and some are only found in India. India holds 8th rank in terms of biodiversity.
2. Our flora and fauna are under great stress mainly due to insensitivity to our environment.

Conservation of Forest and Wildlife in India

Conservation of forest and wildlife is very important for our future because it preserves the ecological diversity and our life support systems – water, air and soil.

Indian **Wildlife (Protection) Act was implemented in 1972**. The central government also announced several projects for protecting specific animals, which were gravely threatened, including the tiger, the one horned rhinoceros, the Kashmir stag or hangul.

In 1991, for the first-time plants were also added to the list, starting with six species.

Types and Distribution of Forest and Wildlife Resources

To protect our forest various programme laid down by our government. Forest are divided into three categories-

(i) Reserved Forests: More than half of the total forest land has been declared Reserved forests. Reserved forests are regarded as the most valuable as far as the conservation of forest and wildlife resources are concerned.

(ii) Protected Forests: Almost one-third of the total forest area is protected forest, as declared by the Forest Department.

(iii) Unclassed Forests: These are other forests and wastelands belonging to both government and private individuals and communities.

Distribution of Forest

1. Madhya Pradesh has the largest area under permanent forests, constituting 75 per cent of its total forest area.
2. Jammu and Kashmir,Andhra Pradesh, Uttarakhand, Kerala, Tamil Nadu, West Bengal, and Maharashtra have large percentages of reserved forests of its total forest.

All North eastern states and parts of Gujarat have a very high percentage of their forests as unclassed forests managed by local communities

Various movements of communities

1. Chipko movement-A movement started to protect forest and wildlife from being destroyed. People used to hug the tree and protect them from wood cutters. It gain popularity under the leadership of Sunder Lal Bahuguna.
2. Farmers and citizen's groups like the Beej Bachao Andolan in Tehri and Navdanya have shown that adequate levels of diversified crop production without the use of synthetic chemicals are possible and economically viable.
3.In India joint forest management (JFM) programme furnishes a good example for involving local communities in the management and restoration of degraded. Firstly, launched in Odisha, by protecting forest villager gets to use non timber forest produce.

Project Tiger

In 1973, the authorities realised that the tiger population had dwindled to 1,827 from an estimated 55,000 at the turn of the century.

Reason

The trade of tiger skins and the use of their bones in traditional medicines, especially in the Asian countries left the tiger population on the verge of extinction.

Features: -

- One of the well-publicised wildlife campaigns in the world, was launched in 1973.
- Tiger conservation has been viewed not only as an effort to save an endangered species, but with equal importance as a means of preserving biotypes of sizeable magnitude.
- Corbett National Park in Uttarakhand, Sunderbans National Park in West Bengal, Bandhavgarh National Park in Madhya Pradesh, Sariska Wildlife Sanctuary in Rajasthan, Manas Tiger Reserve in Assam and Periyar Tiger Reserve in Kerala are some of the tiger reserves of India

LINK OF THIS CHAPTER:- CLICK HERE

Multiple Choice Questions:

1.The Buxa Tiger Reserve is seriously threatened by:

(a) Iron ore mining

(b) Oil exploration

(c) Dolomite mining in that area
(d) Volcanic eruption in that area
Ans: Dolomite mining in that area

2. The Himalayan yew is found in parts of:
(a) Himachal Pradesh and Arunachal Pradesh
(b) Punjab and Haryana
(c) West Bengal and Kerala
(d) Madhya Pradesh and Goa
Ans: Himachal Pradesh and Arunachal Pradesh

3. Teak monoculture has damaged the natural forests in:
(a) Ganga Plain
(b) South India
(c) Brahmaputra Plain
(d) None of the above
Ans: South India

4. Which one of the following is not responsible for the decline in India's biodiversity?
(a) Mining activities
(b) Hunting and poaching
(c) Forest fire
(d) Afforestation
Ans: **Afforestation**

5.We need to conserve our forests and wildlife:
(a) to preserve the ecological diversity
(b) to preserve the genetic diversity
(e) for maintenance of aquatic biodiversity
(d) All the above
Ans: All the above

6. The Indian Wildlife Protection Act was implemented in:
(a) 1972
(b) 1971
(c) 2010
(d) 1982
Ans: **1972**

7.Which one is considered as Primary Producers in an ecological system
(a) Forest
(b) Animals
(c) Sun
(d) Humans
Ans: Forest

8. **Which of the following conservation strategies does not directly involve community participation?**
(a) Joint forest management
(b) Beej Bachao Andolan
(c) Chipko Movement
(d) Demarcation of Wildlife sanctuaries
Ans: Demarcation of Wildlife sanctuaries
9. .In which one the following states Periyar tiger reserves located?
(a) Kerala

(b) Chhattisgarh
(c) Tamil Nadu
(d) West Bengal
Ans: (a) Kerala

10. **What was the aim of the Chipko movement?**
(a) Human right
(b) Agriculture expansion
(c) Political rights
(d) Forest conservation
Answer: (d) forest conservation

11. Which is the first project for Wildlife Conservation in India?
a. Project Elephant
b. Project Tiger
c. Project Crocodile
d. None of these
Answer: **Project Tiger**

12. In which of the following tiger reserves have the local communities fought for conservation of the forests?
(a) Manas Tiger Reserve
(b) Periyar Tiger Reserve
(c) Simlipal Bio Reserve
(d) Sariska Tiger Reserve
Ans: Sariska Tiger Reserve

13. **Substantial parts of the tribal belts, especially in the Northeastern and _____, have been deforested or degraded by shifting cultivation (Jhum), a type of 'slash and burn' agriculture.**
a) Central India
b) Western India
c) South India
d) Northwest India
Ans: Central India

14. **Assertion (A): Forests play a key role in the ecological system.**
Reason (R): Forests are the primary producers on which all other living beings depend.
Ans: Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A

15. Assertion (A): Neglect of our environment has led to the destruction and extinction of many species of animals and plant life.
Reason (R): Decreasing Forest cover area is a major reason for the destruction of species
Ans :. Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.

16. Assertion (A): Destruction of forests and wildlife resulted into the loss of cultural diversity.
Reason (R): The conservation of forests and wildlife is essential to provide a better quality of life.
Ans. Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.

17. **Which of the following animals were gravely threatened, and the Central Government announced several projects for protecting them?**
a) Kashmir stag
b) The Asiatic lion
c) One-horned rhinoceros
d) All of the above
Ans: All of the above

SHORT ANSWER QUESTIONS

1.Write three major reasons for the depletion of forest cover.

Answer:

(i) Deforestation for agricultural purposes.

(ii) Shifting cultivation which is still practised in substantial parts of tribal belts.

(iii) Environmental pollution and forest fires have also led to depletion of forests.

2. Why do we need to conserve our biodiversity?

Answer:

Conservation of biodiversity is necessary because it:

(i).Preserves the ecological diversity.

(ii)Preserves our life support systems, i.e., water, air and soil.

(iii)Preserves the genetic diversity of plants and animals for better growth and breeding of species.

(iv)Fisheries too are heavily dependent on the maintenance of aquatic biodiversity.

3. List various provisions made by "The Indian Wildlife (Protection) Act 1972" for protecting habitats.

Answer:

(i)An All India list of protected species was published.

(ii)The thrust was on protecting the remaining population of certain endangered species by-

- banning hunting;
- giving legal protection to their habitats and
- restricting trade in wildlife.

LONG ANSWER BASED QUESTIONS

1. Write three examples of conservation of biodiversity at community level.

Answer:

Three examples of community participation:

(i) In 'Sariska Tiger Reserve', Rajasthan, villagers have fought against mining by citing the Wildlife Protection Act. In many areas, villagers themselves, are protecting habitats and explicitly rejecting Government involvement.

(ii) The inhabitants of five villages in the Alwar District of Rajasthan have declared 1200 hectares of forest as the 'Bhairodev Dakav Sonchuri', declaring their own set of rules and regulations, which do not allow hunting, and are protecting the wildlife against any outside encroachments.

(iii) The famous Chipko Movement in the Himalayas has successfully resisted deforestation and has also shown that community afforestation with indigenous species can be a great success.

2. **"Forests play a key role in the ecological system." Highlight the value of forests in our life.**

Answer:

(i) Forests play a key role in the ecological system as these are the primary producers on which all other living beings depend.

(ii) Many Forests dependent communities directly depend on them for food, drink, medicine, culture, spirituality etc.

(iii) Forest provide us timber.

(iv) Forests also provide bamboo, wood for fuel, grass, charcoal, fruits, flowers, etc.

3. "Grazing and fuel-wood collection are responsible for deforestation in India." Support the statement with suitable reasons

Answer:

(i) Overgrazing destroys the saplings and plants are tom out by the roots by animals.

(ii) Overgrazing also leads to soil erosion. Soil erosion is one of the important factors for deforestation.

(iii) While collecting fuel wood the locals also destroy the trees, which lead to deforestation.

4. What are the main objectives of JFM?

Answer:

(i) Under the Joint Forest Management programme, local communities are involved in the management

and restoration of degraded forests.
(ii) The major purpose of the JFM is to protect the forests from encroachments, grazing, theft and fire and also to improve the forests in accordance with an approved Joint Forest Management plan.
(iii) In return, the members of these communities are entitled to intermediary benefits like non-timber forest produces.

5. What are the disadvantages of deforestation?

Answer:

Consequences of deforestation include:
(i)Reduction in groundwater levels.
(ii)Exposing soil to heat and rain, leading to soil degradation.
(iii)Increased risk of flooding due to reduced water absorption.

Case Based Question

Conservation strategies are not new in our country. We often ignore that in India, forests are also home to some of the traditional communities. In some areas of India, local communities are struggling to conserve these habitats along with government officials, recognising that only this will secure their own long-term livelihood. In Sariska Tiger Reserve, Rajasthan, villagers have fought against mining by citing the Wildlife Protection Act. In many areas, villagers themselves are protecting habitats and explicitly rejecting government involvement. The inhabitants of five villages in the Alwar district of Rajasthan have declared 1,200 hectares of forest as the Bhairodev Dakav 'Sonchuri', declaring their own set of rules and regulations which do not allow hunting, and are protecting the wildlife against any outside encroachments. The famous Chipko movement in the Himalayas has not only successfully resisted deforestation in several areas but has also shown that community afforestation with indigenous species can be enormously successful. Attempts to revive the traditional conservation methods or developing new methods of ecological farming are now widespread. Farmers and citizen's groups like the Beej Bachao Andolan in Tehri and Navdanya have shown that adequate levels of diversified crop production without the use of synthetic chemicals are possible and economically viable.

Q 1: How have local communities in Alwar, Rajasthan contributed to forest conservation?
1

Answer: In Alwar, Rajasthan, five villages declared 1,200 hectares of forest as Bhairodev Dakav 'Sonchuri,' creating rules to prohibit hunting and protect wildlife against external encroachments, thereby preserving the habitat.

Q 2: What has the Chipko movement demonstrated about community afforestation?
1

Answer: The Chipko movement in the Himalayas has shown that community afforestation with indigenous species can successfully resist deforestation and promote environmental conservation, proving its effectiveness in several areas.

Q 3: What role have local communities and movements played in forest conservation and ecological farming in India?
2

Answer: Local communities and movements in India, such as the Chipko movement, have successfully resisted deforestation and promoted community afforestation with indigenous species. Initiatives like the Beej Bachao Andolan and Navdanya have demonstrated that diversified crop production without synthetic chemicals is both possible and economically viable.

CHAPTER-3
WATER RESOURCES

Dams- A dam is a barrier across flowing water that obstructs, directs or retards the flow, often creating a reservoir, lake or impoundment.

Multipurpose project – A multipurpose project fulfils a variety of purposes at the same time, for example - irrigation, generation of electricity, flood control, fish breeding, etc.

Multi-Purpose River Projects	
Advantages:-	**Disadvantages:-**
i. Electricity generation	i. Affect natural flow and excessive sedimentation at the bottom of the reservoir
ii. Irrigation	ii. Submergence of natural vegetation
iii. Water supply for domestic and industrial uses	iii. Difficult for aquatic fauna to migrate
	iv. Large-scale displacement of local communities
iv. Flood control	v. Unsuccessful in control of floods at the time of excessive rain fall
v. Recreation	
vi. Inland navigation	vi. induced earthquakes, caused water-borne diseases and pests
vii. Fish breeding	vii. Inter-state water disputes

Water Scarcity- Shortage of water for a sustained period is called water scarcity.

Causes of Water Scarcity- growing population, growing demands for water, over exploitation, water pollution, industrialisation and urbanization, commercialisation of agriculture.

Why do we need to conserve water?-to safeguard ourselves from health hazards, to ensure food security, continuation of our livelihoods and productive activities and also to prevent degradation of our natural ecosystems.

Rainwater harvesting – Rain water harvesting is collection and storage of rain water that runs off from roof tops, parks, roads, open grounds, etc. This water runoff can be either stored or recharged into the ground water.

'Guls' or 'Kuls'- Diversion channel for agriculture in the hill and mountainous regions.

Khadins' and 'Johads'- Rain fed storage structures in agricultural fields that allow water to stand and moisten the soil.

Bamboo Drip Irrigation- A type of irrigation where water gets dropped in the form of drops near the roots of the plant mainly to conserve the moisture.

Inundation channels- In the flood plains of Bengal, people developed inundation channels to irrigate their fields.

MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS (1Marks)

1. **Which of the following is not the cause of water scarcity?**
(a) Growing population (b) Expansion of irrigation facilities
(c) Industries (d) Water harvesting technique
2. **Who proclaimed the dams as the 'temples of modern India'?**
(a) Mahatma Gandhi (b) Pt. JawaharLal Nehru
(c) Indira Gandhi (d) SardarVallabhBhai Patel
3. **The main objective of rain water harvesting is?**
(a) to reduce surface run off (b) to recharge the water table
(c) to avoid flooding of roads (d) all of these
4. **Which of the following is not an adverse effect of dams?**
(a) Inter-state water dispute (b) Excessive sedimentation of reservoir
(c) Displacement of population (d) Flood control
5. **The diversion channels seen in the Western Himalayas are called:**
(a) Guls or Kuls (b) Khadins (c) Johads (d) Recharge pits

6. Which one of the following statements is not an argument in favour of multi purpose river projects?

(a) Multi-purpose projects bring water to those areas which suffer from water scarcity.
(b) Multi-purpose projects by regulating water flow helps to control floods.
(c) Multi-purpose projects lead to large scale displacements and loss of livelihood.
(d) Multi-purpose projects generate electricity for our industries and our homes.

7. The Narmada BachaoAndolan is associated with

(a) Sardar Sarovar Dam (b) Tehri Dam
(c) Hirakud Dam (d) Gandhi Sagar Dam

8. Which of the following is not a method of water harvesting used in Rajasthan?

(a) Johads (b) Khadins (c) Guls (d) Tanka

9. BhakraNangal River Valley Project is made on the river:

(a) Sutlej-Beas , (b) Ravi-Chenab , (c) Ganga , (d) Son

10. In the question given below there are two types of statements assertion (A) and Reason(R) Read the statement and choose the correct option:

Assertion (A): Dams are called multipurpose projects

Reason (R) : Dams are now built not only for irrigation but for generation of electricity, water supply for domestic use, flood control, recreation inland navigation and fish – breeding.

Options:

(a) Both a and R are true and R is correct explanation of A.
(b) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(c) A is correct but R is wrong.
(d) A is wrong but R is correct.

Ans. 1.d, 2.b, 3.d, 4.d, 5.a, 6.c, 7.a, 8.c, 9.a, 10.a

VERY SHORT ANSWER TYPE QUESTIONS (2 MARKS)

1. What is dam?

Ans.A dam is a barrier across flowing water that obstructs, directs or retards the flow, often creating a reservoir, lake or impoundment.

2. What is Rainwater harvesting?

Ans. Rain water harvesting is collection and storage of rain water that runs off from roof tops, parks, roads, open grounds, etc. This water runoff can be either stored or recharged into the ground water.

3. How did people in West Bengal practice water harvesting?

Ans. People developed inundation channels to irrigate their fields.

4. Which are the two social movements that have been started against multi-purpose projects?

Ans. 1. Narmada BachaoAndolan and 2. Tehri Dam Andolan.

5. Why was the Narmada BachaoAndolan started?

Ans. Andolan focused on environmental issue, rehabilitation of displaced people against the building of SardarSarovar Dam.

SHORT ANSWER TYPE QUESTIONS (3 MARKS)

1. Give any three causes of water scarcity.

Ans. growing population, growing demands for water, over exploitation, water pollution, industrialisation and urbanization, commercialisation of agriculture.

2. Why multipurpose dam projects are called as 'temples of modern' India?

Ans. Economic prosperity-agriculture, urbanization, Promotion of tourism, Integrate the development of agriculture and the village economy with rapid industrialization

3. Why do we need to conserve water resources?

Ans. (i) to safeguard ourselves from health hazards,
(ii) to ensure food security,

(iii) forcontinuation of our livelihoods and productive activities and also to prevent degradation of our natural ecosystems.

4. Why dams are now referred as multi-purpose projects?

Ans. (i) The uses of the impounded water are in integration with one another.
(ii) Dams are constructed to control flood, irrigation, generation of electricity.
(iii) Dams are constructed to conserve water, vegetation and soil.
(iv) It also helps to promote tourism.

LONG ANSWER TYPE QUESTIONS (5 MARKS)

1. **In recent years, multi-purpose projects and large dams have come under great scrutiny and opposition – Why?**

Ans. i.Affect natural flow and excessive sedimentation at the bottom of the reservoir
ii. Submergence of natural vegetation
iii. Difficult for aquatic fauna to migrate
iv. Large-scale displacement of local communities
v. Unsuccessful in control of floods at the time of excessive rain fall
vi. induced earthquakes, caused water-borne diseases and pests

2. **Analyse the merits of multipurpose projects.**

Ans. i.Electricity generation ii. Irrigation iii.Water supply for domestic and industrial uses	iv. Flood control v. Recreation vi. Inland navigation vii. Fish breeding

3. **How are traditional rainwater harvesting methods being carried out to conserve water resources in different regions? Explain with examples.**

Ans.

Guls or Kuls in western Himalayas. Roof Top rain water harvesting in Rajasthan. Inundation channels in Bengal.	iv. Khadins in Jaisalmer. Johads in Rajasthan. Tankas in arid region of Rajasthan.

CASE BASED QUESTIONS (4 Marks)

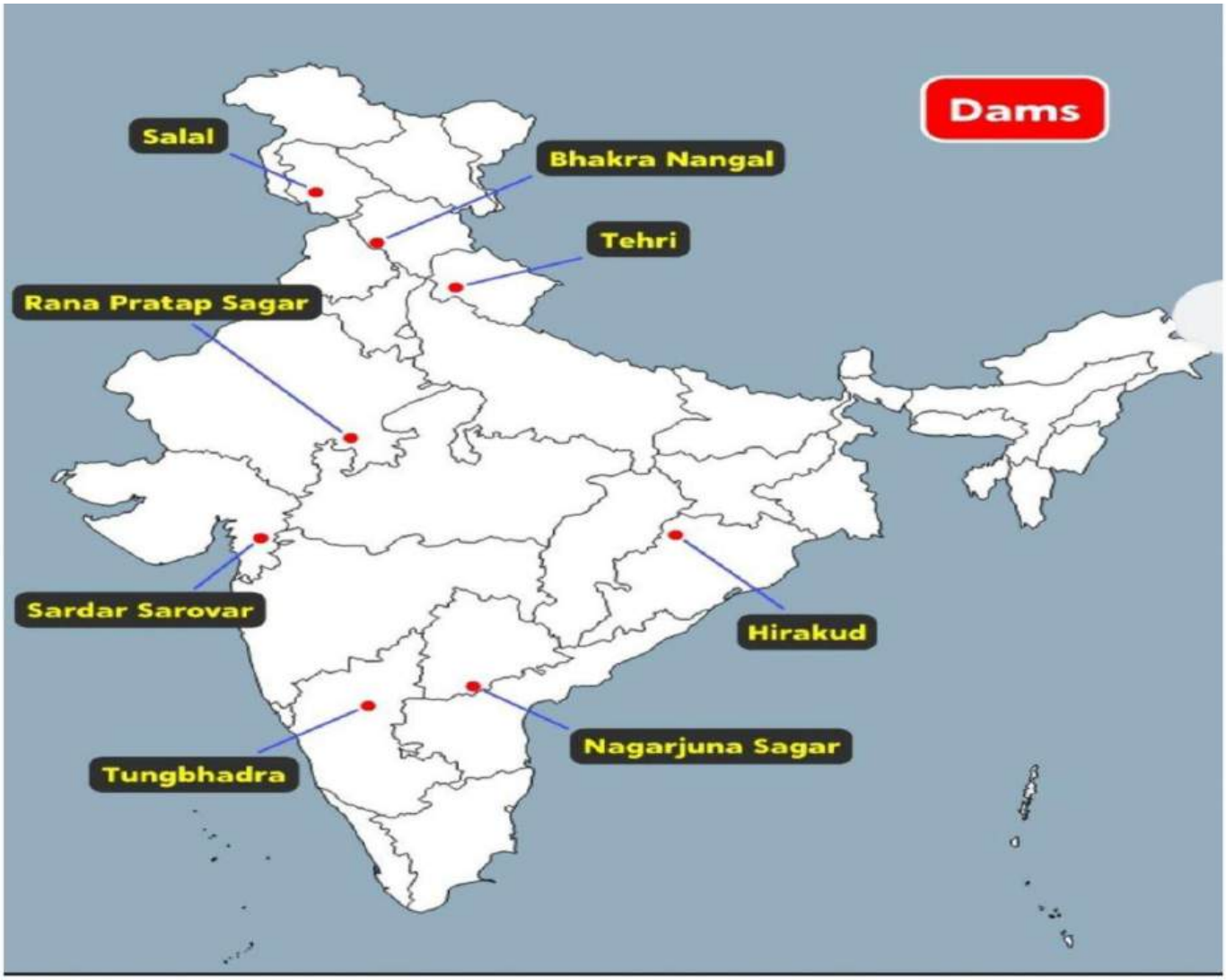
1.Read the content and give answer

Multi-purpose projects and large dams have also been the cause of many new environmental movements like the 'Narmada BachaoAndolan' and the 'Tehri Dam Andolan' etc. Resistance to these projects has primarily been due to the large-scale displacement of local communities. Local people often had to give up their land, livelihood and their meagre access and control over resources for the greater good of the nation. So, if the local people are not benefiting from such projects then who is benefited? Perhaps, the landowners and large farmers, industrialists and few urban centres. Take the case of the landless in a village – does he really gain from such a project?

(a) What was the reason behind Narmada BachaoAndolan?
(b) Who is benefited by multi-purpose projects?
(c) What is your opinion on resistance against large dam from local people. Write in your own words.

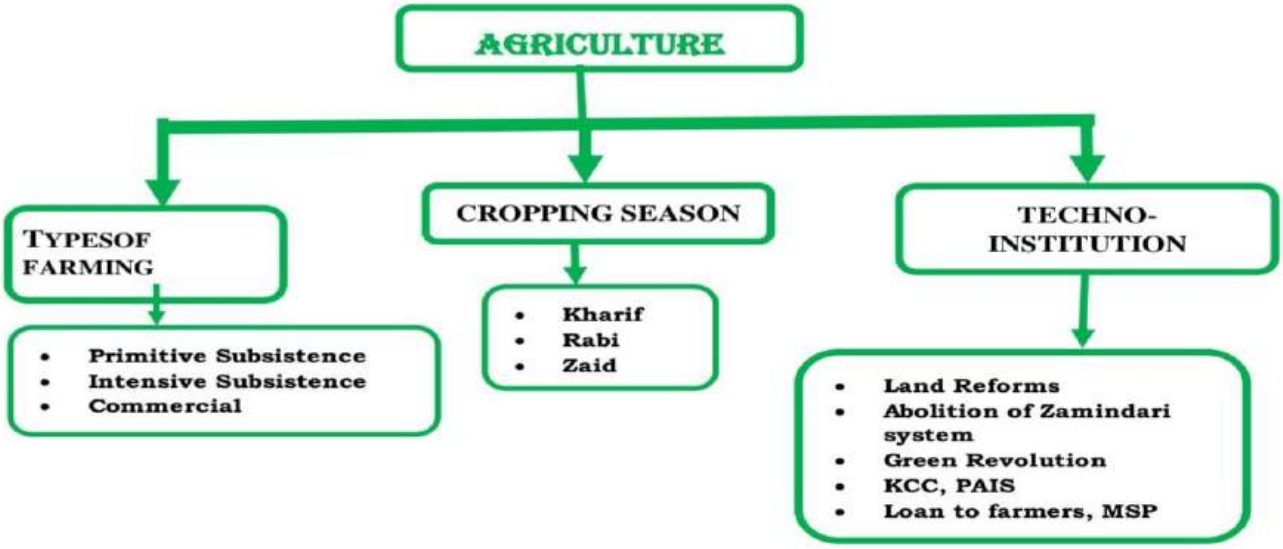
Ans. (a) Displacement of local people on a large scale
(b) Zamindars and big farmers or industrialists and some urban centers
(c) The government should compensate the displaced people and make them partners in profit sharing.

Important Dams in the India-



Salal – Jammu & Kashmir
Bhakra Nangal – Himachal Pradesh
Tehri – Uttarakhand
Hirakud – Odisha
Rana Pratap – Rajasthan
Sardar Sarovar – Gujarat
Tungbhadra – Karnataka
Nagarjuna Sagar – Telangana

CHAPTER -4
AGRICULTURE



Cropping Seasons:

- **Kharif-** Grown with onset of monsoon, harvested in September-October, Crops-Rice (Paddy), Maize, Jowar, Bajra, Tur, Cotton, Jute, Groundnut, Soyabean
- **Rabi-** Sown in winter from October to December and harvested in summer from April to June.
  Crops – Wheat, Barley, Peas, Gram, Mustard.
- **Zaid-** Between Kharif and Rabi seasons, short season,
  Crops- watermelon, muskmelon, cucumber, vegetables, and fodder crops

Multiple Choice Questions:

1. Which of the following is not correct about plantation farming?
(a) In this type of farming, a single crop is grown on a large area.
(b) The plantation has an interface of agriculture and industry.
(c) Plantations cover large tracts of land called estates.
(d) Farmers clear a patch of land by felling trees and burning them, to produce cereals and other food crops.
Ans: (d)

2.. The three major cropping seasons of India are:
(a) Aus, Aman and Boro
(b) Rabi, Kharif and Zaid
(c) Baisakh, Paus and Chait
(d) None of the above
Ans: (b)

3. The main food crop of Rabi season is:
(a) Wheat
(b) Rice
(c) Maize
(d) Jowar
Ans: (a)

4. Which is the right condition for the growth of maize?
(a) Temperature between 21 °C to 27°C and old alluvial soil
(b) Temperature below 17°C and shallow black soil
(c) Temperature of 25°C and 200 cm of rainfall
(d) None of the above
Ans: (a)

5. Which of the following crops is a major source of protein in a vegetarian diet?
(a) Wheat
(b) Rice
(c) Pulses
(d) Oilseeds
Ans: (c)

6. Which of the following is known as golden fibre?
(a) Cotton
(b) Jute
(c) Hemp
(d) Sil
Ans: (b)

7. Which is the ideal condition for the growth of sugarcane?
(a) Temperature of 21°C to 27°C and an annual rainfall between 75 cm and 100 cm
(b) Temperature below 17°C and 50 to 75 cm rainfall
(c) Temperature of 25°C and 200 cm of rainfall
(d) none of the above
Ans: (a)

8. Assertion (A) : Tea cultivation is a labour – intensive industry.
Reason (R): Cultivation can be done throughout the year. Tea bushes require warm and moist frost- free climate.
Ans: **Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true but Reason (R) is not the correct explanation of Assertion (A)**

SHORT ANSWER BASED QUESTIONS

1.What is the importance of agriculture in Indian economy?
Answer:
(i) India is an agricultural country.
(ii) Nearly two-thirds of its population depends directly on agriculture for its livelihood.
(iii) Agriculture is the main stay of India's economy.
(iv) It produces several raw materials for industries

2. What is plantation agriculture?
Answer :
(i) Plantation farming is bush or tree farming.
(ii) It is a single crop farming of rubber, tea, coffee, cocoa, spices, coconut and fruits like apples, grapes, oranges etc.
(iii). It is capital intensive and demands good managerial ability, technical know-how, sophisticated machinery, fertilizers, irrigation and transport facilities.

3. What factors have hindered the pace of agricultural development in India?
Answer:
(i) Most of the farmers still depend upon monsoons.
(ii) Farmers still depend on natural fertilizer and manures and therefore the land does not gain fertility.

(iii) Indian farmers are still using outdated tools and implements and have not implemented the use of modern farming machinery.
(iv) They are still using traditional methods of farming and have not made use of new technique of farming, technical and institutional reforms.
(v) Division of land after every generation has led to fragments, allow of the land and small holdings which have become uneconomic.

4. What are the cropping seasons are found in India?
Answer :
India has 3 cropping seasons Rabi, Kharif and Zaid.
(i)Rabi – Crops are sown in winter from October to December and harvested in summer from april to june. Some of the important crops are – wheat, barley, mustard, peas, grass.
(ii) Kharif – Crops are grown with the outset of monsoons and harvested in September – October. Important crops are – paddy, maize, jowar, bazra, tur, moong, urad, cotton, jute, ground nut, soya bean.
(iii)Zaid – Crops are grown between rabi and kharif, there is a short season during summer known as Zaid season. Important crops are – watermelon, muskmelon, cucumber, vegetables and fodder crops. Sugar cane takes almost a year to grow.

5. Give the characteristics of commercial farming?
Answer :
(i) Use of higher doses of modern inputs, that is high yielding variety (HYV) seeds, chemical fertilizers, insecticides and pesticides in order to obtain higher productivity.
(ii) Agriculture goods are mainly produced for sale.
(iii) The main crops are rice, millets, spices, cotton, etc. The farmer can sell them on commercial lines.
(iv) The degree of commercialization varies from one region to another. For example, rice is a commercial crop in Haryana and Punjab, but in Orissa, it is subsistence farming

LONG ANSWE BASED QUESTIONS

1. Which crop is known as the "golden fiber" Explain two geographical conditions essential for the cultivation of this crop. Mention any four uses.

Answer:
Jute is called golden fiber.
Geographical conditions for its cultivation are as follows:
(i) Jute grows well in well-drained fertile soils of the flood plains where the soil is renewed every year.
(ii) High temperature is required during the time of growth.
(iii) It grows well on well-drained fertile soils in the flood plains.
Uses:
(i)It can be used to manufacture gunny bags, mats, ropes, yam, carpets and other artifacts.
(ii) Jute is used in the manufacture of fabrics, such as Hessian cloth, sacking, scrim, carpet backing cloth (CBC), and canvas.
(iii)Hessian is lighter than sacking, and it is used for bags, wrappers, wall-coverings, upholstery, and home furnishings.
(iv)Sacking, which is a fabric made of heavy jute fibers, has its use in the name.
2. Describe various technological and institutional reforms which led to the Green Revolution in India.
Answer:
Institutional and technological reforms undertaken by the Government of India to improve agriculture were:

A. Institutional Reforms:

i.Comprehensive Land Development Programme was initiated.

ii.Provision of crop insurance against drought, floods, cyclone, fire and disease was introduced.
iii.Gramin Banks, Cooperative Societies and Banks were established for providing loan facilities to the farmers at lower rates of interest.
iv -Kisan Credit Card (KCC) was introduced.
v.Collectivisation, consolidation of holding, abolition of Zamindari etc. we're given priority

B. Technological Reforms:

i.HYV seeds, chemical fertilizer and pesticides were provided.
ii.Methods of irrigation were modernized.
iii.Latest agricultural equipment's were introduced.
iv.Special weather bulletins and agricultural programmes for farmers were introduced on radio and television.

3.Mention the government of India's efforts to modernize agriculture.

Answer:

(i) Establishment of agricultural universities veterinary services and animal breeding centers.
(ii) Horticulture development research and development in the field of metrology and weather forecast etc – have been given priority for improving India's agriculture.
(iii) Improvement in the rural infrastructure, the basic system the country needs in order to work properly (i.e) transport, communication and banking system.
(iv) Encouragement to the care of machines and chemical fertilizers, development of high yielding varieties of seeds.
(v) The government has launched various schemes to protect and save plants from pests and diseases.
(vi) Development of various kinds of tools and implements like factors, harvesters, thrashers etc. have led to increased population and time, minimize chances of wastage, fire and rain destroying the grains lying in the few fields.

LINK OF THIS CHAPTER:- **CLICKHERE**

CHAPTER-5
MINERAL AND ENERGY RESOURCES

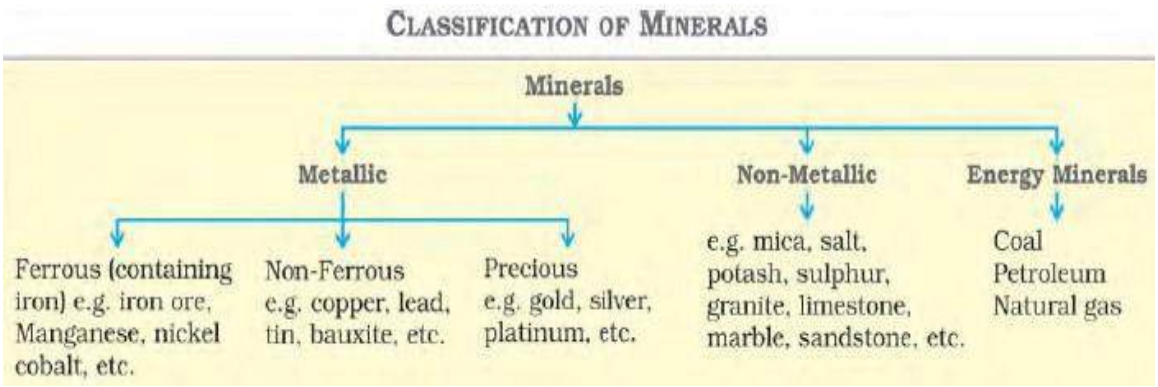
What is a Mineral?

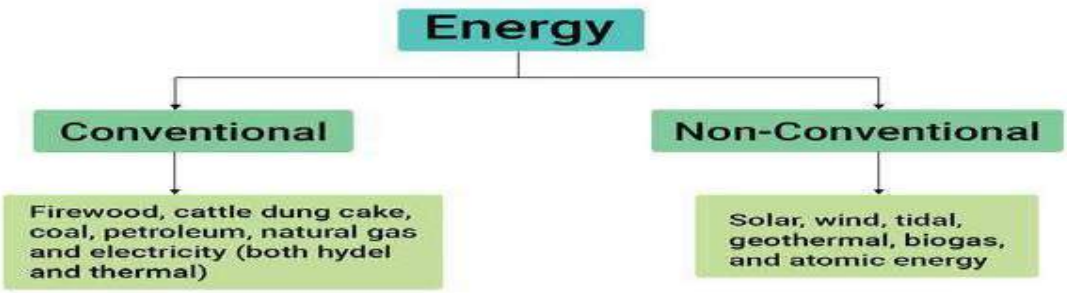
Mineral is defined as a "homogenous, naturally occurring substance with a definable internal structure."

Mode of Occurrence of Minerals

Minerals are usually found in "ores". The term ore is used to describe an accumulation of any mineral mixed with other elements. Minerals generally occur in the following forms:

- In igneous and metamorphic rocks, minerals may occur in the cracks, crevices, faults or joints.
- In sedimentary rocks, a number of minerals occur in beds or layers.
- The decomposition of surface rocks and the removal of soluble constituents also forms the minerals.
- Minerals also occur as alluvial deposits in sands of valley floors and the base of hills.
- The ocean waters contain vast quantities of minerals.

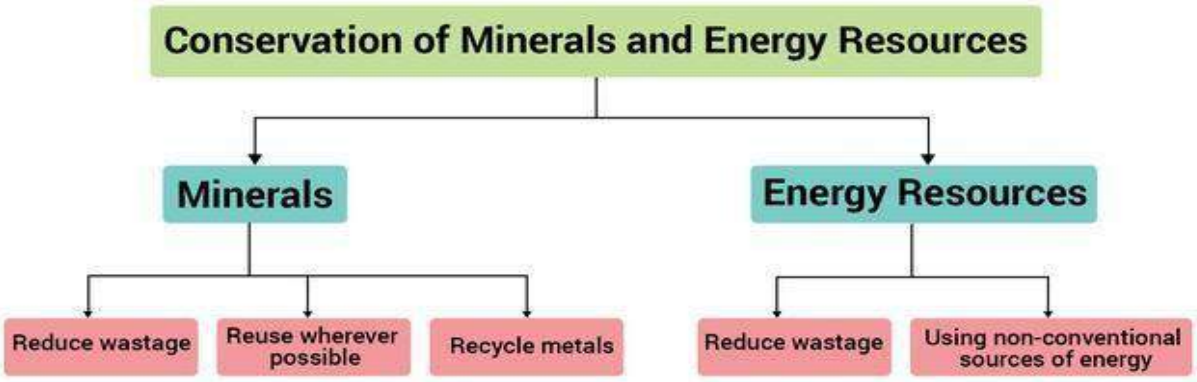




Energy resources can be classified as

1.Conventional Sources: It includes firewood, cattle dung cake, coal, petroleum, natural gas and electricity.

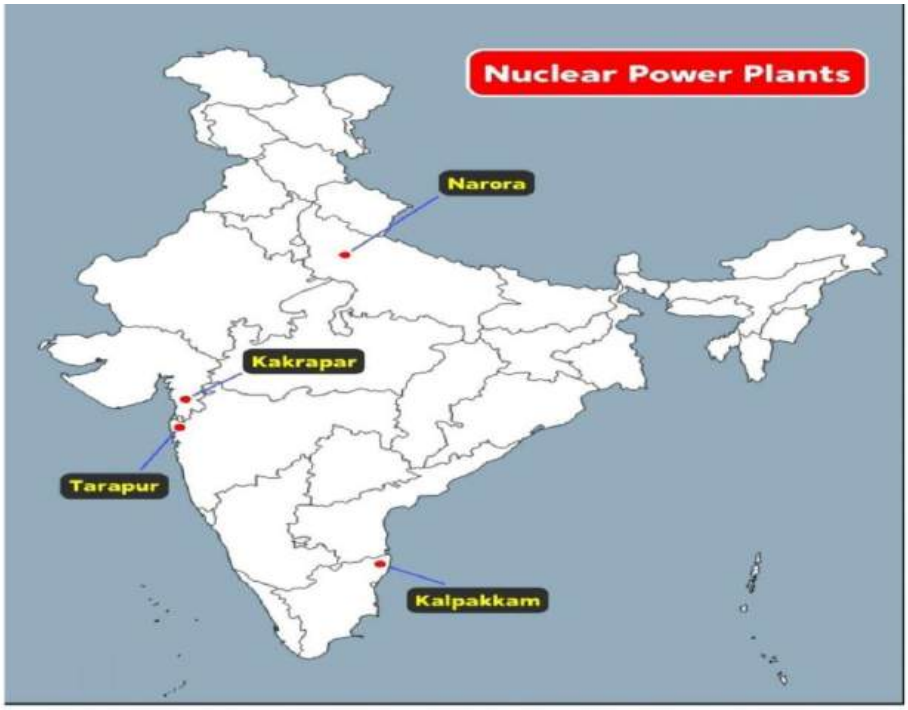
2.Non-Conventional Sources: It includes solar, wind, tidal, geothermal, biogas and atomic energy.



IMPORTANT MAP LOCATIONS-

Durg – Chhattisgarh
Bailadila – Chhattisgarh
Mayurganj – Odisha
Bellary – Karnataka
Kudremukh – Karnataka

Namrup – Assam
Singrauli – Madhya Pradesh
Ramagundam – Telangana



Narora – Uttar Pradesh
Kakrapar – Gujarat
Tarapur – Maharashtra
Kalpakkam – Tamil Nadu

LINK OF THIS CHAPTER:- **CLICKHERE**

Multiple Choice Questions:

1. Which ore is the most important industrial iron ore in terms of the quantity used?
(a) Magnetite
(b) Pyrite
(c) Goethite
(d) Hematite
Answer: Hematite

2. Which one of the following minerals is not obtained from the veins and lodes?
(a) Tin
(b) Zinc
(c) Lead
(d) Gypsum
Answer: Gypsum

3. Koderma , in Jharkhand is the leading producer of which of the following minerals
(a) Bauxite
(b) Mica
(c) Iron ore
(d) Copper
Answer: Mica

4. India's _____ deposits are mainly found in the Amarkantak plateau, Maikal hills and the plateau region of Bilaspur-Katni.
a) Bauxite
b) Iron Ore
c) Steel

d) Manganese
Answer: Bauxite

5. Minerals are deposited and accumulated in the stratas of which of the following rocks ?
(a) Sedimentary rocks
(b) Metamorphic rocks
(c) Igneous rocks
(d) None of these
Answer: (a) Sedimentary rocks

6. The principal lignite reserves are found in _____, in Tamil Nadu and are used for the generation of electricity.
a) Madurai
b) Vellore
c) Neyveli
d) Tuticorin
Answer: Neyveli

7. Majority of India's petroleum production is from _____.
a) Mumbai High
b) Assam
c) Gujarat
d) None of the above
Answer: Mumbai High

8. Which one of the following minerals are formed by decomposition of rocks , leaving a residual mass of weathered material ?
(a) Coal
(b) Bauxite
(c) Gold
(d) Zinc
Answer: Bauxite

9. Gold, silver and platinum are examples of _____.
a) Ferrous minerals
b) Non-ferrous minerals
c) Precious minerals
d) Non-metallic minerals
Answer: Precious minerals

10. **Sedimentary rocks on the western and eastern flanks of the peninsula, in Gujarat and _____ have most of the petroleum deposits.**
a) Madhya Pradesh
b) Telangana
c) Assam
d) Maharashtra
Answer: Assam

SHORT ANSWER BASED QUESTIONS

1.What are the uses of copper? Name the two leading copper producing states of India.
Answer
Uses of copper:
(i) In manufacturing electrical cables.
(ii) In electronic industries.

(iii) In chemical industries.
The two leading copper producing states of India are Madhya Pradesh and Rajasthan.

2.Why is conservation of mineral resources essential?
Reasons for Conservation:
(i)The strong dependence of industry and agriculture upon minerals.
(ii)The process of mineral formation is slow.
(iii)They are non-renewable.
(iv)They are limited in quantity.

3.There is an urgent need to develop a sustainable path of energy development. As concerned citizens, how can you help to conserve energy?
Answer:
(i) Promotion of energy conservation.
(ii)Increased use of renewable energy sources. As concerned citizens we can do our bit by:
(iii)Using public transport systems instead of individual vehicles.
(iv)Switching off electricity when not in use.
(v)Using power–saving devices.
(vi)Using non-conventional sources of energy.

LONG ANSER BASED QUESTIONS
1.Why does solar energy have a bright future in India?
Ans.
i. India is a tropical country and gets abundant sunshine.
ii. It has enormous possibilities of tapping solar energy
iii. It is an inexhaustible source of energy which is freely available in nature.
iv. It is a cheaper source of energy and is fast becoming popular in rural and remote areas
v. Photovoltaic technology is available which converts sunlight directly into electricity.

2.“Minerals are unevenly distributed in India.’’ Support the statement with examples.
Ans. **i**. Minerals are unevenly distributed in various regions of India.
ii. Peninsular rocks contain most of the reserves of coal, metallic minerals, mica and many other non-metallic minerals.
iii. Sedimentary rocks on the western and eastern flanks of the peninsula, in Gujarat and Assam have most of the petroleum deposits.
iv. Rajasthan with the rock systems of the peninsula, has reserves of many non-ferrous minerals.
v. The vast alluvial plains of North India are almost devoid of economic minerals.

3. “Minerals are indispensible part of our lives’. Support the statement with examples.
Answer
Minerals are an indispensable part of our lives:
(i)Almost everything we use, from a tiny pin to a towering building or a big ship, all are made from minerals.
(ii)The railway lines and the tarmac (paving) of the roads, our implements and machinery too are made from minerals.
(iii)Cars, buses, trains, aeroplanes are manufactured from minerals and run on power resources derived from the earth.
(iv)Even the food that we eat contains minerals.
(v) In all stages of development, human beings have used minerals for their livelihood, decoration, festivities, religious and ceremonial rites.

<u>Case Based Questions</u>

1.Read the content and give answer :

Electricity has such a wide range of applications in today's world that, its per-capita consumption is considered as an index of development. Electricity is generated mainly in two ways: by running water which drives hydro turbines to generate hydroelectricity; and by burning other fuels such as coal, petroleum and natural gas to drive turbines to produce thermal power. Once generated the electricity is exactly the same. Hydro electricity is generated by fast flowing water, which is a renewable resource. India has a number of multi-purpose projects like the Bhakra-Nangal, Damodar Valley corporation, the Kopili Hydel Project etc. producing hydroelectric power. Thermal electricity is generated by using coal, petroleum and natural gas. The thermal power stations use non-renewable fossil fuels for generating electricity.

(i) How hydro electricity is generated? 1

Ans. Hydro electricity is generated by fast flowing water.

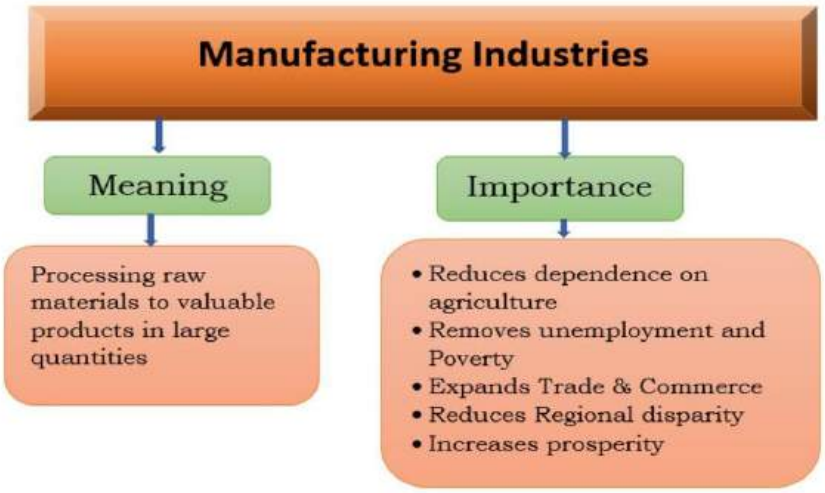
(ii) How does thermal power stations generate electricity? 1

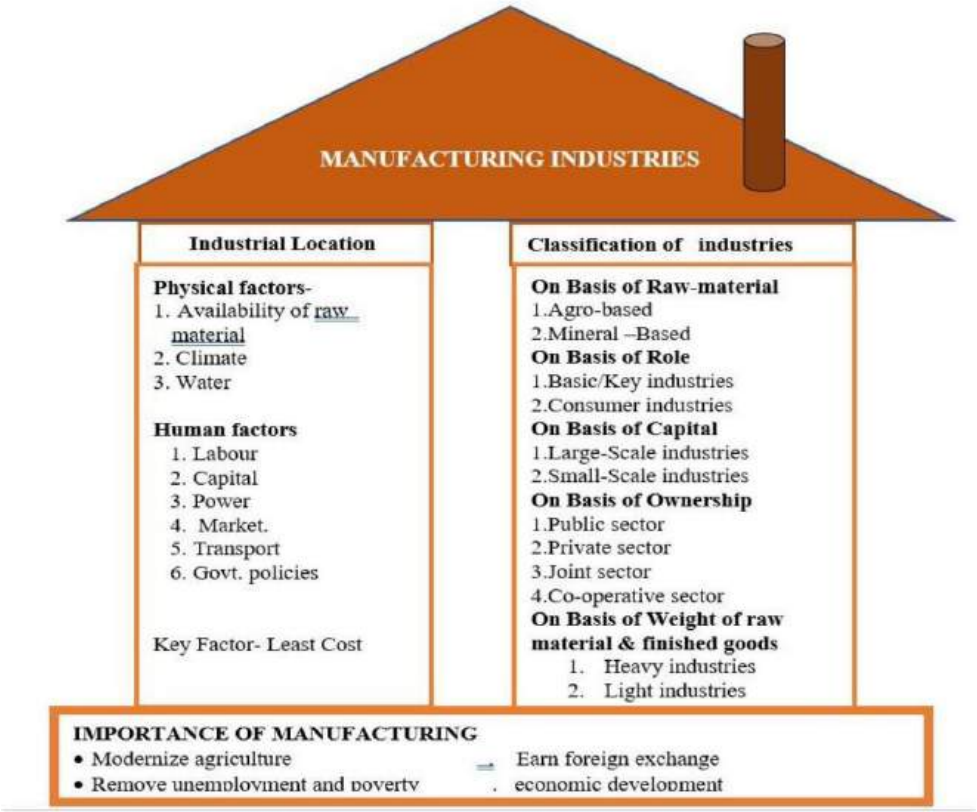
Ans : Thermal electricity is generated by using coal, petroleum and natural gas.

(iii) What are the two ways to generate electricity? 2

Ans: By running water and burning other fuels as coal.

CHAPTER-6
MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES





Industrial Location

Industrial locations are influenced by the availability of:

i. Raw material ii. Labour iii. Capital iv. Power v. Transport & communication
vi. Market vii. Water viii. Government policies

Control of Environmental Degradation-

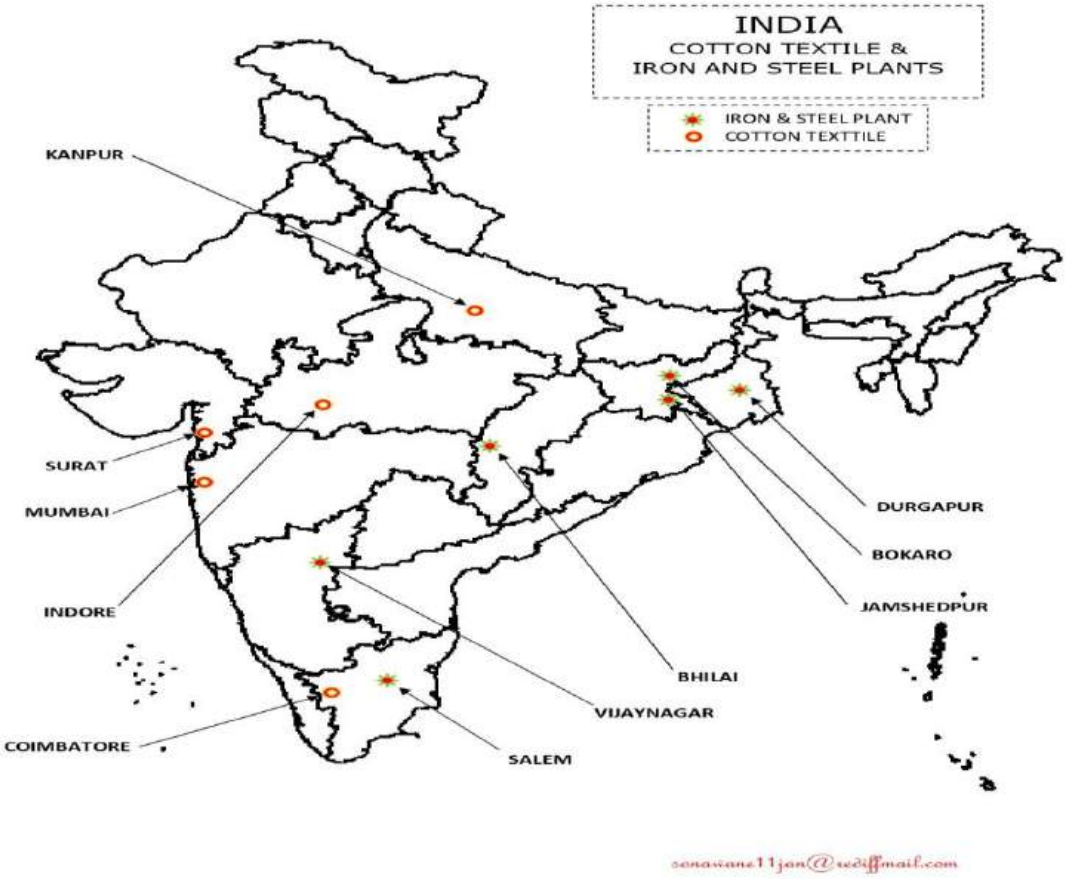
Here are some ways through which industrial pollution can be reduced:

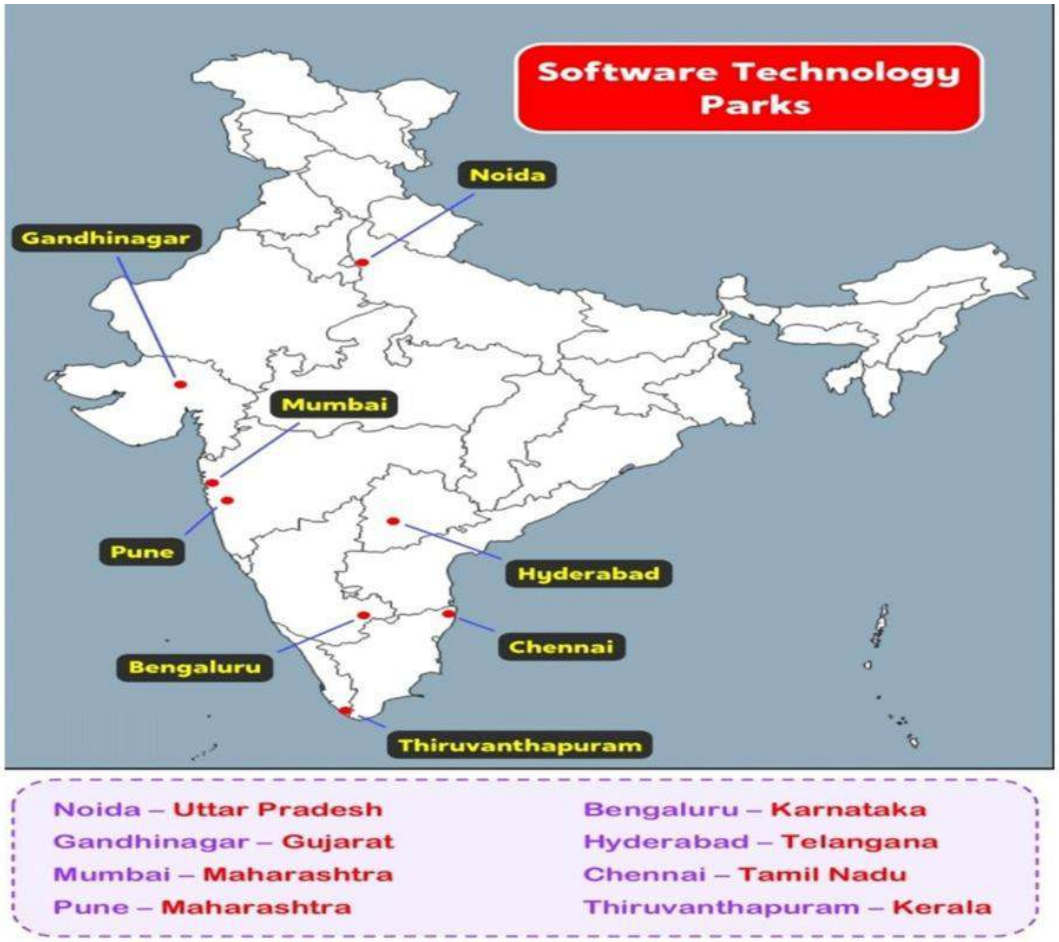
1. Minimising the use of water by reusing and recycling it.
2. Harvesting rain water to meet water requirements.
3. Treating hot water and effluents before releasing them in river sand ponds.
4. Particulate matter in the air can be reduced by fitting smoke stacks to

factories with electrostatic precipitators, fabric filters, scrubbers and inertial separators.

5. Smoke can be reduced by using oil or gas instead of coal in factories.
   Machinery can be redesigned to increase energy efficiency and reduce noise.

MAP SKILLS-





LINK OF THIS CHAPTER:- CLICKHERE

Multiple Choice Questions:

1. **Which of the following is not a raw material used in the Iron and Steel industry?**
a. Limestone
b. Coal
c. Iron Ore
d. Uranium
Answer : **Uranium**

2. **Which of the following is an example of a cottage industry?**
a. Textile Industry
b. Sugar Industry
c. Handloom Industry
d. Electronic Industry
Answer: **Handloom Industry**

3. **Which of the following is not a factor affecting the location of an industry?**
a. Availability of raw materials
b. Unavailability to markets
c. Availability of labour
d. Climate
Answer: Unavailability to markets

4. **Which of the following measures the government takes to promote industries in backward areas?**
a. Tax concessions
b. Infrastructure development
c. Subsidies
d. All of the above
Answer: **All of the above**

5. **Which of the following is a plant in Chhattisgarh that manufactures Steel?**
a. TISCO
b. Bhilai Steel Plant
c. Bokaro Steel Plant
d. Rourkela Steel Plant
Answer: **Bhilai Steel Plant**

SHORT ANSWER BASED QUESTIONS

1.“Manufacturing industry is considered the backbone of economic development of India.” Give reasons.
Answer:
Importance of manufacturing industries for India:
(i)It helps in modernizing agriculture, which is the base of our economy.
(ii)It reduces heavy dependence on agricultural income by providing jobs in non-agricultural sectors.
(iii)Industrial development is necessary for eradication of poverty and unemployment because people get jobs and generate more income.
(iv)Export of manufactured goods expands trade and brings in much needed foreign exchange.

2.“Agriculture and industry are not exclusive of each other, but move hand in hand.” Give arguments in favour of this statement.
Answer:
(i) Agro-industries in India have boosted agriculture by raising its productivity.
(ii)Industries depend on agriculture for their raw materials, e.g. cotton textile industry.
(iii)Industries provide many agricultural inputs like irrigation pumps, fertilisers, insecticides, PVC pipes, machines and tools etc. to the farmers.
(iv)Manufacturing industries have assisted agriculturists to increase their production and also made the production processes very efficient.
(v)Development of different modes of transport by industrial sector has not only helped farmers to obtain agricultural inputs but has also helped them trade their products.

3. List the major factors which affect the location of an industry at a place. What is the key to the decision of ‘factory location’?
Answer:
(i) Raw material. Cheap and abundant availability of raw material. Industries which use heavy and perishable raw material have to be located close to the source of raw material.
(ii) Labour. Availability of cheap labour is necessary for keeping the cost of production low.
(iii) Power. Cheap and continuous supply of power is extremely necessary for continuity in the production process.
(iv)Capital. It is necessary for developing infrastructure, for the entire manufacturing process and for meeting manufacturing expenditure.
(v)Banking and insurance facilities, favourable government policies are other factors which affect location of an industry.

LONG ANSWER BASED QUESTIONS

1. Explain the main factors which are responsible for the concentration of jute mills along the banks of Hugli river.

Answer:

Factors responsible for the concentration of jute industry on the banks of Hugli:

(i)Proximity of the jute producing areas to the Hugli Basin.

(ii)Inexpensive water transport provided by the Hugli river.

(iii)It is well connected by a good network of railways, waterways and roadways to facilitate movement of raw materials to the mills.

(iv)Abundant water for processing raw jute.

(v)Availability of cheap labour from West Bengal and the adjoining States of Bihar, Orissa and Uttar Pradesh.

(vi)Kolkata as a port and large urban centre, provides banking, insurance and port facilities for export of jute goods.

2.Why are sugar mills shifting and concentrating in southern and western State of India? Give reasons.

Answer:

Sugar Industry is shifting towards southern and western States, because:

(i)Cane produced here has higher sucrose content.

(ii)The favourable climatic conditions (cooler climate) ensure a longer growing and crushing season.

(iii)The Cooperatives are more successful in these States and sugar industry being seasonal in nature, is ideally suited to cooperative sector.

(iv)Yield per hectare is higher in southern States.

3. Why is iron and steel industry called the basic or key industry? Explain.

Answer:

(i)Since all the other industries- heavy, medium and light, depend on it for their machinery.

(ii)Steel is needed to manufacture a variety of engineering goods.

(iii)Steel is needed for construction material, defence and medical equipments.

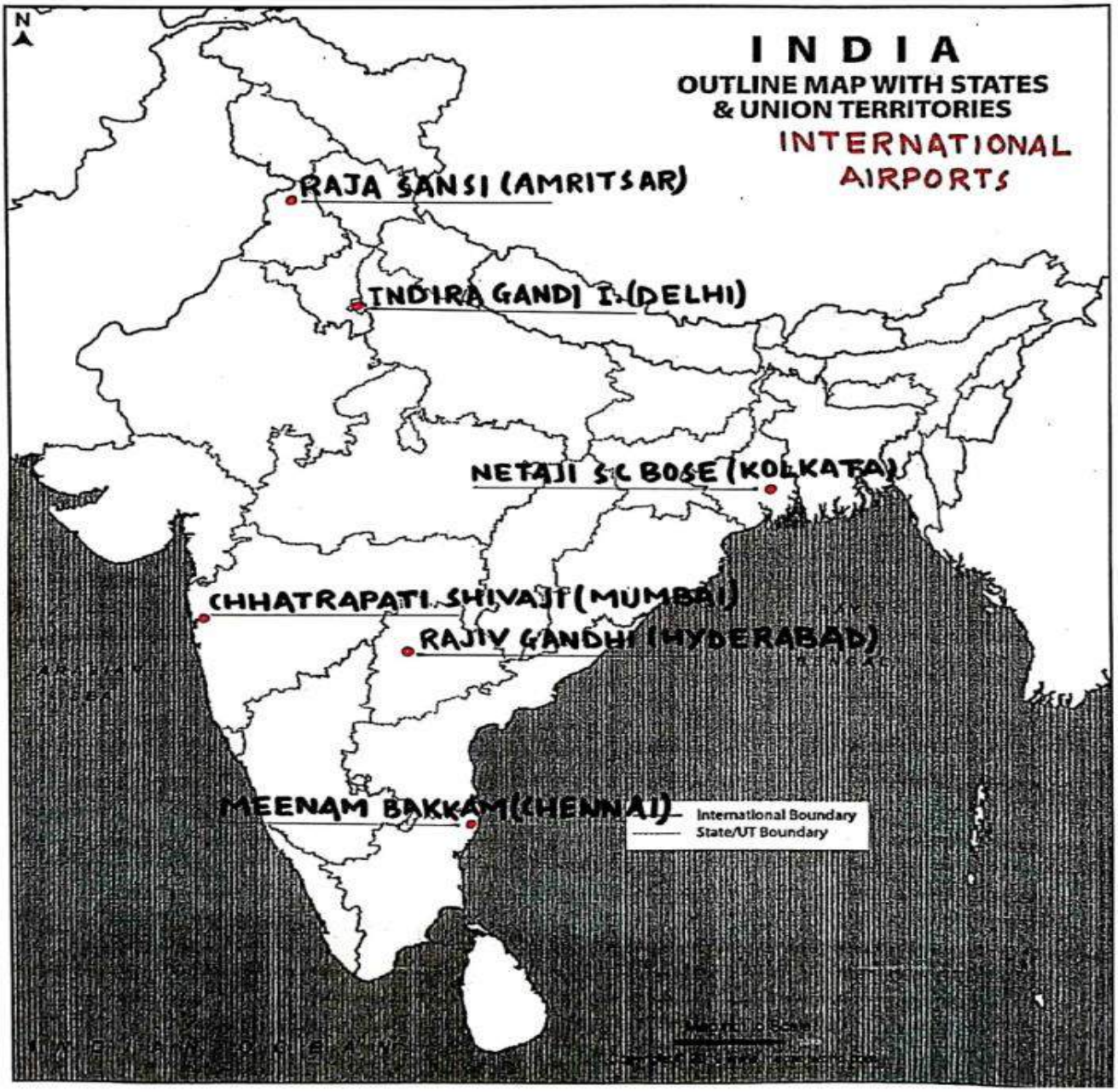
(iv)Steel is needed for telephonic, scientific equipment and a variety of consumer goods.

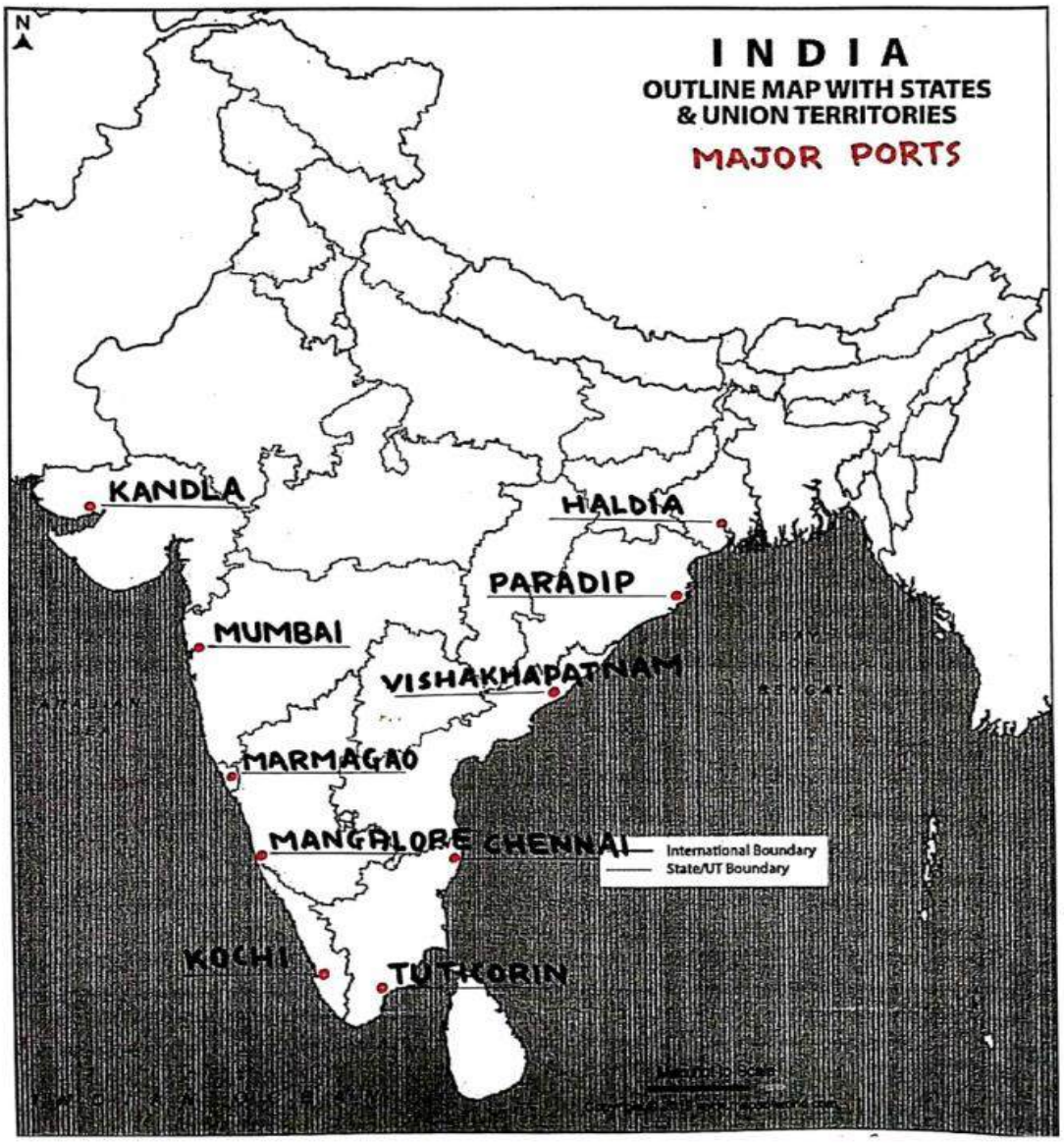
(v)Production and consumption of steel is often regarded as the index of a country's development.

CHAPTER- 7
LIFELINES OF NATIONAL ECONOMY

As per CBSE syllabus only Map work will be evaluated from this chapter.

MAJOR AIRPORTS AND SEA PORTS OF INDIA-


N
INDIA
OUTLINE MAP WITH STATES
& UNION TERRITORIES
INTERNATIONAL
AIRPORTS
RAJA SANSI (AMRITSAR)
INDIRA GANDI I. (DELHI)
NETAJI S.C BOSE (KOLKATA)
CHHATRAPATI SHIVAJI (MUMBAI)
RAJIV GANDHI (HYDERABAD)
MEENAM BAKKAM (CHENNAI)
International Boundary
State/UT Boundary



LINK OF THIS CHAPTER:- CLICKHERE

Chapter-1
POWER SHARING

1. In every nation, diverse communities and social groups live together. They may live in harmony with each other or alternatively, diversities among communities may become a perpetual source of conflict and fighting among them.

   Examples-Belgium, where different communities live in harmony

   -Sri Lanka, where different communities are engaged in a civil war.

2. Belgium adopted a political system in which different communities share power and the government takes into consideration the interest of different communities while conducting the affairs of the state. There is harmony and the country is marching ahead on the road to prosperity.
3. Sri Lanka gave preference to majoritarianism, the majority community chose to play rough with the minority community .All the political power came to be concentrated with the majority group. Sri Lanka has been faced with a civil war for long. It has caused a terrible setback to the social, cultural and economic life of the country.
4. Power sharing is favoured due to number of reasons .These reasons can be divided into two groups (i) Prudential reasons (ii) Moral reasons.

   While prudential reasons stress that power sharing will bring out better outcomes, moral reasons emphasise the very act of power sharing as valuable.

5. In modern democracies, power sharing arrangements can take many forms.

→ Horizontal distribution of power: Power is shared among different organs of government, such as the legislature, executive and judiciary. Example: India.
→ Federal Government (Vertical distribution of power): Power can be shared among governments at different levels – a general government for the entire country and governments at the provincial or regional level. Example: USA.
→ Power may also be shared among different social groups such as the religious and linguistic groups. Example: 'Community government' in Belgium.
→ Power sharing arrangements can also be seen in the way political parties, pressure groups and movements control or influence those in power.

❖ **Why power sharing is desirable?**

• Power sharing is good because it helps to reduce the possibility of conflict between social groups.
• Power sharing is the very spirit of democracy.
→ A democratic rule involves sharing power with those affected by its exercise, and who have to live with its effects.

LINK OF THIS CHAPTER:- CLICKHERE

MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS

Q.1 How many people speak French and Dutch in the capital city of Brussels?
a) 60 percent French 40 percent Dutch
b) 50% Dutch 50% French
c) 80% French 20% Dutch
d) 80% Dutch 20% French
Ans.C) 80% French 20% Dutch

Q.2 How many times leaders of Belgium amended their constitution?
A) Two times

B) Three times
C) Four times
d) Since time
Ans.C) Four times

Q.3 Which one of the following is correct regarding power sharing?
A) It leads to conflict between different groups.
B) It ensures the stability of the country.
C) It helps to reduce the conflict between different groups.
a) Only A is true b) Only B is true
c) Both A and B are true d) Both B and C are true
Ans. d) Both B and C are true

Q.4 Which was the only official language of Sri Lanka?
a) Tamil (b) Malyalam
c) Sinhala (d) none of the mention above
Ans. c) Sinhala

Q.5 Which community was rich and powerful in Belgium?
a) German (b) French
c) Dutch (d) none of the mention above
Ans. (b) French

Q.6 Two languages among the following are prominently spoken by Belgium nationals.
(a) Dutch and French
(b) French and English
(c) Russian and Dutch
(d) Russian and French
Ans-(a) Dutch and French

Q.7 Which of the following is the capital city of Belgium?
(a) Brussels
(b) Bruges
(c) Ghent
(d) Antwerp
Ans-(a) Brussels

Q.8. Belgium shares borders with Germany, the Netherlands,
Luxembourg and _____ .
(a) England
(b) Norway
(c) France
(d) Italy
Ans-(c) France

Q.9.The constitution of Belgium prescribes that the number of Dutch and French-speaking ministers _____ in the central government.
(a) Dutch-speaking shall be more
(b) French-speaking shall be more
(c) Shall be equal
(d) None of these
Ans-(c) Shall be equal

Q.10. One of the following communities constituted a majority in Brussels.
(a) French-speaking

(b) Dutch-speaking
(c) German-speaking
(d) None of these
Ans-(a) French-speaking

Q.11 What percentage of Belgium's population live in the Flemish region.
(a) 40%
(b) 30%
(c) 59%
(d) 50%
Ans-(c) 59%

Q.12 One of the following is a major ethnic group of Sri Lanka?
(a) Christian and Tamil
(b) Sinhala and Tamil
(c) Buddhist and Hindu
(d) Sinhala and Christian
Ans-(b) Sinhala and Tamil

Q.13 When did Sri Lanka emerge as an independent country?
(a) 1948
(b) 1947
(c) 1949
(d) 1950
Ans-(a) 1948

Q.14 the following in the correct sequence:
(i) An act was passed to recognise Sinhala as the official language.
(ii) Sri Lanka emerged as an independent country.
(iii) A civil war broken out
(iv) Several political parties were formed demanding an independent Tamil state.
(a) (i),(ii),(iv),(iii)
(b) (ii),(i),(iv),(iii)
(c) (ii),(i),(iii),(iv)
(d) (i),(ii),(iii),(iv)
Ans-(b) (ii),(i),(iv),(iii)
Q15. What is the percentage of Sinhala-speaking people in Sri Lanka?
(a) 74%
(b) 75%
(c) 14%
(d) 19%
Ans-(a) 74%

VERY SHORT ANSWER TYPE QUESTIONS:-

Q.1. What is Majoritarianism?
Ans. A belief that the majority community should be able to rule a country in whatever way it wants, by disregarding the wishes and needs of the minorities.

Q.2 Mention one step which was taken by Sri Lankan Government to create Majoritarianism.
Ans. In 1956, an act was passed to recognize Sinhala as the official language.

Q.3. State one prudential reason and one moral reason for power sharing from the Indian context.
Ans. India is a multinational society and India is a democratic country.

Q.4.Name the country which has lost peace due to Majoritarianism.
Ans. Sri Lanka.

Q.5. Who elects the community government in Belgium?
Ans. People belonging to one language community-Dutch, French and German .

Q.6. Name two subgroups of Tamils in Sri Lanka.
Ans. Sri Lankan Tamils and Indian Origin Tamils.

Q.7 What is the system of checks and balances of power sharing?
Ans. Under this system, one organ of the government keeps the check over other. None of the organs can exercise unlimited power.

Q.8 State two main bases of the social divisions in Sri Lanka.
Ans. Religion and Language

Q.9. Who formed majority in terms of population in Sri Lanka?
Ans. Sinhalese Buddhist formed majority.

Q10. Who formed majority in terms of population in Belgium?
Ans. The Dutch formed majority

Q11. In which year, Sri Lanka emerged as an independent country?
Ans. 4 February, 1948

Q12. What is the linguistic composition of Belgium?
Ans. 59% people speak Dutch, 40% people speak French and 1% people speak German.

Q13. What do you mean by federal division of power?
Ans. Power shared at different levels of government

Q14. Name the community that is relatively rich and powerful in Belgium.
Ans. French minority community

Q15. What does the word ethnic refer to?
Ans. It refers to a social division based on shared culture.

SHORT ANSWER TYPE QUESTIONS:-

Q.1 Describe three demands of Sri Lankan Tamils. How did they struggle for their independence?
Ans. a) Recognition of Tamil as an official language.
b) Regional autonomy

c) Equal opportunity in securing jobs and education.
They formed several political organizations, but when the government tried to suppress their activities by force, this led to civil war

Q2. Write down the features of Horizontal division of power sharing.
Ans. Horizontal Division of power, in which power is shared among different organs of the government like legislature, Executive and Judiciary.
a) Different organs of the government exercise the power.
b) It specifies the concept of check and balance.
c) It ensures the concept of the expansion of the democracy.
d) Examples: Legislature, Executive and Judiciary are the organs Government of India .

Q.3 Write Down the features of Vertical division of power sharing.
Ans. In vertical division of Power Sharing power is shared among the different levels of the government like Union Government, state government and Lower levels.
a) Different levels of the government exercise the power of the government.
b) No specification of the system of checks and balance.
c) It ensures the concept of deepening of democracy.
d) Central Government, State Government and Panchayat Raj are the example of the Vertical division of Power Sharing.

Q4.What is the reason for tension in Belgium?
Ans. a) The Dutch form 59%, the French form 40% and the German about 1% comprises the population of Belgium.
b) The French community is in majority in the capital of Belgium,
Brussels.
c) They are rich and powerful and this is not liked by the Dutch.
d) The Dutch speaking community got the benefit of economic development and education much later showed the resentment.
e) This led to conflict between French and Dutch speaking people.

Q5. What is power sharing?
Ans. Power sharing is a strategy wherein all the major segments of the society are provided with a permanent share of power in governance of the country.

Q6. Why power sharing is desirable?
a) Power sharing is desirable because it reduce the possibility of conflict.
b) It ensures the stability of political order.
c) It strengthens the unity of the country

Q7.What is Majoritarianism?
Ans. a) Majoritarianism is a political philosophy which asserts that a majority of the population has the right to take the decisions affecting the society.
b) It means submission of the majority group for all the decisions affecting their lives.

Q 8. What is civil war? Name the country and two social groups between whom civil war broke out due to majoritarianism.
Answer: a) Civil war is a violent conflict between opposing groups within the country that becomes so big that it appears like a war.

b) Sri Lanka.

c) Sinhalese and Tamil

LONG ANSWER TYPE QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS:-

1. Explain the Belgian model of power sharing for accommodating diversities?
Ans. a) Equal no of Ministers for both the groups: The Belgium constitution prescribes that the number of Dutch and French speaking ministers shall be equal in the central government. Some special laws require the support of majority of members from each linguistic group.
b) More powers to the state government: Under the proper power sharing arrangement many powers of the central government were given to state government for the two regions of the country. The state governments were not subordinate to the central government.
c) Equal representation at state and the central level: A separate government has been set up at Brussels in which both the communities have equal representation.
d) Formation of community government was made that is community government. This community government is elected by the people belonging to one language community. Dutch,
French and German speaking people have their own community government.

2. Explain the power sharing arrangement among the different political parties, pressure groups and movements.
Ans. a) In a democracy power is also shared among the different political parties, pressure groups and movements.
b) Democracy provides the citizens a choice to choose. This choice is provided by the various political parties, who contest elections to win. Such competition ensures that power does not remain in one hand.
c) In the long run power is shared among different political parties that represent different ideologies and social groups.
d) Sometimes this kind of sharing can be direct, when two or more parties from an alliance to contest elections. If their alliance is elected, they form a coalition government and thus share power.
e) In a democracy, various pressure groups and movements also remain active. They will also have a share in governmental power, either through participation in governmental committees or bringing influence on the decision making process.

3. Explain the power sharing arrangement among the different organs of the government.
Ans. a) In a democracy power is shared among the different organs of the government such as Legislature, Executive and Judiciary. This is also called as the horizontal distribution of power sharing.
b) Legislature is lawmaking body; Executive is law implementing body and Judiciary is dispute solving body of the Government.
c) Because it also allows different organs of government placed at the same level to exercise different power.
d) Under this kind of power sharing arrangements, no organ of the government can exercise unlimited powers.
e) Each organ has its own power and checks the powers of other.
f) This results in the in a balance of power among various institutions.

CASE BASED QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS:
1. Read the text carefully and answer the questions: Two different sets of reasons can be given in favour of power-sharing. Firstly, power-sharing is good because it helps to reduce the possibility of conflict between social groups. Since social conflict often leads to violence and political instability, power sharing is a good way to ensure the stability of political order. Imposing the will of the majority community over others may look like an attractive option in the short run, but in the long run, it undermines the unity of the nation. The tyranny of the majority is not just oppressive for the minority; it often brings ruin to the majority as well. There is a second, deeper reason why power sharing is good for democracies. Power-sharing is the very spirit of democracy. A democratic rule involves sharing power with those affected by its exercise, and who have to live with its effects. People have a right to be consulted on how they are to be governed. A legitimate government is one where citizens, through participation, acquire a stake in the system. The first set of reasons is Prudential and the second is moral. While prudential reasons stress that power-sharing will bring out better outcomes, the former emphasises the very act of power sharing as valuable.
Q1. Which reasons help in avoiding conflict in society and preventing majority tyranny?
Ans: Prundential reason help in avoiding conflict in society and preventing majority tyranny.

Q.2. What are the ill impact of social conflicts?.
Ans: violence and political instability
Q.3. Write the feature of a legitimate government?
Ans: A legitimate government is one where citizens, through participation, acquire a stake in the system. The first set of reasons is Prudential and the second is moral.

CHAPTER – 2
FEDERALISM

What is federalism?
Federalism is a system of government in which the power is divided between a central authority and various constituent units of the country.
Federalism has two levels of government:
Under a unitary system, there is either only one level of government or sub-units are subordinate to the centre.
In a federal system, the central government cannot order a state government to do something.

There are two kinds of federations:
Holding Together Federation – In this type, powers are shared between various constituent parts to accommodate the diversity in the whole entity.
Coming Together Federation – In this type, independent states come together to form a larger unit.

The key features of federalism:
(i) There are two or more levels (or tiers) of government.
(ii) Different tiers of government govern the same citizens, but each tier has its own JURISDICTION in a specific matter of legislation, taxation and administration.
(iii) The jurisdictions of the respective levels or tiers of government are specified in the Constitution.
(iv)The fundamental provisions of the Constitution cannot be unilaterally changed by one level of government.
(v) Courts have the power to interpret the Constitution and the powers of different levels of government.
(vi)Sources of revenue for each level of government are clearly specified to ensure its financial autonomy.
(vii) The federal system thus has dual objectives: to safeguard and promote the unity of the country, while at the same time accommodate regional diversities.

What makes India a federal country?

1. The constitution declared India as the Union of States.
2. 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 government.
3. Later the third tier of federalism was added in the form of Panchayats and municipalities.
4. The Constitution contains three lists:

I) Union Lists includes subjects of national importance such as defence of the country, foreign affairs, banking, communications and currency.

II) State Lists contains subjects of States and local importance such as police, trade, commerce, agriculture and irrigation.

III) Concurrent List includes subjects of common interest to both the Union Governments, such as education, forest, trade unions, marriage, adoption and succession.

How is federalism practiced?

1. Constitutional provisions are necessary for the success of federalism but these are not sufficient.
2. The real success of federalism in India can be attributed to the nature of democratic politics in our country.

Linguistic States:

1. The creation of linguistic states was the first and a major test for democratic politics in our country.
2. Many old States have vanished and many new States been created.
3. In 1947, the boundaries of several old states of India were changed in order to create new States.
4. This was done to ensure that people who spoke the same language lived in the same States.
5. When the demand for the formation of States on the basis of language was raised, some national leaders feared that it would lead to the disintegration of the country.

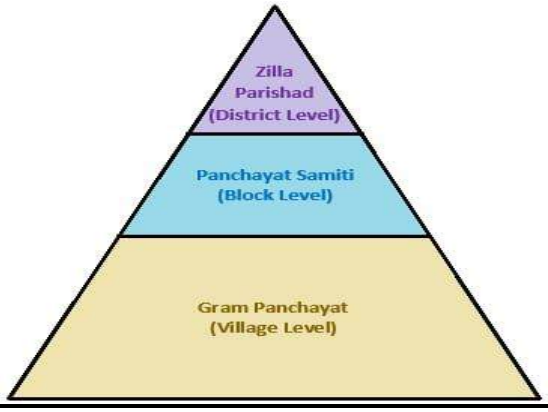
Language Policy:

1. The second test for Indian Federation is the language policy.
2. Our Constitution did not give the status of national language to any one language.
3. Hindi was identified as the official language.
4. According to the Constitution, the use of English for official purposes was to stop in 1965.
5. The central government responded by agreeing to continue the use of English along with Hindi for official purposes.
6. Promotion does not mean that the Central Government can impose Hindi on states where people speak a different language.

Centre-state relation:

1. Restructuring the centre-state relations is one more way in which federalism has been strengthened in practice.
2. In 1990 there was the rise of regional political parties in many States of the country.
3. This was also the beginning of the era of **COALITION GOVERNMENT** at the Centre.
4. Since no single party got a clear majority in the Lok Sabha, the major national parties had led to enter into an alliance with many parties.
5. This led to a new culture of power sharing and respect for the autonomy of State Government.
6. Thus, federal power sharing is more effective today than it was in the early years after the Constitution came into force.

Decentralization in India:



1.Federal government has two or more tiers of government.
2. But a vast country like India cannot be run only through these two-tiers.
3. Federal power sharing in India needs another tier of government
4. This resulted in a third-tier if the government called local government.
5. When power is taken away from Central and State government, it is called decentralisation.
6. As the local level, it is possible for the people to directly participate in decision making.
7. A major step towards decentralisation was taken in 1992.
8. The rural local government is popularly known by the name panchayati raj.
9. This is a council consisting of several ward members, often called panch, and a president or sarpanch.
10. They are directly elected by all the adult population living in that ward or village.

MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS

1. How many scheduled languages are recognized by the constitution?
a) Besides Hindi, there are 18 scheduled, languages.
b) Besides Hindi, there are 21 scheduled languages.
c) Besides Hindi there are 22 scheduled languages.
d) Besides Hindi there are 19 scheduled language.
Ans. b) Besides Hindi, there are 21 scheduled languages.

2. What is the government at Block level called?
a) Gram Sabha
b) Gram Panchyat
c) Panchayat Samiti
d) Nayay Panchyat
Ans. c) Panchayat Samiti

3. Which local govt works at district level?
a) Panchayat Samiti
b) Village panchayat
c) Zila Parishad
d) None of the mention above
Ans. c) Zila Parishad

4. By what name local govt at urban area called?
A) Municipality
B) Municipal corporation
C) Panchayat samiti
a) Only A is true
b) Only B is true
c) Both B and C are true
d) Both A and B are true
Ans. d) Both A and B are true

5. Who is the chairperson of Municipal Corporation?
a) Block development officer
b) Mayor
c) Sarpanch
d) Member of Lok Sabha
Ans. b) Mayor

6. Which among the following is an example of the unitary system of government?

a) Belgium
b) Sri Lanka
c) Both Sri Lanka and Belgium
d) None of the above
Answer: Option (b)

7. ___made the shift from a unitary to a federal system of government.
a) Sri Lanka
b) Belgium
c) Both Belgium and Sri Lanka
d) None of the above
Answer: Option (b)

8. Which of the following does not have a federal system of government?
a) India
b) USA
c) Russia
d) None of the above
Answer: Option (d)

9.Which of the following is an example of holding together federations?
a) India
b) USA
c) Switzerland
d) None of the above.
Answer: Option (a)

10. Which of the following is an example of 'coming together federations?
a) Spain
b) Belgium
c) USA
d) All the above.
Answer: Option (c)

11. Which of the following are included in the Union List?
a) Banking
b) Foreign Affairs
c) Defence of the country
d) All of the above
Answer: Option (d)

Directions:- In the following questions, Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are given. Read both the statements carefully and choose the correct answer from the answer given below:

(A) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true and Reason (R) is the correct explanation of Assertion (A).

(B) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true but Reason (R) is not the correct explanation of Assertion (A).

(C) Assertion (A) is true but Reason (R) is false.

(D) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are false.

12. Assertion (A): The third tier of government is local government.

Reason (R): It strengthened democracy.

Answer- (A) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true and Reason (R) is the correct explanation of Assertion (A).

13. Assertion (A): Hindi is recognised as the only official language of India.
Reason (R): It helped Hindi speaking people to dominate others.
Answer- (C) Assertion (A) is true but Reason (R) is false.

SHORT ANSWER TYPE QUESTION :

1. Why is the central government of India not compelling states to adopt Hindi as their official language?
Ans. a) India is multilingual country. According to the census of 1991 recorded more than 1500 distinct languages, people mentioned their mother tongues.
b) Hindi is mother tongue of only 40% of the people of India.
c) There are 22 languages recognized by the constitution.
d) In states of Southern India there has been violent opposition to Hindi.

2. Contrast a federal system of government with a unitary set-up with examples.
Ans.
a) Federalism has at least two levels of government.
b) The central government is responsible for subjects of national importance.
c) The state government looks after the daily administration of the states.
d) In Unitary system there is only one level of government and if any subunits are there that remains subordinate to the central government.
3. What are significances of Panchayat Raj?
Ans.
a) It is the third level of Indian Federal System.
b) This level gives a chance to the people to become the representatives of people.
c) There are 36 lakhs elected representatives in the local bodies.
d) There is reservation for women, SCs and STs.
e) They strengthen the democratic system of India.

LONG QUESTION ANSWER:

1.What are the features of Federalism?
Ans. 1) There are two or more levels of government.
2) Different tiers of government govern same citizens but each tier has its own jurisdiction in specific matters of legislation, taxation and administration.
3) The jurisdiction of respective levels is specified in the constitution. So the existence and authority of each tier of government is constitutionally granted.
4) Fundamental provisions of the constitutions cannot be unilaterally changed by one level of government and require the constitutions and the powers of government of different levels. The highest court acts as the umpire if disputes arise in the exercise of their respective powers.
5) Sources of revenues are specified to ensure the financial autonomy.

2. Explain how power is shared among different organs of the government.
Ans. 1) **Union List**: Subjects of national importance like defense, foreign affairs, atomic energy, banking, post and telegraph are included in the Union List. Only the central government can pass laws on the subjects mentioned in the union list because we need a uniform policy on important or national issues throughout the country. The union list has 97 subjects.
2) **State List:** It comprises those important subjects on which the state government can pass laws. Subjects like police, local government, trade and commerce, agriculture are within the state included in the State list. The state list has 66 subjects.
3**) Concurrent List:** The concurrent list comprises the subjects which are of common concern both to

the centre and state government. Both the centre and state governments can frame laws on these subjects. However if there is a conflict between the central law and state law, over a subject in the Concurrent list, the central law would be effective. The concurrent list has 47 subjects.
4) **Residuary Powers:** Matters which are not included in the division of powers are known as residuary powers. It was felt that there can be subjects which are not mentioned in either of these lists. The central government has been given the power to legislate on the residuary subjects.
3. What major steps were taken in 1992 towards decentralization?
Ans. i) Now it is constitutionally mandatory to hold regular elections to local government bodies.
ii) States are reserved in the elected bodies and the executive heads of these institutions for Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and other Backward Classes.
iii) At least one third of all positions are reserved for women.
iv) An independent institution called the state Election Commission has been created in each State to conduct panchayat and municipal elections.
v)The state governments are required to share some powers and revenue with local government bodies. The nature of sharing varies State to state.

CASE STUDY BASED QUESTION:

Read the content and give answer:
The latest information that we have is from the Census of India held in 2011. This census recorded more than 1300 distinct languages which people mentioned as their mother tongues. These languages were grouped together under some major languages. For example languages like Bhojpuri, Magadhi, Bundelkhandi, Chhattisgarhi, Rajasthani and many others were grouped together under 'Hindi'. Even after this grouping, the Census found 121 major languages. Of these 22 languages are now included in the Eighth Schedule of the Indian Constitution and are therefore called 'Scheduled Languages'. Others are called 'non-Scheduled Languages'. In terms of languages, India is perhaps the most diverse country in the world.

Q-i)-What are scheduled languages? 1
Ans-Scheduled languages are the 22 languages which are included in the eighth schedule of the Indian constitution.
Q-ii) What languages were grouped under Hindi? 1
ANS- Bhojpuri, Magadhi, Bundelkhandi, Chhattisgarhi, and Rajasthani were grouped together under 'Hindi'
Q-iii) How has the linguistic diversity posed a challenge for democratic politics of India? 2
ANS –National leaders feared that formation of linguistic states would lead to disintegration of the country.
-The south Indian states resorted to violence when Hindi was imposed on them.

CHAPTER- 3

GENDER RELIGION AND CASTE

Important Key Words

- **Gender division** is a form of hierarchical social division. It tends to be understood as natural and unchangeable. It is not based on biology, but on social expectations and stereotypes.
- **Sexual division of labour**: Women do all the work inside the home or take the help of domestic workers and men do work outside the home.
- **Patriarchal society** is the system that values men more and gives them power over women.
- **Status of women in India-**

(i) India is a patriarchal society.

(ii) The literacy rate among women is 54% as compared to the 76% among men. (According to Census 2011, it was 65.46 as compare to 82.14%.)

(iii) Every year girls do better than boys in school, but more girl dropout as parents want to spend their son's education.

(iv) Though there is an Equal Wages Act which states that women should be paid equal wages for equal work, women are paid less for the same work.

(v) A woman works an hour more than a man on an average, yet her work is neither valued nor recognised.

(vi) The percentage of elected women members in 17th Lok Sabha (2019) has 14.36% of its total strength.

- **Feminist Movement**: A movement aimed at equality in personal and family life as well. (Believe in equal rights and opportunities.)
- **Caste** is a social category to which a person belongs involuntarily.
- **Occupational mobility** is shift from one occupation to another, usually when a new generation takes occupations other than those practiced by their ancestors.
- **Religion** is usually defined as a social-cultural system of designated behaviours and practices, morals, worldviews, texts, sanctified places, prophecies, ethics, or organisations,that generally relates humanity to supernatural, transcendental and spiritual elements.
- **Communalism** is a situation when a particular community tries to promote its own interest at the cost of other communities.
- The use of religion for political purpose where one religion is shown as superior to the other religion is called **communal politics.** Communal politics is based on the idea of that religion is the principal basis of social community.
- Social division of the Indian society is clearly indicated by casteism, gender inequalities and communal divisions.
- **Relationship between Religion and Politics**:

(a) Gandhi's view: Religion can never be separated from politics. It must be guided by ethics from religion.

(b) Human Right groups views: Victims of communal riots in our country are religious minorities.

(c) Women's Movement view: Family laws of religions discriminate against women demanded that such laws should be changed to make them equitable.

- **Caste in electoral politics-**

(i) No parliamentary constituency has only caste dominating it.

(ii) All voters belonging to one caste, do not vote for the same party.

(iii) Sometimes more than one candidate of the same caste stands for elections and sometimes the voters may find no candidate of their own caste.

(iv) The ruling party MPs and MLAs lose elections frequently. This could not happen in all voters voted according to caste.

- **Politics in Caste-**

(i) Each caste group tries to increase in numbers by including sub-castes or neighbouring castes.
(ii) New caste groups come up, like backward and forward caste groups.
(iii) Caste politics have helped Dalit and OBC castes to gain better access to decision making.
(iv) Various caste groups get into a coalition with other castes during elections.
(v) Political parties make demands, agitate against discrimination on the basis of caste. They demand more dignity, more resources, more opportunities.

- **Secular state**: A state in which the constitution provides to all individuals and communities to practice and propagate any religion, or not to follow any.

MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS

1. Patriarchal society means _____.
a) A society dominated by men
b) A society dominated by women
c) A society where there is equality between men and women
d) None of the above
Answer: Option (a)

2.The Equal Remuneration Act of _____ provides that equal wages should be paid to equal work.
a) 1986
b) 1976
c) 1966
d) 1972
Answer: Option (b)

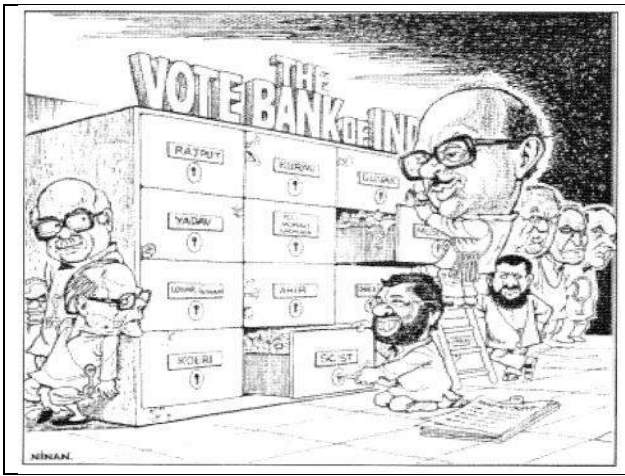
3. _____ of seats in local government bodies, in panchayats and municipalities, are now reserved for women.
a) Three-fourth
b) One-third
c) One-fourth
d) One-fifth
Answer: Option (b)

4. _____ used to say that religion can never be separated from politics. He believed that politics must be guided by ethics drawn from religion.
a) C Rajagopalachari
b) Sardar Patel
c) Gandhiji
d) Nehru
Answer: Option (c)

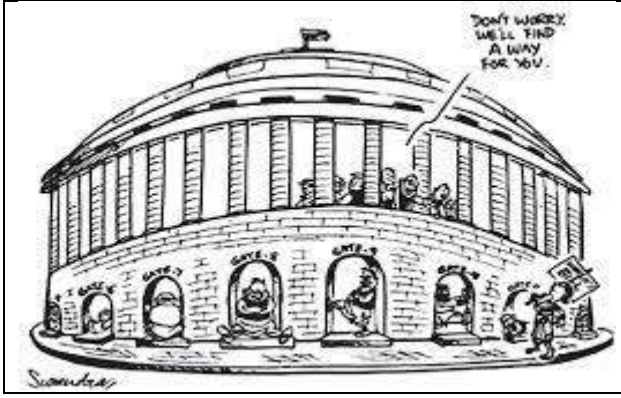
5.**There is no official religion in _____.**
a) Sri Lanka
b) England
c) Pakistan
d) India
Answer: Option (d)

6.The system in which father is known as the head of the family
(a) Monarchy
(b) Patriarchy
(c) Hierarchy
(d) None of the above
Answer: (b) Patriarchy

7. A person who believes in equal rights and opportunities for men and women is termed as
(a) Feminist
(b) Patriarchy
(c) Caste hierarchy
(d) Social change
Answer: (a) Feminist



8. Which of the following aspects of voters which politicians consider is depicted in the cartoon?
a.Caste loyalties
b.Vote bank
c.Community loyalties
d.None of the above
Ans: b. Vote bank



9. Which one of the following option best signifies this cartoon?
a. Women searching a way to enter.
b. Challenge in the providing reservation
c.Women protesting in front of parliament
d. None of the above
Ans: b.Challenge in the providing reservation

VERY SHORT ANSWER TYPE QUESTION

1.What are feminist movements?
Answer: The movements which aimed at equality of men and women in all spheres of life.

2.Mention any two provisions of Indian Constitution which makes India a secular state.
Answer: (i) There is no official religion for the Indian state,
(ii) The Constitution prohibits discrimination on grounds of religion.

3.What is communalism?
Answer: It is a situation when a particular community tries to promote its own interests at the cost of other communities.

SHORT ANSWER TYPE QUESTION

1.**Explain the need for more representation for women as elected representatives. How can it be achieved?**
Answer:
(i) The percentage of elected women members in Lok Sabha has never reached even 10 percent of its total strength.
(ii) The share of women in the State Assemblies is less than 5 percent. In this respect, India is among the bottom group of nations in the world. India is behind the averages for several developing countries of Africa and Latin America.
(iii) In the government, Cabinets are largely all male even when a women becomes the Chief Minister or the Prime Minister.

2. What were Gandhiji's views regarding religion and politics? Explain.
Answer: Gandhiji used to say that religion can never be separated from politics. What he meant by religion was not any particular religion like Hinduism or Islam but moral values that form the basis

of all religions. He believed that politics must be guided by ethics drawn from religions

3. Besides caste, which other factors does matter in electoral politics ?
Answer: (i) Voting on the basis of community : Political leaders pursue the voters to cast their vote on the basis of communal lines.
(ii) Political Mobilization on Religious lines : Political mobilization on religious lines is another frequent form of communalism.
(iii) Performance of the government : Along with caste and community people also check the performance of the political party or the agenda of the party.

LONG ANSWER TYPE QUESTION

1. Mention different aspects of life in which women are discriminated or disadvantaged in India.
Answer.
The women in India are discriminated or disadvantaged in the following ways:
Literacy – The literacy rate for women is 65.46 per cent, against 82.14 per cent for men. This shows that since independence, the gap between the ratio of men and women with respect to literacy still cannot be filled.
Higher education – When you compare the percentage of boys and girls opting for higher studies after school, it is lower for girls as they tend to drop out after schools. This is because parents do not wish to spend their resources on a girl's education, which is quite expected in boys' cases.
Highly paid jobs – The percentage of women working in high-paying jobs is still smaller than that of men. On an average, an Indian woman works one hour more than an average man every day. Yet, much of her work is not paid and therefore often not valued.
The Equal Remuneration Act, 1976 states that equal wages should be paid for equal work. However, in almost all areas of work, from sports and cinema to factories and fields, women are paid less than men, even when both do exactly the same work.
Sex-ratio – Sex Ratio of India is 107.48, i.e., 107.48 males per 100 females in 2019.

2. State different forms of communal politics with one example each.
Answer.
The different forms of communal politics are:
Communalism takes the form of religious prejudices, stereotypes of religious communities and a belief in the superiority of one's religion over other religions. E.g., militant religious groups.
The quest for political dominance of one religion over another in a community. It takes a form of majoritarianism. For example, rift between political parties based on religion.
Political mobilisation on religious lines is another frequent form of communalism. Example – During elections, hate speeches come to the surface, revealing the communalism.
Communal violence is another form of communalism in politics. For example, riots on the basis of religious sentiments.
3. Explain the various forms that caste can take in politics.
Answer: Various forms of caste in politics:
i)When governments are formed, political parties usually take care that representatives of different castes and tribes find a place in it.
ii)When parties choose candidates, they keep in mind the composition of the electorate and accordingly choose candidates from different castes so as to muster necessary support to win elections.
iii)Political parties make appeals to caste sentiments to gain support. Some political parties are known to favour some castes.
iv) Universal adult franchise and the principle of one-person-one-vote compelled political leaders to mobilise political support. It also brought new consciousness among people belonging to those castes which were treated as inferiors.

CASE STUDY BASED QUESTION

In India, the proportion of women in legislature has been very low. For example, the percentage of elected women members in Lok Sabha has touched 14.36 per cent of its total strength for the 17th Lok Sabha in 2019. Their share in the state assemblies is less than 5 percent. In this respect, India is among the bottom group of nations in the world. India is behind the averages for several developing countries of Africa and Latin America. In the government, cabinets are largely all-male even if a woman becomes the Chief Minister or the Prime Minister. One way to solve this problem is to make it legally binding to have a fair proportion of women in the elected bodies. This is what the Panchayati Raj has done in India. One-third of seats in local government bodies – in panchayats and municipalities – are now reserved for women.

1. What is the status of proportion of women in legislature in India? (1)

Ans: The status of proportion of women in legislature in India has been very low.

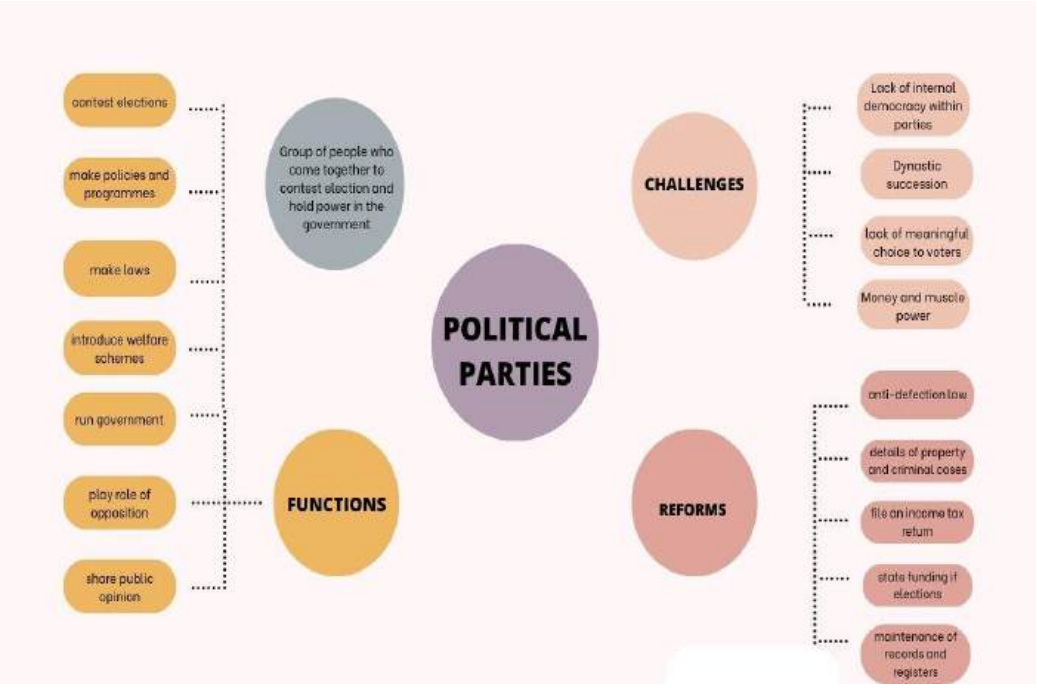
2. India is behind the averages for several developing countries. Name these countries. (1)

Ans: India is behind the averages for several developing countries of Africa and Latin America.

3. What are the percentage share of representation of women in Lok Sabha and state legislative assemblies of India? What is the one way to solve the problem to have a fair proportion of women in the elected bodies in India? (2)

Ans: The percentage share of representation of women in Lok Sabha and state legislative assemblies are 14.36% and less than 5% respectively. The one way to solve the problem to have a fair proportion of women in elected body in India has done through the reservation of one-third of seats in local government bodies-panchayats and municipalities.

CHAPTER- 4
POLITICAL PARTIES



Why Do We Need Political Parties?

A Political Party is a group of people who come together to contest elections and hold power in the government. They agree on some policies and programmes for society with a view to promoting the collective good. Parties reflect fundamental political divisions in society. Thus, a party is known by which part it stands for, which policies it supports and whose interests it upholds.

A political party has three components:

Party System

There are three types of party system a country can have.

One Party System

• Only one party is allowed to control and run the government. Ex- China

Two Party System

• Power usually changes between two main parties. Ex- USA, UK

Multi-Party System

• Several parties compete for power, and more than two parties have a reasonable chance of coming to power either on their own strength or in alliance with others.
Ex-India

NATIONAL PARTIES OF INDIA:

A party that secures at least six percent of the total votes in Lok Sabha elections or Assembly elections in four States and wins at least four seats in the Lok Sabha is recognised as a national party.

Indian National Congress (INC)
Bharatiya Janata Party (BJP)
Bahujan Samaj Party (BSP)
Communist Party of India - Marxist (CPI-M)
Aam Aadmi Party (AAP)
National Peoples Party

State Parties

A party that secures at least six percent of the total votes in an election to the Legislative Assembly of a State and wins at least two seats is recognised as a state party.

How can Parties be reformed?

Recent efforts and suggestions in India:
• The Constitution was amended to prevent elected MLAs and MPs from changing parties.
• New law states that if any MLA or MP changes parties, he or she will lose the seat in the legislature.
• The Supreme Court passed an order to reduce the influence of money and criminals.
• The Election Commission passed an order making it necessary for political parties to hold their organizational elections and file their income tax returns. Some suggestions to reform political parties:
• A law should be made to regulate the internal affairs of political parties.
• To give a minimum number of tickets, about one-third, to women candidates
• There should be state funding of elections.

LINK OF THIS CHAPTER:- CLICKHERE

MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS

1) _____ is a group of people who come together to contest elections and hold power in the government.
a) Pressure group
b) Political party
c) Interest group
d) Business lobby
Answer: Option (b)

2) The _____ has officially banned wall writing by parties during election times.
a) Parliament
b) President
c) Election Commission
d) Comptroller and Auditor General (CAG)
Answer: Option (c)

3) Political parties reflect fundamental _____in a society. Parties are about a part of society and thus involve PARTISANSHIP.
a) Social divisions
b) Economic divisions
c) Religious divisions
d) Political divisions
Answer: Option (d)

4) In countries like India, _____ choose candidates for contesting elections.
a) Top party leaders
b) Members of the party
c) Supporters of the party
d) None of the above
Answer: Option (a)

5) A government is expected to base its policies on the line taken by the _____.
a) Opposition parties
b) Ruling party
c) President
d) Parliament
Answer: Option (b)

6) The rise of political parties is directly linked to the emergence of _____.
a) Monitory democracies
b) Direct democracies
c) Representative democracies
d) Constitutional democracies.
Answer: Option (c)

7) In India, _____ parties are registered with the Election Commission of India.
a) Less than 750
b) Less than 75
c) Less than 100
d) More than 750
Answer: Option (d)

8) The _____ and the United Kingdom are examples of a two-party system.
a) United States of America
b) Russia
c) China
d) Canada
Answer: Option (a)

9) Which of the following is an example of a multi-party system?
a) India
b) New Zealand
c) Canada
d) All of the above
Answer: Option (d)

IMAGE BASED QUESTION
1.Which of the following function of political parties is depicted in this cartoon?
i. Playing a decisive role in making laws for the country
ii. Forming and running the government
ii. Providing people access to government machinery and welfare schemes
iv. Shaping public opinion
Ans: i. Playing a decisive role in making laws for the country.

VERY SHORT ANSWER TYPE QUESTION
1. **What is meant by 'Political Party'?**
Answer: A political party is a group of people come together to contest elections to hold power in the government.
2. **How do parties run the government of a country?**
Answer: Parties recruit leaders, train them and then make them ministers to run the government in the way they want.

3. **What is the role of opposition in a democracy?**
Answer: Opposition parties voice different views and criticise the government for its failures or wrong policies.

4. **What is one-party system?**
Answer: In some countries, only one party is allowed to control and run the government. It is called one party system. E.g., China.

5. **Which organization does recognize 'Political Parties' in India?**
Answer: Political Parties in India are recognized by: Election Commission

Short Answer Questions
1. **What are the components of a political party?**

Answer: A political party has three components:
• Its leaders
• Its active members and
• Its followers.

2. **Describe any three main features of Two-Party system.**
Answer: Main features of two-party system:
• Power usually changes between two parties, several other parties may exist.
• In such system, people get clear choice.
• The party that wins majority forms the government and the other sits in opposition.

3. **What is a multi-party system? Why has India adopted a multi-party system? Explain.**
Answer: Multi-party system: If several parties compete for power and more than two parties have a reasonable chance of coming to power either on their own strength or in alliance with others, we call it a multi-party system.
India adopted a Multi-party system because:
• There is social and geographical diversity in India.
• India is such a large country which is not easily absorbed by two or three parties.

4. **What is meant by 'regional political party'? State the conditions required to be recognized as a 'regional political party'.**
Answer: A regional party is a party that is present in only some states.
Conditions required for a party to be recognized as a regional political party are:
• A party that secures at least six percent of the total votes in an election to the Legislative Assembly of a state.
• Wins at least two seats in the Legislative Assembly.

Long Answer Questions

1. Describe any five major functions of political parties.
Answer : Functions of political parties:
• Parties contest elections.
• They put forward policies and programmes.
• Parties play a decisive role in making laws.
• Parties form and run government.
• Defeated parties in the election play its role of opposition to the parties in power.

2. Suggest and explain any five effective measures to reform political parties.
Answer: Five suggestions made to reform the political parties:
i. Law to regulate the internal affairs of political parties like maintaining a register of its members, to follow its own constitution, to have independent authority, to act as judge in case of party dispute, to hold open elections to the highest post.
ii. It should be mandatory for political parties to give one-third tickets to women candidates. Also there should be quota for women on the decision-making bodies of the party.
iii. There should be state funding of elections. The government should give money to parties to support their election expenses in kind (petrol, paper, telephone, etc.) or in cash on the basis of votes secured by the party in the previous election.
iv. The candidate should be educated, so that he can solve and understand people's problems. His previous record should be cleared. He should be honest and there should be no criminal case against him.
v. Citizens can reform politics if they take part directly and join political parties. People can put pressure on political parties through petitions, publicity in media, agitations etc.

3. What are the various challenges faced by political parties?
Answer:- The various challenges faced by political parties are:
Lack of Internal democracy:

• Every member of the party does not have a chance to take part in the decision-making process.
• Every member is not consulted before taking a decision.
• There is no proper organisation or registration of members.
• Power remains in the hands of a few top leaders, who do not consult ordinary members.
• Ordinary members have no information about the internal working of the party.

Dynastic Succession

With power in the hands of a few top leaders, all party positions go to their family members. These members may not be qualified or have the ability to hold their positions.

Money and Muscle Power:

• Money is needed to organise demonstrations, public meetings, and speeches to publicise the image of the party. Parties choose those candidates who can raise money for the party and win elections with their money.
• Sometimes parties also support criminals candidates because they can win elections.

Lack of meaningful choice to voters

Most of the political parties have the same fundamental and ideological issues. Voters do not have a meaningful choice. Even leaders keep changing parties, thus confusing the voter.

CASE STUDY BASED QUESTION

Read the passage given below and answer the questions that follow-

Every party in a country has to register with the Election Commission. While the Commission treats all parties equally, it offers some special facilities to large and established parties. These parties are given a unique symbol-only the official candidates of that party can use that election symbol. Parties that get this privilege and some other special facilities are 'recognized' by the Election Commission for this purpose. This is why these parties are called, 'recognized political parties'. The Election Commission has laid down detailed criteria of the proportion of votes and seats that a party must get in order to be a recognized party. A party that secures at least six percent of the total votes in an election to the Legislative assembly of a State and wins at least two seats are recognized as a state party. The party that secures at least six percent of the total votes in Lok sabha election or Assembly elections in four states and wins at least four seats in the Lok sabha is recognized as a National Party.

i) Who gives the unique symbol to every political party? 1
ii) How many percent of votes does a party need to win in a legislative assembly of a state? 1
iii) Which parties are recognized as political parties? 2

Answer:_i) The Election Commission.

ii) at least 6 percent.

iii) Parties that are given a unique symbol and that get this privilege and some other special facilities are 'recognized' by the Election Commission for this purpose. Party that register with the Election commission.

CHAPTER- 5
OUTCOMES OF DEMOCRACY

Democracy is a form of government in which the power and authority rest with the people. In a democratic system, citizens typically participate in decision- making processes through voting or elected representatives. This political structure emphasizes individual freedoms, equal representation, and the protection of human rights.

How Do We Assess Democracy's Outcome

Regular elections: In a democratic government, general elections are held to elect a new government.
Right to vote: All the citizens of the country, of and above a certain age, have the right to vote.
Political parties: political parties are an essential part of democracy. They put up candidates who contest the election.
Rule of law: Another common feature of all democracies is that it ensures rule of law. Law is

supreme and all citizens are equal in the eyes of law. No one is above the law.

Why democracy is considered as a better form of government?
Democracy is a **better form of government** when compared with dictatorship or any other alternative form of government**.**
a. Promotes equality among citizens.
b. Enhances the dignity of the individual.
c. Improves the quality of decision-making.
d. Provides a method to resolve conflicts.
e. Allows room to correct mistakes.

OUTCOMES OF DEMOCRACY
Accountable, Responsive and Legitimate government

- ✓ Democracy produces an accountable government: Democracy produces an accountable government, as the people have the right in choosing their representatives through the electoral process
- ✓ Democracy Produces Responsive Government: Democratic governments are elected by the people and are responsible towards the people and Parliament.
- ✓ Democracy Produces Legitimate Government: A democratic government is people's own government. People wish to be ruled by representatives elected by them

Economic growth and development
- ✓ The inability of democracy to achieve higher economic growth
- ✓ Economic less developed countries with dictatorships and democracies is negligible
- ✓ Significant difference in the rates of economic growth between countries under dictatorship and democracy

Reduction of inequality and poverty
- ✓ Democracies are based on political equality. All individuals have equal weight in electing representatives
- ✓ Governments can intervene to promote equity and reduce inequality and poverty,
- ✓ Growing inequality prevents sustainable development, reduces economic growth and damages social cohesion within societies

Accommodation of social diversity
- ✓ India is a democratic republic State and the Constitution is the supreme law
- ✓ India is a vast and diversified nation. It harbours various cultures, traditions, religions, castes, languages, races and ethnic groups.
- ✓ The conflict among the different community of people
- ✓ There is an equal representation of the minority along with the majority
- ✓ The Rights and interest of everyone are protected irrespective of Status and Unity

Dignity and freedom of the citizens
- ✓ Democracy stands much superior to any other form of government in promoting dignity and freedom of the individual
- ✓ The passion for respect and freedom are the basis of democracy
- ✓ Caste-based inequalities and atrocities are also not acceptable to democracies
- ✓ Most societies across the world are male-dominated but democracies have created sensitivity that equal treatment

LINK OF THIS CHAPTER:- CLICKHERE

MULTIPLE CHOICE TYPE QUESTION
1) Which of the following statements are true about the democratic government?
a) Democratic government is a legitimate government.
b) Democratic government may be slow, less efficient, and not always very responsive or clean.
c) Democratic government is the people's own government.

d) All of the above.
Answer: Option (d)
2) Among the given below countries, which country has the highest support for democracy?
a) India
b) Nepal
c) Bangladesh
d) Pakistan
Answer: Option (a)
3) Which of these factors plays a role in the economic development of a country?
a) Cooperation from other countries.
b) Size of the population
c) Economic priorities adopted by the government.
d) All of the above
Answer: Option (d)
4) The rates of economic growth for different countries from 1950 to 2000 were highest among ___.
a) All democratic regimes.
b) Poor countries under dictatorship.
c) Poor countries under democracy.
d) All non-democratic country.
Answer: Option (d)
5) Which of the following statements is true?
a) Non-democratic regimes often turn a blind eye to or suppress internal social differences.
b) Ability to handle social differences, divisions and conflicts is thus a definite plus point of democratic regimes.
c) Democracies usually develop a procedure to conduct their competition.
d) All of the above.
Answer: Option (d)

VERY SHORT ANSWER TYPE QUESTION
1. What is meant by transparency?
Answer: Any citizen can examine the process of decision-making in a democracy.

2. How does democracy produce an accountable government?
Answer: People have the right to elect the leaders to form government and if possible they participated in decision making process.

3. How can you say that democracies are based on political equality?
Answer: All individuals have equal weight in electing representatives.

4. What is meant by economic inequality?
Answer:It refers to disparities in the distribution of economic assets and income.

SHORT ANSWER TYPE QUESTION
1. “There is overwhelming support for the idea of democracy all over the world.” Support the statement.
Answer: There is an overwhelming support for the idea of democracy all over the world because:
* A democratic government is people’s own government.
* The evidence from South Asia shows that the support exists in countries with democratic regimes.
* People wished to be ruled by representatives elected by them.

2. State any three merits of democracy.
Answer: Merits of Democracy are:
* Democracy assures equality in every sphere of life like political, social and economic.
* It upholds basic individual liberties like freedom of speech, etc.
* Due obedience to laws.

3. When is democracy considered successful? Explain.
Answer: Democracy is considered to be successful because:
* The rulers elected by the people must take all major decision and not the rich and powerful.
* The election must offer a free choice and opportunity to the people.
* The choice should be available to all the people based on political equality.

4. What outcomes can one reasonably expect of democracies?
Answer: The outcomes one can reasonably expect of the democracy are:
* In the political sphere we can expect accountable and legitimate government.
* In the economic sphere we can expect minimised economic inequalities.
* In the social sphere we can expect equal protection to oppressed classes and women.

LONG ANSWER TYPE QUESTION

1. How does democracy produce an accountable, responsive and legitimate government?

Answer→ Democracy produces an accountable government: Democracy produces an accountable governments, as the people has the right in choose their representatives through the electoral process. These elected representatives form the government and participate in the decision-making process on behalf of the people. If these elected representatives not work properly, people have a chance to not elect them in next election.
→ Democracy Produces Responsive Government: Democratic governments are elected by the people and are responsible towards the people and Parliament. These governments promote the formation of public opinion and take care of the needs and expectations of the people.
→ Democracy Produces Legitimate Government: A democratic government is people's own government. People wish to be ruled by representatives elected by them. They also believe that democracy is suitable for their country. Democracy's ability to generate its own support is itself an outcome that cannot be ignored

2. "Democracies do not appear to be very successful in reducing economic inequalities". Examine the statement with examples.

Answer:
Over the years, careful evidence has been gathered to see what the relationship of democracy with economic growth and economic inequalities is.

It is seen that on an average dictatorial regimes have had a slightly better record of economic growth, i. e., 4.34%. But when we compare their record only in poor countries (4.28%), there is no difference.
There is enough evidence to show that within democracies there can be very high degree of inequalities. In countries like South Africa and Brazil, the top 20 per cent people take away more than 60 per cent of the national income, leaving less than 3 per cent for the bottom 20 per cent population.
Perhaps more than development, it is reasonable to expect democracies to reduce economic disparities. Democracies are based on political equality, but despite equality in the political arena there are growing economic inequalities. The poor constitute a large proportion of our voters and no party would like to lose its votes. Yet democratically elected governments do not appear to be keen to tackle the problem of poverty.

Democracies are expected to produce good government, but there is no guarantee that they would also produce development. As evidence shows, the economic development depends on several factors, such as country's size, global situation, co-operation from other countries, economic priorities adopted by the country etc.

Assertion Reason Question:

The following questions consist of two statements — Assertion (A) and Reason (R). Answer these questions selecting the appropriate option given below:
(a) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(b) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.

(c) A is true but R is false.
(d) A is false but R is true.

Q.1. Assertion (A): Democracy is not simply a rule by majority of opinion.
Reason (R): In a democracy, majority always need to work with the minority so that governments can function to represent the general view.
Answer: (a)

Q.2. Assertion (A): Democracy stands much superior to any other form of government in promoting dignity and freedom to the individuals.
Reason (R): Democracies have successfully reduced economic disparities.
Answer: (c)

Q.3. Assertion (A): The democratic government will take more time to follow procedures before arriving at a decision.
Reason (R): Democratic government has followed procedures, its decisions may be both more acceptable to the people and more effective.
Answer: (a)

Q.4. Assertion (A): Democracy ensures that decision making will be based on norms and procedures.
Reason (R): A citizen in a democracy who wants to know if a decision was taken through correct procedures can find this out easily.
Answer: (a)

Q.5. Assertion (A): Democracy transforms people from the status of a subject into that of a citizen.
Reason (R): Most individuals believe that their vote makes a difference to the way the governments run and to their own self-interest.
Answer: (a)

CASE BASED QUESTION:
If democracies are expected to produce good governments, then is it not fair to expect that they would also produce development? Evidence shows that in practice many democracies did not fulfil this expectation. If you consider all democracies and all dictatorships for the fifty years between 1950 and 2000, dictatorships have slightly higher rate of economic growth. The inability of democracy to achieve higher economic development worries us. But this alone cannot be reason to reject democracy.
As you have already studied in economics, economic development depends on several factors: country's population size, global situation, cooperation from other countries, economic priorities adopted by the country, etc. However, the difference in the rates of economic development between less developed countries with dictatorships and democracies is negligible. Overall, we cannot say that democracy is a guarantee of economic development. But we can expect democracy not to lag behind dictatorships in this respect. When we find such significant difference in the rates of economic growth between countries under dictatorship and democracy, it is better to prefer democracy as it has several other positive outcomes.

Question 1:
Why is it not reasonable to expect democracies to always produce economic growth, despite the assumption that they should create good governments?
1
Answer:
Economic growth depends on various factors, including population size, global position, international cooperation, and national economic priorities. Therefore, democracies do not always guarantee economic growth, as these elements can affect both democratic and dictatorial regimes similarly.

Question 2:

What does the evidence from the fifty years between 1950 and 2000 indicate about the economic growth rates of dictatorships compared to democracies? 1

Answer:

The evidence indicates that dictatorships have slightly higher rates of economic growth compared to democracies over the fifty years between 1950 and 2000. However, this difference is minimal and does not necessarily justify rejecting democracy in favor of dictatorship.

Question 3:

Why should we prefer democracy despite its sometimes lower economic growth compared to dictatorships? 2

Answer:

We should prefer democracy because it offers many other positive outcomes beyond economic growth. Democracies ensure better governance, protect individual freedoms, promote political stability, and encourage citizen participation, making them more desirable despite slightly lower economic growth rates.

CHAPTER 1
DEVELOPMENT

Economic development: -

Economic development, in general, means a long term increase in the real per capita income or per capita GDP of a country .Along with per capita income, there are certain other criteria also like the education, health, social security, self-confidence, gender equality, dignity of the individual etc.

Economic development means long-term and sustainable improvement in Real Per Capita GDP and standard of living of the people. Economic development is concerned with the improvement of quality of life of the people and their capabilities, nourishment, literacy, education, gender equality, health care facilities, housing facilities etc.

1. Development or progress has many aspects. Different people have different goals to achieve. There may be some common goals for all of us. Development for one may not be development for others. People desire more income.

Only income is not sufficient to make life happy.

1. Security, respect, equal treatment and freedom are equally important. People do not have a single goal. There are many goals in life.
2. National development is the concern of all citizens.
3. Differentpersonscouldhavedifferentaswellasconflictingnotionsofacountry"sdevelopment.
4. Per capita income is the main criterion for comparison of development of nations.
5. Total income cannot be considered a useful measure for comparison between countries.

   We use average income/per capita income or per capita GDP for comparison. Average income (per capita income) of a nation can be obtained by dividing the total income of the nation by its population. Per capita GDP means Gross Domestic Product divided by population.

2. Income and other goals: -

- Money is considered to be the basic need of people and to fulfill their daily requirements making money or income is very important.
- Money is required to buy materialistic things as well as freedom, security, treatment, respect to maintain a quality lifestyle.
- Hence, developmental goals are necessary to get a better income and other things in life.

3. National Development: - Development means not only high income and more consumption but other goals or factors also. These are:

(i) Equal treatment in society,

(i) Freedom

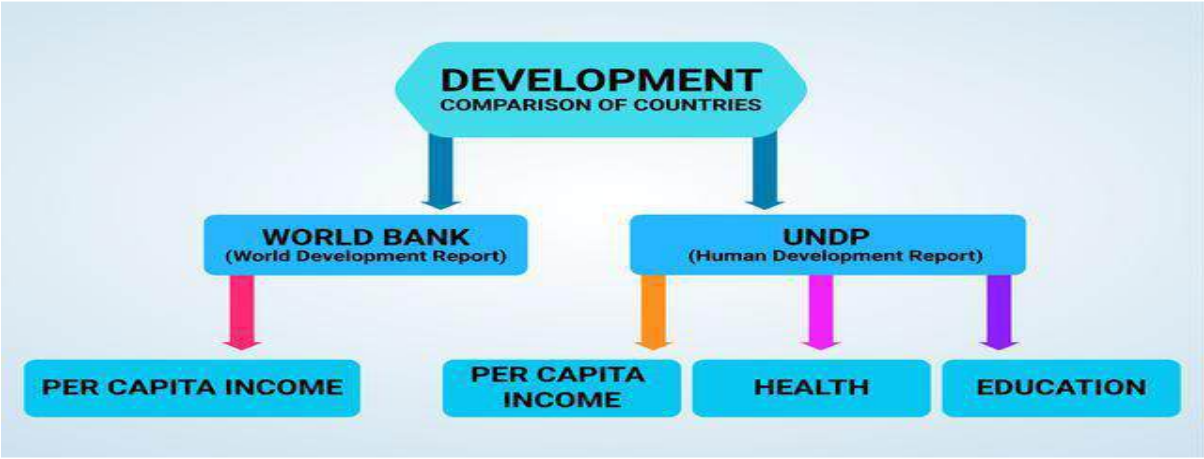
(ii) Social Security

(iii) Respect of others

(iv) Working atmosphere etc.

- It is defined as a country's ability to enhance the living standards of its residents.
- For people, belief in nations' development is different.
- **Improvement in people's living standards, providing basic things to citizens like food, education, social service, medical aid, etc, and increase in per capita income, is referred to as National development.**

4. How to compare different countries or states? can you differentiate different countries or states?



<u>Other Goals:</u>

Besides average income, we can use other goals such as security, respect for others, equal treatment, freedom etc, to compare different regions or nations.

INCOME AND OTHER CRITERIA: -

Infant mortality rate is the number of children that die before the age of one year as a proportion of 1,000 live children born in that particular year.

Literacy rate means literate population of a country in the 7 and above age group.

PUBLIC FACILITIES:-

Income is not a completely adequate indicator of goods and services that citizens are able to use. **People require pollution-free environment, unadulterated medicines, protection from infectious diseases, security, public education etc.** All these can be provided by the Government for collective use in the form of public facilities.

Kerala has low IMR because it has adequate provision of basic health and educational facilities. Health and **nutritional status** of the people of those states will be high where PDS is functioning well.

Body Mass Index (BMI) = Weight (in kg) / (Height in meter)2

COMPARISON OF COUNTRIES BASED ON HUMAN DEVELOPMENT INDEX (HDI) :

Human Development Report, **published by UNDP**, compares countries based on:-

(i)The educational levels of the people (Gross Enrolment Ratio and Mean Years Schooling),

(ii)Their health status (Life Expectancy, counted at birth- LE)

(iii)Per capita income (PCI).

SUSTAINABILITY OF DEVELOPMENT:-

"Sustainable development means the development strategy that meets the needs of the present generation without compromising the needs of the future generations". Development must be sustainable. Even though groundwater is renewable, still nearly one-third of the country is over using it.

I. Non-renewable resources are those which will get exhausted after years of use.

II. Its alternative and new resources are to be discovered and used.

III. Consequences of environmental degradation do not respect national or state boundaries.

IV. Scientists, economists, philosophers and other social scientists are working together on sustainable development.

MULTIPLE CHOICE TYPE QUESTION

(1) Net Attendance Ratio is the total number of children of the age group _____ attending school as a percentage of the total number of children in the same age group.

a) 17 and 18 years
b) 9 and 10 years
c) 12 and 13 years
d) 14 and 15 years

Answer: Option (d)

(2) If the Body Mass Index (BMI) is _____, then the adult person would be considered undernourished.

a) less than 18.5
b) less than 10.5
c) less than 25.5
d) less than 28.5

Answer: Option (a)

(3)Human Development Report published by UNDP compares countries based on _____.

a) health status
b) per capita income
c) educational levels of the people
d) all of the above

Answer: Option (d)

(4)Among the following South Asian countries, _____ had the highest life expectancy at birth.

a) Myanmar
b) Sri Lanka
c) Nepal
d) India

Answer: Option (b)

(5) Which of the following statements about money are true?

a) Money cannot buy you a pollution-free environment.

b) Money cannot ensure that you get unadulterated medicines.
c) Money may also not be able to protect you from infectious diseases.
d) All of the above.
Answer: Option (d)

(6)Identify which of the following cannot be a developmental goal for a landless rural laborer?
(a) More days of work
(b) Better wages
(c) Quality education for children
(d) Foreign tours
Answer: Option (d)

VERY SHORT ANSWER TYPE QUESTION

1. **What is development?**
Answer: It is a comprehensive term which includes increase in real per capita income, improvement in living standard of people, reduction in poverty etc.

2. **Mention any two developmental goals of a landless rural labourer.**
Answer: (i) More days of work and better wages. (ii) Quality education for his children.

SHORT ANSWER TYPE QUESTION

1. Other than income, What are the other factors that are important for our lives?
Ans: Important factors for our lives are:
● Safe environment for women at their workplace.
● Freedom, respect, treatment, and security.
● Pollution-free environment.
● Political rights

2.Which neighboring country of India has better performance in terms of Human development?
Ans:● Sri Lanka performed better in terms of human development than India.
● Its per capita income is $4390, 91% literacy rate, 93 HDI rank, 74 life expectancy at birth which is better than India and other neighboring countries that are Myanmar, Pakistan, Bhutan, Nepal, and Bangladesh.

LONG ANSWER TYPE QUESTION

1. Besides income, what can be the other attributes to compare economic development?
Answer: (1) Of course, for comparing economic development of countries, their income is considered to be one of the most important attributes. This is based on the understanding that more income means more of all things that human beings need. That is why, the World Bank uses Per Capita Income to compare economic development.
(2) Apart from income, educational levels of the people and their health status are considered as measures to compare economic development of a nation. (i) Infant Mortality Rate (IMR) : This indicates the number of children that die before the age of one year as a proportion of 1,000 live children born in that particular year. ‘ (ii) Literacy Rate : This measures the proportion of literate population in the 7 years and above age group. (iii) Net Attendance Ratio : This is the total number of children of age group 6-10 attending school as a percentage of total number of children in the same age group. (iv) Life Expectancy at birth : It denotes average expected length of life of a person at the time of birth

2. What is Per Capita Income? Can it be regarded as the sole indicator of economic development of a country? Give four valid arguments to support your answer.
Answer: (i) Per capita income is the average income of a country. (ii) Per capita income criteria takes into account only the economic aspect of life and ignores the social, aspect of life. (iii) Per capita

income criteria ignores education, health, life expectancy, sanitation etc. (iv) Per capita income criteria also ignores non material things like peace, pollution free environment, democracy, etc. (v) Though Punjab has higher per capita income as compared to Kerala but it has been ranked lower on Human Development Index because it is far behind than Kerala in literacy rate and has higher infant mortality rate than Kerala.

CASE BASED QUESTION

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

Besides seeking more income, one way or the other, people also seek things like equal treatment, freedom, security, and respect of others. They resent discrimination. All of these are important goals. In fact, in some cases, these may be more important than more income or more consumption because material goods are not all that you need to live. Money, or material things that one can buy with it, is one factor on which our life depends. But the quality of our life also depends on non-material things. Consider an example: If you get a job in a far-off place, before accepting it you would try to consider many factors, apart from income, such as facilities for your family, working atmosphere, or opportunity to learn. In another case, a job may give you less pay but may offer regular employment that enhances your sense of security. Another job, however, may offer high pay but no job security and also leave no time for your family. This will reduce your sense of security and freedom. Similarly, for development, people look at a mix of goals. It is true that if women are engaged in paid work, their dignity in the household and society increases. However, it is also the case that if there is respect for women there would be more sharing of housework and a greater acceptance of women working outside. A safe and secure environment may allow more women to take up a variety of jobs or run a business. Hence, the developmental goals that people have are not only about better income but also about other important things in life.

Q 1: How do non-material factors influence people's decisions and quality of life beyond just income?
Answer: Non-material factors such as equal treatment, freedom, security, and respect significantly influence people's decisions and quality of life. For example, a job with lower pay but better job security and a supportive working environment may be preferred over a higher-paying job with less stability and time for family.

Q 2: Why are non-material goals important for overall development, especially in the context of women's participation in the workforce?
Answer: Non-material goals like respect, security, and a safe environment are crucial for overall development. They enable women to participate more in the workforce and household chores, enhancing their dignity and acceptance in society. These factors contribute to a balanced and fulfilling life beyond just income.

Q 3. How do non-material factors influence people's development goals, and why might these be prioritized over income?
Answer: Non-material factors like equal treatment, freedom, security, and respect significantly impact people's development goals. These elements can be more important than income, as they enhance life quality. For instance, job security, a supportive work environment, and opportunities for learning and family time often outweigh higher salaries in decision-making processes.
.

CHAPTER 2
SECTORS OF INDIAN ECONOMY

People are engaged in various economic activities. Some of these activities are producing goods. Some others are producing services. Generally, the economic activities performed are divided into various groups called **sectors.**

ON THE BASIS OF ECONOMIC ACTIVITIES

Primary Sector:

● All the **economic activities** which are **undertaken by using or exploiting natural resources directly** are grouped into the primary sector.

● It forms the **base for all other products** that we subsequently make.

● It is **also called agriculture and related sectors** since most of the natural products are obtained from agriculture, dairy, fishing, forestry, etc.

Secondary Sector:

● It covers **activities in which natural products are changed into other forms or finished items** through ways of manufacturing.

● Since this sector gradually became associated with the different kinds of industries, it is **also called the industrial sector**. For example, making clothes from cotton fibre or making sugar or gur from sugarcane etc.

Tertiary Sector:

● It covers activities that help in the development of the primary and secondary sectors. These activities, by themselves, do not produce a good but they are an aid or a support for the production process. For example, providing transport facilities to move goods from factories to shops etc.

● Since these activities generate services rather than goods, the tertiary sector is also called as the Service sector.

Historical change in the sectors:

● At the initial stages of development, the **primary sector has been the most important sector** of economic activity. Most people were employed in this sector.

● With the change in farming methods, the agriculture sector began to prosper. Moreover, with the **introduction of new manufacturing methods, factories were set up and people shifted to the Industrial Sector.**

● People from farms, now started working in factories in large numbers, and this sector now assumed importance.

● In the past 100 years, a **further shift from the secondary sector to the service sector** has now taken place.

● Today in terms of contribution to production and employment, the **service sector plays a vital role** in most developed economies.

Rising Importance of the Tertiary Sector in Production:

The tertiary sector has emerged as the **largest producing sector** in India replacing the primary sector, due to the following reasons:

● **Development of support services** such as transport, trade, storage, etc.

● **Increased demands for more services** such as eating out, tourism etc. with **rising income levels.**

● **Basic services** like schools, hospitals, policing etc. provided by the government.

However, the **rise in the service sector** is **not uniform** with high skill-oriented services registering a high growth as compared to sustenance levels of other services like small shop keeping.

Methods to create more employment:

● Providing **affordable credit facilities** to agricultural dependents to allow them to modernize their techniques.

● **Infrastructural development** to improve health and education scenarios, to allow people to undertake alternative occupation.

● Providing **transportation facilities** to allow good marketing of agricultural produce to far off marketplaces.

● Identifying **alternate services and industrial opportunities** in semi-rural areas.

ON THE BASIS OF EMPLOYMENT CONDITION

Division of Sectors as Organized and Unorganized:

● **Organised Sector:** It is characterized by regular terms of employment, mandatory registration with the government and mandatory adherence to laws and rules like Minimum Wages Act etc.

Features of Organised Sector:

- Follows systematic rules and procedures set by the government
- They are registered under the government
- Fixed salary at the end of the month with incentives and perks
- Fixed working hours and decent work atmosphere
- Benefits like job security, paid leave, paid holidays, PF, gratuity, medical allowance, etc.

● **Unorganized sector**: It is characterized by lack of government control, non-adherence to rules and regulations and unsecured employment.

Features of Unorganized Sector:

- No systematic rules and procedures are followed
- It is outside the control of the government as they are not registered
- Salary is not fixed. They mostly rely on daily wages
- Risk of job insecurity. People can be asked to leave at any time without any reason
- Working hours are not fixed. Work environment is mostly congested and unhygienic

ON THE BASIS OF OWNERSHIP

Public and Private Sectors:

● **Public sector** is characterized by **government ownership** of most of the assets and provides all the services. For example, Railways, post offices, etc.

● On the contrary, **Private sector** is characterized by **private ownership of assets** and delivery of services by **private individuals or companies.** For example, Tata Iron and Steel Company Limited (TISCO) or Reliance Industries Limited (RIL) etc.

Important Terms:-

1. **Intermediate goods:** Those goods which are sold by one firm to another for resale or forfurther processing.
2. **Final goods**: They have crossed the boundary line of production and are ready for use by the final users. E.g. cloth, coolers, T.V.etc.
3. **GDP (Gross Domestic Product):** It is the value of only final goods and services produced within the domestic territory of a country.
4. **Unemployment:** When the person is willing to work at the prevailing wage rate, but he/she is not getting a job it is called unemployment.
5. **Seasonal Unemployment:** The unemployment which takes place due to the variation in the season is called seasonal unemployment. It is mostly seen in the agricultural sector.
6. **Underemployment or disguised unemployment** means more people engaged in a job than needed.
7. **Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act 2005, (MNREGA 2005):** Under NREGA 2005, all those who are able to, and are in need of, work have been 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. **Right to Work** was implemented by Mahatma Gandhi Nnational Rural Employment Guarantee Act 2005 (MGNREGA 2005)

MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTION

1.Which of the following activities is part of the primary sector?

A) Banking

B) Textile Manufacturing

C) Farming
D) Retail Trade
Answer: C) Farming

2. Which of the following activities is considered part of the secondary sector?
A) Fishing
B) Tourism
C) Automobile Manufacturing
D) Information Technology
Answer: C) Automobile Manufacturing

3.Choose one correct statement from the following:
Underemployment occurs —
A. when people are not willing to work.
B. when people are working slowly.
C. when people are working less than what they are capable of doing.
D. when people are not paid for their jobs.
Answer : C) when people are working less than what they are capable of doing.

4.How do big private companies contribute in the development of a nation?
A. By increasing the demands for their products through advertisements.
B. By increasing their profits.
C. By increasing productivity of the country in the manufacturing of industrial goods.
By providing private hospital facilities for the rich.
Answer:C) By increasing productivity of the country in the manufacturing of industrial goods.

5. Which of the following measures the proportion of children that die before the age of 1 year as a proportion of 1000 live children born in that particular year?
A. IMR - Infant mortality rate
B. Literacy rate
C. Net attendance ratio
D. Drop out ratio
Answer:A) IMR - Infant mortality rate

6.Which of the following is the largest contributor to India's GDP?
A) Agriculture
B) Manufacturing
C) Services
D) Mining
Answer: C) Services
7.Which of the following sectors employs the largest portion of the Indian workforce?
A) Primary Sector
B) Secondary Sector
C) Tertiary Sector
D) Quaternary Sector
Answer: A) Primary Sector

8.What is the main reason for the shift of employment from the primary sector to the secondary and tertiary sectors in India?
A) Decrease in agricultural productivity
B) Increase in industrialization and services
C) Government policies
D) Population growth
Answer: B) Increase in industrialization and services

9. Who among the following fall under the organized sector?
A. Raghu, a daily wage labourer working in a dam site under a contractor.
B. Nafeesa, a doctor getting all employment benefits.
C. Purushothaman, a cleaning staff in a private bank.
D. Ammini, a tailor stitching clothes at his home.
Answer:B) Nafeesa, a doctor getting all employment benefits.

10. Underemployment is hidden in contrast to some who does not have a job and is clearly visible as unemployed. It is also called .
A. Hidden employment
B. Disguised unemployment.
C. Unstable employment
D. Less employment
Answer:B)Disguised unemployment

11. Two statements are given in the question below as Assertion (A) and Reasoning (R). Read the statements and choose the appropriate option.
Assertion (A): The share of tertiary sector in employment has not increased in proportion to its increase in production.
Reason (R): Still more than half of the workers in the country are working in the primary sector.
Options:
Both A and R are true, and R is the correct explanation of A.
Both A and R are true, but R is not the correct explanation of A.
A is true but R is false.
A is false but R is true.
Answer: B) Both A and R are true, but R is not the correct explanation of A.

VERY SHORT ANSWER TYPE QUESTION
1. What are the main differences between the secondary and tertiary sectors?
The secondary sector involves transforming raw materials into finished goods, such as manufacturing and construction. The tertiary sector provides services, such as banking, education, and IT.

2. What measures can be taken to improve productivity in the primary sector?
Measures include adopting modern farming techniques, improving irrigation facilities, and providing better access to credit and markets.

3. How has the growth of the service sector influenced urbanization in India?
The growth of the service sector has led to increased job opportunities in urban areas, driving migration and urbanization.

4. Explain the concept of sustainable development and its importance in the context of the primary sector.
Sustainable development involves meeting current needs without compromising future generations' ability to meet theirs. It is crucial for the primary sector to ensure the long-term availability of natural resources.

SHORT ANSWER TYPE QUESTION
1. Do you think the classification of economic activities into primary, secondary and tertiary is useful? Explain how.
Answer:
I) Yes, classification of economic activities into primary, secondary and tertiary sector is useful as it helps in estimating the relative importance in the growth in GDP of the economy.
II) it helps in asserting that which sector contributes the most in the GDP and which sector has the scope to employ more people and increase the National Income.
III) It helps in calculating how much goods and services are produced and how many people work in

each sector
IV) This type of classification helps in comparing the level of growth in different countries.

2. How far is it correct to say that several services which cannot be provided by private sector, can be provided by the public sector? Explain.
Answer:
(i) There are several things needed by the society as a whole like sanitation system, safe drinking water, education, etc. which the private sector will not provide at reasonable cost
(ii) There are some activities, which the government has to support. The private sector may not continue their production or business unless government encourages it. For example, selling electricity at the cost of generation may push up the costs of production of industries.
(iii) Similarly, the government in India buys wheat and rice from farmers at a 'fair price.' This it stores in its godowns and sells at a lower price to consumers through ration shops.

3. "Economic activities, though grouped into three different categories', are highly interdependent." Discuss. Do you agree with the view that primary, secondary and tertiary sectors are dependent on each other?
Answer:
Primary, secondary and tertiary sectors are interdependent as mentioned below :
1. When we produce goods by exploiting natural resources, it is an activity of the primary sector. It is primary because it forms the base for all other products that we subsequently make.
2. The secondary sector covers activities in which natural products are changed into other forms manually or by machines. For example wheat is used to manufacture bread. So there is mutual dependency between primary and secondary sectors.
3. The activities that help in the development of the primary and secondary sectors fall under the tertiary sector. These activities by themselves do not produce a good but they are an aid or a support for the production process. Transport, storage, communication and banking are some examples of tertiary activities.

4. Why is the tertiary sector becoming the most important sector in India?
Ans. In any country several services such as hospitals, educational institutions, post and telegraph services, police stations etc. are required, these are called basic services. In developing countries the government has to take the responsibility for provision of these services.

- Development of agriculture and industry leads to development of services like transport, trade, storage etc. Greater the development of the primary and secondary sectors more would be the demand for such services.
- As income level rises people start demanding more services like eating out, tourism, shopping, private hospitals etc. especially in cities.
- Over the past decade 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

LONG ANSWER TYPE QUESTION

1. How does the public sector contribute to the economic development of a nation? Explain.
Answer:
(1) The public sector promotes rapid economic development through construction of infrastructure.
(2) It creates employment opportunities.
(3) It helps to generate revenue to support the holistic development of all classes and Castes
(4) It ensures easy availability of goods at moderate rates.
(5) It adds to the Gross Domestic Product of the country.

2. Suggest any five measures to reduce unemployment.
Answer:

(1) Unemployment can be reduced by capacity building. Capacity must be built to acquire jobs and new skills through education and training.
(2) More investments in employment creation schemes can be another way.
(3) The National Rural Employment Programme scheme is an effective way of generating employment too. This Programme aims at creating community assets for strengthening rural infrastructure like drinking water wells, community irrigation wells, village tanks, rural roads and schools.
(4) Credit should be made easily available for young men and women from all classes and regions to push them towards establishing startups and native industries.
(5) Farmers should be given credit easily to encourage them to set up food processing units which would generate more employment.

3. Evaluate the contribution of the tertiary sector to the Indian economy.
The tertiary sector, encompassing a wide range of services such as banking, education, healthcare, IT, and tourism, is the largest and fastest-growing sector in the Indian economy.
Contribution to the Economy:
GDP Contribution: The tertiary sector contributes over 50% to India's GDP, reflecting its dominant role in the economy.
Employment: It generates significant employment opportunities, absorbing labor from the primary and secondary sectors and providing high-skilled jobs.
Urbanization: The growth of services has spurred urban development, leading to the expansion of cities and improved infrastructure.
Quality of Life: Services such as healthcare, education, and financial services enhance the quality of life and contribute to human capital development.
Technological Advancements: The IT and telecommunications sectors have positioned India as a global leader in technology and innovation.

CASE BASED STUDY QUESTION
Read the extract given below and answer the questions that follow:
The value of final goods and services produced in each sector during a particular year provides the total production of the sector for that year. And the sum of production in the three sectors gives what is called the Gross Domestic Product (GDP) of a country. It is the value of all final goods and services produced within a country during a particular year. GDP shows how big the economy is. In India, the mammoth task of measuring GDP is undertaken by a central government ministry. This Ministry, with the help of various government departments of all the Indian states and union territories, collects information relating to total volume of goods and services and their prices and then estimates the GDP. When we produce a good by exploiting natural resources, it is an activity of the primary sector. The secondary sector in which natural products are changed into other forms through ways of manufacturing that we associate with industrial activity. After primary and secondary, there is a third category of activities that falls under the tertiary sector and is different from the above two. These are activities that help in the development of the primary and secondary sectors. These activities, by themselves, do not produce a good but they are an aid or a support for the production process.

I) Which sector has emerged as the largest producing sector in India? 1
II) Life insurance is an activity of which sector? 1
III) What is GDP? 2
Answer:
I : Tertiary Sector
II : Tertiary Sector
III : The money value of all the final goods and services produced within a country during a particular year.

CHAPTER 3

MONEY AND CREDIT

Money as a medium of exchange: -

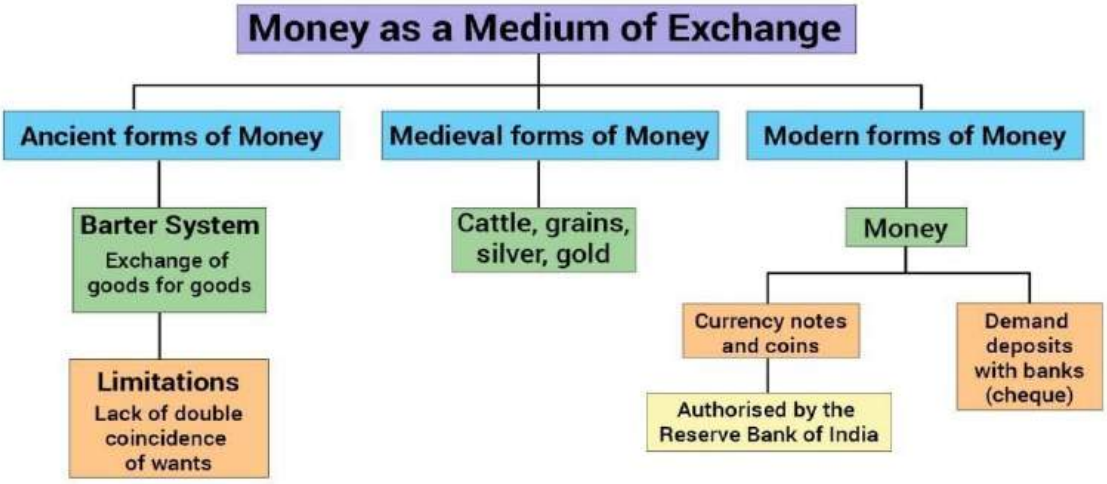
Money is anything which is generally accepted as medium of exchange and at the same time acts as a measure and store of value.

Barter system is the direct exchange of goods or services, without using money. Barter is a system of mutual exchange, where goods are exchanged for goods directly, without the use of money as a medium. There is the absence of **Double coincidence of wants**. There is the lack of a common method to store value, lack of standard for deferred payments, lack of a common unit of value and lack of transfer of value.

A person holding money can exchange it for any commodity or service that he or she might want. Thus everyone prefers to receive payments in money and then exchange the money for things that they want. Both parties have to agree to sell and buy each other commodities. This is known as **a Double coincidence of wants.**

Functions of Money: -

1. Medium of exchange
2. Measures of value
3. Store of value
4. Standard of deferred payments
5. Transfer of value



Modern forms of money:-

Currency

- In the modern times, paper notes and coins are used as a medium of exchange
- The Reserve Bank of India issues currency notes on behalf of the central government
- According to the law no one can refuse payment made in rupees to settling transactions

Deposits with Banks

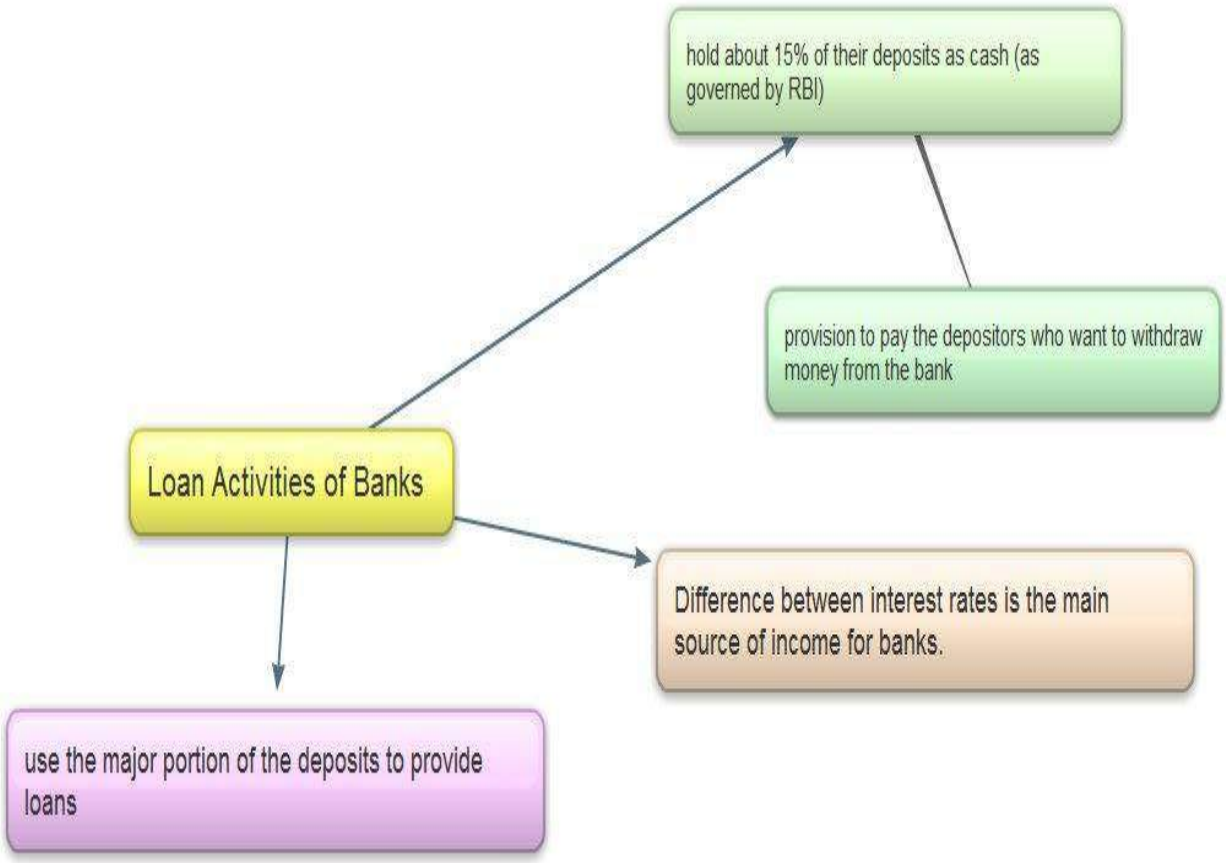
- People deposit extra cash in the banks by opening a bank account in their name
- Banks accept the deposits and also pay an amount as interest on the deposit

• Deposits in the bank accounts can be withdrawn on demand are called Demand Deposits

Cheque: A cheque is a paper instructing the bank to pay a specific amount from the person's account to the person in whose name the cheque has been issued.

Loan Activities of Banks: -

- **In India, the bank holds about 15% of their deposits as cash to pay to the depositors who might come to withdraw money from the bank on any given day**
- Banks mediate between those who have extra funds (the depositors) and those who are in need of these funds (the borrowers).
- Banks charge a higher interest rate on loans than what they offer on deposits. The difference between these interests is the bank's main source of income.



Two different credit situations: -

1. Credit (loan) plays a positive role when the borrower is able to return the loan amount on time and also made some profit with the use of that money. ***For example,*** **Salim,** a shoe manufacturer took a loan from different sources to complete the order of 3000 pairs of shoes. In the end, he delivered the order, made a profit, and repaid the loan.
2. In some cases, Credit pushes the borrower into a situation from which recovery is very painful**.** ***For example,*** **a small farmer Swapna** took a loan for crop cultivation but due to being hit by pests, her crops were destroyed. So she took another loan for spraying pesticides but the production was not enough to repay the loan. So she was caught in debt-trap.

Terms of Credit: -

1. Collateral (Security or Guarantee)
2. Documentation
3. Tenure
4. Mode of Repayment
5. Rate of Interest

FORMAL SECTOR CREDIT IN INDIA:

Formal and Informal Sector of Credit: Who gets what?

Banks and cooperative banks constitute the formal sector sources of credit in India.

The **informal lenders** include moneylenders, traders, employers, relatives and friends, etc. 54% of the loans taken by poor households in the urban areas are from informal sources.

SELF-HELP GROUPS FOR THE POOR: -

Thus, the **SHGs help borrowers overcome the problem of lack of collateral**. They can get timely loans for a variety of purposes and at a reasonable interest rate. Moreover, SHGs are the building blocks of organization of the rural poor. Not only does it 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.

MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTION

1. All the banks act as mediator between---------- and ----------

a. rural people, urban people
b. literates, illiterates
c. people, government
d. depositors, borrowers

ANS: d) depositors, borrowers

2. Which of the following is not a feature of Self-Help Groups (SHGs)?

a. It consists of 15-20 members or more.
b. Here members pool their savings which acts as collateral.
c. Loans are given at nominal rate of interest.
d. It is an informal source of credit.

ANS: (d) It is an informal source of credit.

3. Which one of the following is the appropriate meaning of collateral?
(a) It is the sum total of money borrowed from banks.
(b) The amount borrowed from friends.
(c) It is an asset of the borrower used as guarantee to a lender.
(d) The amount invested in a business.
ANS: (c) It is an asset of the borrower used as guarantee to a lender.
4. Which one of the following is a major reason that prevents the poor from getting loans from the banks?
a. Lack of capital
b. Not affordable due to high rate of interest
c. Absence of collateral security
d. Absence of mediators
ANS : (c) Absence of collateral security
5. Which one of the following is the important characteristic of modern form of currency?
a. It is made from precious metal
b. It is made from thing of everyday use
c. It is authorized by the commercial banks
d. It is authorized by the Government of the country
ANS : (d) It is authorized by the Government of the country
6. At present which form of money is increasingly used apart from paper money?
(a) Commodity money
(b) Metallic money
(c) Plastic money
(d) All the above
ANS: (c) Plastic money

ASSERTION/REASON TYPE QUESTIONS:
DIRECTION: Mark the option which is most suitable:
(a) If both assertion and reason are true, and reason is the correct explanation of assertion.
(b) If both assertion and reason are true, but reason is not the correct explanation of assertion.
(c) If assertion is true, but reason is false.
(d) If both assertion and reason are false.

1. Assertion: In India, no individual can refuse to accept a payment made in rupees.
Reason: Rupee is the legal tender in India.
Ans: (a) Both assertion and reason are true, and reason is the correct explanation of assertion.
The law legalizes the use of rupee as a medium of payment that cannot be refused in settling transactions in India

2. Assertion: The facility of demand deposits makes it possible to settle payments without the use of cash.
Reason: Demand deposits are paper orders which make it possible to transfer money from one person's account to another person's account.
Ans : (d) Both assertion and reason are false.
The facility of cheques against demand deposits makes it possible to directly settle payments without the use of cash. Since demand deposits are accepted widely as a means of payment, along with currency, they constitute money in the modern economy

3. Assertion: Rohan took credit in the form of advance payment from a buyer and he delivered the goods to the buyer on time and also earned profit. The credit made Rohan better off in this situation.
Reason: Credit can never push a person into a debt trap.
Ans: (c) Assertion is true, but reason is false.

The credit made Rohan better off in this situation, however, Rohan would have been worse off if he had failed to deliver the goods on time or he had made a loss in the production process. The latter two situations may have caused Rohan to fall in a debt trap.

4. Assertion: Credit would be useful or not depends on the risk involved in a situation.
Reason: The chance of benefitting from credit is highest in agriculture sector.
Ans: (c) Assertion is true, but reason is false.
Whether credit would be useful or not depends on the risks in the situation and whether there is some support, in case of loss.

VERY SHORT ANSWER QUESTIONS

1. How do the demand deposits share the essential features of money?
ANS: The demand deposits share the essential features of money:
The facility of cheques against demand deposits make it possible to directly settle payments without the use of cash.
Since demand deposits are accepted widely as a means of payment, along with currency, they constitute money in the modern economy.

2. What is meaning of Barter system? Why is double coincidence of wants is an essential feature of a Barter system?
ANS : Meaning of Barter system: A system in which goods are directly exchanged without the use of money is called barter system.
Double coincidence of wants means when both the parties – seller and purchaser – agree to sell and buy each other's commodities. It implies that what a person desires to sell is exactly what the other wishes to buy. No money is used in such an arrangement. Therefore, it is an essential feature of barter system.

3. Why is it necessary for the banks and cooperative societies to increase their lending facilities in rural areas?
ANS: (i) Banks and cooperative societies can help people in obtaining cheap and affordable loans.
(ii) This will empower people in a variety of ways. They could grow corps, do business,
set up small- scale industries etc. They could set up new industries or trade in goods.
[iii]Loans from informal lenders carry a very high interest rate and do little to increase the
income of the borrowers. Thus, it is necessary that banks and cooperatives increase their
lending particularly in the rural areas, so that the dependence on informal sources of
credit reduces. Cheap and affordable credit is also important for the country's development.
(Any two points)

4. How do banks play an important role in the economy of India?
ANS : (i) Banks provide people the facility to deposit their surplus money by opening a
bank account in their name. Banks also pay an amount as interest on the deposits.
In this way, people's money is safe with the banks and it earns an amount as interest.
Thus, banks add to the income of the family.
(ii)Banks use the major portion of the deposits to extend loans to the needy. There is a
huge demand for loans for various economic activities. Banks, thus, mediate
between those who have surplus money and those who are in need of this money.
(iii) Banks give loans not just to profit-making businesses and traders but also to small cultivators, small-scale industries, to small borrowers, etc. Thus, they empower these people and help indirectly in the country's development.
(iv)The rate of interest that banks demand from the borrowers is always cheap and affordable. This helps people to improve their condition. Banks also give loans to industrialists. These industrialists use these loans to expand their industries. In this way, they contribute in country's development. By employing a large number of people banks solve the problem of unemployment to a great extent.

SHORT ANSWER TYPE QUESTIONS

1. What is meant by double coincidence of wants? What is its inherent problem?

ANS : Double coincidence of wants is a situation when both parties have agreed to sell and buy each other's products or commodities. It can only work when both the persons are ready to exchange each other's goods.

2. "There is a great need to expand formal sources of credit in rural India." Examine the statement.

ANS : There is great need to expand formal sources of credit in rural India because: In the informal sector there is no organisation to supervises the credit activities of lenders. They lend at whatever interest rate they choose. No one can stop rural money-lenders from using unfair means to get their money back .

3. Why is it necessary for the banks and cooperative societies to increase their lending facilities in rural areas? Explain.

OR

b. Why do we need to expand formal sources of credit in India?

ANS : There is no organization that supervises the credit activities of lenders in the informal sector. They lend at whatever interest rate they choose.

• No one can stop rural money-lenders from using unfair means to get their money back.

• Informal lenders charge a very high rate of interest on loans and as a result a larger part of the earnings of the borrowers and farmers are used to pay the loans.

• The amount to be repaid is often greater than income, and farmers and other borrowers in villages fall in a debt trap.

Thus, it is necessary that banks and co-operatives increase their lending, particularly in rural areas, so that dependence on informal sources of credit ends.

4. What comprises 'terms of credit'?

Ans : Rate of interest, collateral security, documentation requirements and mode of repayment together comprise terms of credit. This varies from bank to bank and borrower to borrower.

LONG ANSWER TYPE QUESTIONS

1. "RBI plays a crucial role in controlling formal sector loan." Explain.

ANS : (1) The **Reserve Bank of India** supervises the functioning of formal sources of credit in India. It is the central bank of India.

(2) It supervises the functioning of banks in the following ways :

(3) The RBI monitors that the banks actually maintain a minimum cash balance out of the deposits they receive. Banks in India these days, hold about 15 per cent of their deposits as cash.

(4) RBI ensures that the banks give loans not just to profit-making business and traders but also to small cultivators, small-scale industries, small borrowers, etc.

(5) Periodically, banks have to submit information to the RBI on how much they are lending, to whom, at what interest rates, etc.

2. Why is the share of formal sector credit higher for the richer households compared to the poorer households? Give any two reasons responsible for this.

ANS : (1) Undoubtedly, credit arrangements are not very fair for all sections of society The share of formal sector credit is higher for the richer households as compared to the poorer households. This has the following reasons:

(i) Poverty affects poor households' capacity to borrow. Formal sector credit requires proper documents and collateral as security against loans. Collateral is an asset. So, poor people lack in providing such things which affect their capacity to borrow.

(ii) The poor people do not repay

(iii) The people in villages may not have access to banks in their village. Also, they are R. loan on time because of the various day-to-day needs. - hesitant and unsure about the functioning of the banks.

<u>Reasons</u>

(i) More credit facilities should be made available in rural areas by opening more banks there.

(ii) The procedure of giving loans should be made easier and simpler.

3.How do SHG's act to provide a platform for women to address their various social issues?
ANS : SHGs act to provide a platform for women to address their various social issues in the following ways:
(1) A Self-Help Group is an organization of rural poor, particularly women who pool their savings.
(2) The SHG encourages its members for savings and enables them to take small loans from the group itself to meet their needs. In this way, it addresses their economic issue that is the base of many social issues.
(3) SHGs are the building blocks of the organization of the rural poor. Not only does it help women to become financially self-reliant, but the regular meetings of the group also provide a platform to discuss and act on a variety of social issues such as health, nutrition, domestic violence, etc.
(4) The SHG provides self-employment opportunities to its members by providing them loans for meeting working capital needs, for housing materials, for acquiring assets like a sewing machine, handlooms, cattle, etc.
(5) The group charges interest on these loans but this is still less than what the money- lenders charge.

4."Cheap and affordable credit is essential for poor households both in rural and urban areas." In the light of the above statement explain the social and economic values attached to it.
Or
"Cheap and affordable credit is crucial for the country's development." Assess the statement.
Or
'**Credit has its own unique role for development'. Justify the statement with arguments.**
Answer: It refers to an agreement in which the lender supplies the borrower with money, goods or services in return for the promise of future repayment.
1. Cheap and affordable credit is crucial for the country's growth and economic development. Credit is in great demand for various kinds of economic activities—big or small investments, to set up business, buying cars, houses, etc.
2. In rural areas credit helps in the development of agriculture by providing funds to farmers to buy seeds, fertilizers, expensive pesticides.
3. Manufacturers need credit for buying raw material or to meet ongoing expenditure of production. Credit helps in the purchase of plant, machinery, equipment, etc.
4. Some people may need to borrow for illness, marriages etc. Thus, cheap and affordable credit is crucial for the country'sgrowth and economic development.

5. Why is it necessary for the banks and cooperative societies to increase their lending facilities in rural areas? Explain.
ANS:- Banks and Cooperatives can help people in obtaining cheap and affordable loans. This will help people to grow crops, do business, set up small-scale industries or trade in goods and also help indirectly in the country's development. They should do so, so that relatively poor people do not have to depend on informal sources of credit (moneylenders).

SOURCE BASED QUESTIONS

Read the following passage and answer the questions that follow:-
Modern forms of money include currency-paper notes and coins. Unlike the things that were used as money earlier, modern currency is not made of precious metal such as gold, silver and copper. And unlike grain and cattle, they are neither of everyday use. The modern currency is without any use of its own. Then, why is it accepted as a medium of exchange? It is accepted as a medium of exchange because the currency is authorised by the government as it 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. Hence, the rupee is widely accepted as a medium of exchange in the country. In India, the Reserve Bank of India issues currency notes on behalf of the central government. 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 selling transactions in India. No

individual in India can legally refuse a payment made in rupees. Hence, the rupee is widely accepted as a medium of exchange.

1. What is accepted as the medium of exchange in India? 1
ANS : Rupee is accepted as the medium of exchange in India
2. What does the Indian Law say about the currency? 1
ANS: As per Indian law, no other individual or organization is allowed to issue currency. Moreover, the law legalizes the use of rupee as a medium of payment that cannot be refused in settling transactions in India.
3. Who issues the currency notes in India? Which is our currency used nowadays? 2
ANS : The Reserve Bank of India issues currency notes on behalf of the Central government. Nowadays paper notes and coins are used as currency in our country.

CHAPTER 4
GLOBALISATION AND INDIAN ECONOMY

Globalisation is the process of rapid integration or interconnection between countries.

Production across Countries:
● Trade was the **main channel** of connecting distant countries. Large companies, which are now called Multinational Corporations (MNCs) played a major role in trade.

Multinational Corporations (MNCs):
A MNC is a **company that owns or controls production in more than one nation**.MNCs **set up offices and factories** for production in regions where they can get **cheap labour and other resources**. This is done so that the cost of production is low and the MNCs can earn greater profits.

● Today more and more goods and services, investments and technology are **moving between countries**, not just in terms of sales of products overseas but in terms of **global production** as well.
● Globalisation also happens through the **movement of people** between countries. People usually move from one country to another in search of better income, better jobs or better education.

Interlinking production across countries:
●Corporations look for **availability of factors of production** and **favourable government policy** while
scouting to set up production in a country.
● The money spent by corporations to acquire assets is termed as **foreign investment** by the host country.
●These MNCs use various routes like setting up new companies, joint ventures with local companies, buying a local company (most common) or placing orders to the local companies to manufacture under MNC's brand name, to set up in the host country.
● These corporations also bring **enormous wealth and technical know how** with them.
● In this way geographically, dispersed production is getting interlinked.

Foreign trade and integration of markets:

● Foreign trade **allows producers to sell their goods outside** their domestic nations.
● It **allows consumers to buy goods** apart from those, made in their country.
● Foreign trade thus **results in connecting the markets or integration of markets** in different countries.

Enabling factors of Globalisation

● **Technology:**

➢Rapid **improvements in technology** for instance, improvements in transportation technology have made much faster delivery of goods across long distances possible at lower costs.

➢ **Information and communication technology** has made global transmission of information and communication possible at negligible costs.

● **Liberalisation of foreign trade and investment policy:**

➢ Liberalisation is a **process of removing barriers or restrictions** set by the government.

➢ With liberalisation of trade, businesses are allowed to make decisions freely about the imports, exports and their investments.

➢ Starting around **1991** in India, the government decided to lift many barriers on foreign trade and foreign investment to a large extent.

KEY NOTES:-

Trade barriers :-Tax on imports is an example of trade barrier
Liberalisation :-Removing barriers or restrictions set by the government is what is known as liberalisation.

MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTION

1.What is globalization?

i) The process of decreasing interactions between different countries
ii) The process of increasing interactions and integration among people, companies, and governments worldwide
iii) The process of a country isolating itself from the rest of the world
iv) The process of reducing the population of a country
Answer: ii) The process of increasing interactions and integration among people, companies, and governments worldwide

2.Which sector in India has benefited the most from globalization?

i) Agriculture
ii) Manufacturing
iii) Information Technology (IT) and Services
iv) Mining
Answer: iii) Information Technology (IT) and Services

3.Which of the following is a key factor that has enabled globalization?

i) Increased tariffs on international trade
ii.) Development of advanced transportation systems
iii) Restrictions on foreign direct investment
iv) Limited access to information technology
Answer: ii) Development of advanced transportation systems

4.What role do multinational corporations (MNCs) play in globalization?

i)They restrict the flow of goods and services across borders
ii) They promote cultural isolation
iii) They invest in different countries and create global supply chains

iv) They reduce competition in local markets
Answer: iii) They invest in different countries and create global supply chains

5.Why are international trade agreements important for globalization?
i) They increase trade barriers
ii) They simplify cross-border trade regulations
iii) They limit the flow of goods between countries
iv) They discourage foreign investments
Answer: ii) They simplify cross-border trade regulations

6.Which Indian policy reform was aimed at liberalizing the economy in 1991?
i) Green Revolution
ii) Industrial Policy Resolution
iii) New Economic Policy
iv) Five-Year Plan
Answer: iii) New Economic Policy

SHORT ANSWER TYPE QUESTION

1. What is globalization, and what is its impact in the Indian economy?
Ans. Globalization is the process of increased interconnectedness and interdependence among countries through trade, investment, technology, and cultural exchange. In India, globalization has led to economic growth, increased foreign investment, improved access to technology, and expanded export markets. However, it has also posed challenges such as increased competition and economic inequality.

2. How has globalization affected employment patterns in India?
Answer: Globalization has led to job creation in sectors such as IT, services, and manufacturing. However, it has also resulted in job losses in traditional and uncompetitive industries. The nature of employment has shifted towards more skilled and technology-driven jobs.

PREVIOUS YEAR QUESTION PAPER 2023-2024

AND

SOLVED & UNSOLVED SAMPLE QUESTION PAPER

CENTRAL BOARD OF SECONDARY EDUCATION, DELHI
PREVIOUS YEAR QUESTION PAPER 2023-2024

CLASS-X/कक्षा 10

SUBJECT- SOCIAL SCIENCE (087)/ विषय -सामाजिक विज्ञान) 087)

TIME ALLOWED: 3 HOURS **MAXIMUM MARKS: 80**

समय : 3 घंटे **अधिकतम अंक80 :**

GENERAL INSTRUCTIONS :

Read the following instructions carefully and follow them :

1. This question paper contains 37 questions. All questions are compulsory.
2. Question paper is divided into SIX sections — Section A, B, C, D, E and F.
3. Section A — question number 1 to 20 are multiple choice type questions. Each question carries I mark.
4. Section B — question number 21 to 24 are Very Short Answer type questions. Each question carries 2 marks. Answer to these questions should not exceed 40 words.
5. Section C — question number 25 to 29 are Short Answer type questions. Each question carries 3 marks. Answer to these questions should not exceed 60 words.
6. Section D — question number 30 to 33 are Long Answer(LA) type questions. Each question carries 5 marks. Answer to these questions should not exceed 120 words.
7. Section E — question number 34 to 36 are Case-based/Source-based questions with three sub-questions. Each question carries 4 marks.
8. In Section F — question number 37 is Map skill based question with two parts — 37(i) History (2 marks) and 37(ii) Geography (3 marks). This question carries total 5 marks. In addition to this, NOTE that a separate question has been provided for Visually Impaired candidates in lieu of questions having visual inputs, Map etc.
9. Such questions are to be attempted by Visually Impaired candidates only.

SECTION - A

(Multiple Choice Questions) (20x1 = 20)

1	From which of the following countries Giuseppe Garibaldi belonged to? (a) Austria (b) Italy (c) Greece (d) Spain निम्नलिखित में से किस देश से ज्युसेपे गैरीबाल्डी का संबंध था ? (a) ऑस्ट्रिया (b) इटली (c) यूनान (d) स्पेन	1
2	Two statements are given below. They are Assertion (A) and Reason (R). Read both the statements and choose the correct option. Assertion (A) :The most serious source of nationalist tension in Europe after 1871 was Balkan. Reason (R): A large part of the Balkan was under the control of Ottoman Empire. Options : (a) Both, (A) and (R) are true and (R) is the correct explanation of (A). (b) Both, (A) and (R) are true but (R) is not the correct explanation of (A). (c) (A) is true but (R) is false. (d) (A) is false but (R) is true.	1

		नीचे दो कथन दिए गए हैं। ये अभिकथन(A) और कारण (R) हैं। दोनों कथनों को पढ़िए और सही विकल्प का चयन कीजिए। अभिकथन (A): 1871 के बाद यूरोप में राष्ट्रवादी तनाव का सबसे गंभीर स्रोत बाल्कन था। कारण (R) : बाल्कन का एक बड़ा हिस्सा ऑटोमन साम्राज्य के नियंत्रण में था। 1 विकल्प : (a) (A) और (R) दोनों सही हैं और (R), (A) की सही व्याख्या करता है। (b) (A) और (R) दोनों सही हैं लेकिन (R), (A) की सही व्याख्या नहीं करता है। (c) (A) सही है, परन्तु (R) गलत है। (d) (A) गलत है, परन्तु (R) सही है।	
3		Arrange the following events in chronological order and choose the correct option from the following : I. Treaty of Constantinople II. Defeat of Napoleon III. Unification of Italy IV. Unification of Germany Options : (a) I,II,IV and III (b) II, III, I and IV (c) II, I, IV and III (d) IV, I, III and II निम्नलिखित घटनाओं को कालक्रमानुसार व्यवस्थित कीजिए और सही विकल्प का चयन कीजिए: I. कुस्तुनतुनिया की संधि II. नेपोलियन की हार III. इटली का एकीकरण IV. जर्मनी का एकीकरण विकल्प : (a) I, II, IV और III (b) II, III, I और IV (c) II, I, IV और III (d) IV, I, III और II	1
4		Which one of the following pairs regarding Indian nationalism is correctly matched? Leaders Contribution (a) Sardar Patel : Hindustan Socialist Republican Army (b) Bhagat Singh : Swaraj Party (c) C.R. Das : Bardoli Satyagraha (d) Jawahar Lal Nehru : Oudh Kisan Sabha भारतीय राष्ट्रवाद से संदर्भित निम्नलिखित में से कौन-सा जोड़ा सुमेलित है? **नेता** **योगदान** (a) सरदार पटेल हिंदुस्तान सोशलिस्ट रिपब्लिकन आर्मी (b) भगत सिंह स्वराज पार्टी (c) सी.आर. दास बारदोली सत्याग्रह (d) जवाहर लाल नेहरू अवध किसान सभा	1
5		Choose the correctly matched pair. (a) Ferrous — Natural Gas (b) Non-Ferrous — Nickel	1

		(c) Non-Metallic Minerals — Limestone (d) Energy Minerals — Cobalt सही सुमेलित जोड़े का चयन कीजिए। (a) लौह धातु प्राकृतिक गैस (b) अलौह धातु निकल (c) अधात्विक खनिज बलुआ पत्थर (d) ऊर्जा खनिज कोबाल्ट	
6		Read the given statements and choose the correct option with regard to Rabi cropping season from the following : I. Rabi crops are sown in winter. II. Sown from October to December and harvested from April to June. III. Important crops are Maize, Cotton, Jute. IV. Punjab, Haryana, Uttar Pradesh are important for the production of wheat. Options : (a) I, III and IV (b) II, III and IV (c) I, II and IV (d) I, II and III दिए गए कथनों को पढ़िए और निम्नलिखित में से रबी शस्य ऋतु के संबंध में सही विकल्प का चयन कीजिए: I. रबी फसलों को शीत ऋतु में बोया जाता है। II. इन्हें अक्टूबर से दिसंबर में बोया जाता है और अप्रैल से जून में काटा जाता है। III. इसकी मुख्य फसलें मक्का, कपास और जूट हैं। IV. पंजाब, हरियाणा और उत्तर प्रदेश गेहूँ उत्पादन के महत्त्वपूर्ण राज्य हैं। विकल्प : (a) I, III और IV (c) I, II और IV (b) II, III और IV (d) I, II और III	1
7		Identify the soil with the help of following information. • It develops in areas with high temperature. • It is the result of intense leaching due to heavy rain. • Humus content is low. Soil : (a) Arid soil (b) Yellow soil (c) Laterite soil (d) Black soil निम्नलिखित जानकारी की सहायता से मृदा की पहचान कीजिए। • यह उच्च तापमान वाले क्षेत्रों में विकसित होती है। • यह भारी वर्षा से अत्यधिक विक्षालन का परिणाम है। • इसमें ह्यूमस की मात्रा कम पाई जाती है। मृदा :	1

		(a) मरुस्थली मृदा (b) पीली मृदा (c) लैटेराइट मृदा (d) काली मृदा	
8		Which of the following term refers to the belief in and advocacy for the social, political and economic equality of women ? (a) Patriarchy (b) Matriarchy (c) Socialist (d) Feminists Read the given statements : • India has no official religion. • All the communities have freedom to profess and practice any religion in India. निम्नलिखित में से कौन-सा शब्द महिलाओं की सामाजिक, राजनीतिक और आर्थिक समानता में विश्वास और उसकी वकालत करने से संबंधित है? (a) पितृसत्ता (b) मातृसत्ता (c) समाजवाद (d) नारीवाद	1
9		Which one of the following constitutional term is used for the above statements ? (a) Republic (b) Secular (c) Sovereign (d) Socialist दिए गए कथनों को पढ़िए : • भारत का कोई भी राजकीय धर्म नहीं है। • भारत में सभी समुदायों को किसी भी धर्म का पालन करने और प्रचार करने की आजादी है। उपर्युक्त कथनों के लिए निम्नलिखित में से कौन-सा संवैधानिक शब्द उपयोग किया गया है ? a) गणतंत्र (b) संप्रभुता (c) पंथनिरपेक्ष (d) समाजवाद	1

10 Match the Column I with Column II and choose the correct option : **1**

Column I (List)	Column II (Jurisdiction Sphere)
I. Union list subjects	A. State Governments alone make laws on it.
II. State list subjects	B. For uniformity Central Government Legislates on it.
III. Concurrent subjects	C. Subjects under Jurisdiction of Centre and State Governments.
IV. Residuary subjects	D. Central Government legislates on new subjects.

	I	II	III	IV
(A)	A	B	C	D
(B)	C	D	A	B
(C)	D	C	B	A
(D)	B	A	C	D

स्तंभ 1 का मिलान स्तंभ II से कीजिए और सही विकल्प का चयन कीजिए :

स्तंभ I (सूची)	स्तंभ II (अधिकार क्षेत्र)
केन्द्रीय सूची के विषय	इन विषयों पर सिर्फ राज्य सरकारें कानून बनाती हैं।
राज्य सूची के विषय	एकरूपता के लिए केन्द्र सरकार इन पर कानून बनाती है।
समवर्ती सूची के विषय	केन्द्र और राज्य सरकारों के अधिकार क्षेत्र के तहत विषय।
बाकी बचे विषय	नए विषयों पर केन्द्र सरकार कानून बनाती है।

	I	II	III	IV
(A)	A	B	C	D
(B)	C	D	A	B
(C)	D	C	B	A
(D)	B	A	C	D

11 Which of the following was the primary objective of Belgium to form the separate government in Brussels? 1

(a) Promoting cultural events.

(b) Managing international relations.

(c) Enforcing local laws.

(d) Ensuring linguistic accommodation.

निम्नलिखित में से कौन-सा ब्रुसेल्स में अलग सरकार बनाने में बेल्ज़ियम का प्राथमिक उद्देश्य था ?

(a) सांस्कृतिक कार्यक्रमों को बढ़ावा देना।

(b) अंतर्राष्ट्रीय संबंधों का प्रबंधन करना।

(c) स्थानीय कानूनों को लागू करना।

	(d) भाषायी समायोजन सुनिश्चित करना।	
12	Which one of the following countries has two-party system ? (a) China (b) United Kingdom (c) India (d) Pakistan निम्नलिखित में से किस देश में दो-दलीय प्रणाली है ? (a) चीन (b) ब्रिटेन (c) भारत (d) पाकिस्तान	1
13	What role do 'checks and balances' play in a democratic country ? Choose the most suitable option from the following. (a) To establish a direct form of government without representatives. (b) To create a separation of powers to prevent from authoritarianism. (c) To prevent any change to the Constitution. (d) To ensure absolute power for one branch of government. लोकतांत्रिक देश में 'नियंत्रण और संतुलन' की क्या भूमिका है ? निम्नलिखित में से सबसे उपयुक्त विकल्प का चयन कीजिए। (a) प्रतिनिधियों के बिना सरकार का प्रत्यक्ष रूप स्थापित करना। (b) अधिनायकवाद को रोकने के लिए शक्तियों का पृथक्करण करना। (c) संविधान में किसी भी बदलाव को रोकना। (d) सरकार की एक शाखा के लिए पूर्ण शक्ति सुनिश्चित करना।	1
14	Suppose, the monthly income of the family members is as followsr espectively : • Mother — Rs. 50,000/- • Father — Rs. 40,000/- • Son — Rs. 20,000/- • Daughter — Rs. 20,000/- The average income of the family would be : (a) Rs. 32,000/- (b) Rs. 30,000/- (c) Rs. 32,500/- (d) Rs. 33,000/- मान लीजिए एक परिवार के सदस्यों की मासिक आय क्रमशः निम्नलिखित है : • माता रु. 50,000/- • पिता रु. 40,000/- • पुत्र रु. 20,000/- • पुत्री रु. 20,000/- इस परिवार की औसत मासिक आय होगी: (a) रु. 32,000/- (b) रु. 30,000/- (c) रु. 32,500/- (d) रु. 33,000/-	1
15	Which one of the following indices is given priority by the World Bank with respect to development? (a) Infant Mortality Rate (b) Equality (c) Body Mass Index (d) Per Capita Income	1

	विकास के संबंध में विश्व बैंक निम्नलिखित में से किस सूचक को प्राथमिकता देता है ? (a) शिशु मृत्युदर (b) समानता (c) शरीर द्रव्यमान सूचकांक (d) प्रति व्यक्ति आय	
16	Choose the correct option to fill the blank. Removing barriers or restrictions on business and trade set by the government is called as . (a) Disinvestment (b) Special Economic Zones (c) Liberalisation (d) Foreign Direct Investment. रिक्त स्थान की पूर्ति के लिए सही विकल्प का चयन कीजिए। सरकार द्वारा व्यापार और वाणिज्य पर अवरोधों अथवा प्रतिबंधों को हटाने की प्रक्रिया के नाम से जानी जाती है। (a) विनिवेश (b) विशेष आर्थिक क्षेत्र (c) उदारीकरण (d) विदेशी प्रत्यक्ष निवेश	1
17	Which one of the following is an example of organized sector activities? (a) A farmer irrigating his field. (b) A handloom weaver working in her house. (c) A head load worker carrying cement. (d) A teacher taking classes in a government school. निम्नलिखित में से कौन-सा संगठित क्षेत्र की गतिविधियों का उदाहरण है ? (a) एक किसान का अपने खेतों की सिंचाई करना। (b) हथकरघा बुनकर का अपने घर में काम करना। (c) सिर पर बोझ उठाने वाले श्रमिक का सीमेंट लादना। (d) सरकारी स्कूल में शिक्षक का क्लास लेना।	1
18	Which of the following are developmental goals of a prosperous farmer ? Choose the correct from the given options. I. Better wages II. Higher support prices for crops III. Assured high family income IV. More days for work Options : (a) Only I and II are correct. (b) Only II and IV are correct. (c) Only II and III are correct. (d) Only I and IV are correct. निम्नलिखित में से एक समृद्ध किसान के विकास के लक्ष्य कौनसे हैं? दिए गए विकल्पों में से सही का चयन कीजिए। I. बेहतर मजदूरी II. फसलों का अधिक समर्थन मूल्य III. उच्च पारिवारिक आय IV. कार्य के लिए अधिक दिन विकल्प : (a) केवल I व II सही हैं। (b) केवल II व IV सही हैं। (c) केवल II व III सही हैं। (d) केवल I व IV सही हैं।	1

19	Why do lenders often require collateral before lending loan ? Choose the most suitable option from the following. (a) To lower interest rates for borrowers. (b) To establish personal relations. (c) To increase their profit margins. (d) To mitigate the risk of loan default. **ऋण देने से पहले ऋणदाताओं को अकसर समर्थक ऋणाधार की आवश्यकता क्यों होती है ? निम्नलिखित में से सबसे उपयुक्त विकल्प का चयन कीजिए।** (a) **उधारकर्ताओं के लिए ब्याज दर कम करने के लिए।** (b) **व्यक्तिगत संबंध बनाने के लिए।** (c) **अपने लाभ को बढ़ाने के लिए।** (d) **ऋण चूक के जोखिम को कम करने के लिए।**	1
20	Look at the given picture carefully and infer the income of the bank. Choose the correct option from the following. a) The difference between the amount deposited and borrowed by the bank to Reserve Bank of India. b) The difference of amount of interest between what is charged from borrowers and what is paid to depositors. c) The difference of interest rate between what is charged from borrowers and what is charged from depositor. d) The difference between the amount deposited by the depositor and borrowed by the borrower. Note : The following question is for Visually Impaired Candidates only in lieu of Q. No. 20. Which one of the following supervise the functioning of formal sources of loan in India? (a) Reserve Bank of India (b) State Bank of India (c) National Development Council (d) National Finance Commission **दी गई तस्वीर को ध्यानपूर्वक देखिए और बैंक की आय का निष्कर्ष निकालिए।**	1

निम्नलिखित में से सही विकल्प का चयन कीजिए।

(a) बैंक के द्वारा भारतीय रिज़र्व बैंक में जमा किए गए धन और लिए गए ऋण का अंतर।

(b) कर्जदार से लिए गए ब्याज और जमाकर्ताओं को दिए गए ब्याज की रकम के बीच का अंतर।

(c) बैंक द्वारा कर्जदारों से लिए गए ऋण की दर और जमाकर्ता को दिए गए ऋण की दर का अंतर।

(d) जमाकर्ता द्वारा जमा किए गए धन और कर्जदार द्वारा लिए गए ऋण का अंतर।

नोट : निम्नलिखित प्रश्न केवल दृष्टिबाधित परीक्षार्थियों के लिए प्रश्न संख्या 20 के स्थान पर है।

भारत में निम्नलिखित में से कौन ऋण के औपचारिक स्रोतों की कार्यप्रणाली पर नज़र रखता है?

(a) भारतीय रिज़र्व बैंक (b) भारतीय स्टेट बैंक

(c) राष्ट्रीय विकास परिषद (d) राष्ट्रीय वित्त आयोग

SECTION -B

(Very Short Answer Type Questions) (4x2 = 8)

21	"The Silk route was a good example of vibrant pre-modern trade and cultural links between distant parts of the world." Explain the statement with any two examples. "आधुनिक काल से पहले के युग में दुनिया के दूर स्थित भागों के बीच व्यापारिक और सांस्कृतिक संपर्कों का जीवंत उदाहरण सिल्क मार्ग था।" इस कथन की व्याख्या किन्हीं दो उदाहरणों सहित कीजिए।	2
22	(A) Suggest any two measures for the conservation of forest. वन संरक्षण के लिए कोई दोउपाय सुझाइए। OR (B) Suggest any two measures for the conservation of wildlife. वन्यजीवों के संरक्षण के लिए कोई दो उपाय सुझाइए।	2
23	Why is power sharing desirable? Explain. सत्ता की साझेदारी क्यों जरूरी है? स्पष्ट कीजिए।	2
24	Differentiate between Public and Private Sector. सार्वजनिक और निजी क्षेत्रक के बीच अंतर स्पष्ट कीजिए।	2

SECTION — C

(Short Answer Type Questions) (5x3 = 15)

25	(A) Describe any three causes that led to the Non-Cooperation Movement. (A)किन्हीं तीन कारणों का वर्णन कीजिए जो असहयोग आंदोलन के लिए उत्तरदायी थे। OR	3

	(B) Describe any three causes of 'Civil Disobedience Movement.' (B) 'सविनय अवज्ञा आंदोलन' के किन्हीं तीन कारणों का वर्णन कीजिए	
26	'Manufacturing industries are considered the backbone of economic development.' Justify the statement. 'विनिर्माण उद्योग आर्थिक विकास की रीढ़ समझे जाते हैं।' इस कथन को न्यायसंगत ठहराइये।	3
27	Analyse the role of political parties in a democracy. लोकतंत्र में राजनीतिक दलों की भूमिका का विश्लेषण कीजिए	3
28	How is credit essential for economic activities ? Explain with examples. आर्थिक गतिविधियों के लिए ऋण किस प्रकार आवश्यकहै? उदाहरणों सहित स्पष्ट कीजिए।	3
29	How is the issue of sustainability important for development ? Explain. धारणीयता का विषय विकास के लिए किस प्रकार महत्त्वपूर्ण है? स्पष्ट कीजिए।	3
SECTION — D (Long Answer Type Questions)(4x5 = 20)		
30	(A) How did the ideology of 'liberalism' affect the Europe in early nineteenth century ? Explain. (A) उन्नीसवीं शताब्दी के आरंभिक वर्षों में 'उदारवाद' की विचारधारा ने यूरोप को किस प्रकार प्रभावित किया ? स्पष्ट कीजिए। OR (B) Explain the process of formation of 'United Kingdom of Great Britain'. 'यूनाइटेड किंगडम ऑफ ग्रेट ब्रिटेन' के गठन की प्रक्रिया की व्याख्या कीजिए।	5
31	(A) How is energy a basic requirement for economic development? Explain. आर्थिक विकास के लिए ऊर्जा किस प्रकार एक आधारभूत आवश्यकता है ? स्पष्ट कीजिए। OR (B) How are conventional sources of energy different from non-conventional sources? Explain. ऊर्जा के परम्परागत स्रोत किस प्रकार अपरम्परागत स्रोत से भिन्न हैं ? स्पष्ट कीजिए।	5
32	(A) How are democratic governments better than other forms of government? Explain. लोकतांत्रिक सरकारें, अन्य शासन व्यवस्थाओं की तुलना में किस प्रकार बेहतर हैं ? स्पष्ट कीजिए। OR B) How do democracies lead to peaceful and harmonious life among citizens? Explain. लोकतांत्रिक शासन व्यवस्थाएं किस प्रकार शांति और सद्भाव का जीवन जीने में नागरिकों के लिए मददगार साबित होती हैं ? स्पष्ट कीजिए।	5
33	(A) "Globalisation is the process of rapid integration or interconnection between countries." Explain the statement with examples. "विभिन्न देशों के बीच परस्पर संबंध और तीव्र एकीकरण की प्रक्रिया ही वैश्वीकरण है।" इस कथन की	5

उदाहरणों सहित व्याख्या कीजिए।

OR

(B) 'Improvement in technology has stimulated the globalization process.' Explain the statement with examples.

'प्रौद्योगिकी की उन्नति ने वैश्वीकरण की प्रक्रिया को उत्प्रेरित किया है।' इस कथन की उदाहरणों सहित व्याख्या कीजिए।

SECTION — E

(Case-based/Source-based Questions) (3x4 = 12)

34 Read the following source carefully and answer the questions that follow :

Printed Words

This is how Mercier describes the impact of the printed word, and the power of reading in one of his books :

'Anyone who had seen me reading would have compared me to a man dying of thirst who was gulping down some fresh, pure water.... Lighting my lamp with extraordinary caution, I threw myself hungrily into the reading. An easy eloquence, effortless and animated, carried me from one page to the next without my noticing it. A clock struck off the hours in the silence of the shadows, and I heard nothing. My lamp began to run out of oil and produced only a pale light, but still I read on. I could not even takeout time to raise the wick for fear of interrupting my pleasure. How those new ideas rushed into my brain! How my intelligence adopted them!'

34.1 How does the passage reflect the immersive nature of reading of Mercier ? 1

34.2 Why did Mercier describe himself as a virtual writer ? 1

34.3 How did reading influence Mercier's intellectual capacity and his engagement with new concepts ? Explain in any two points. 2

निम्नलिखित स्रोत को ध्यानपूर्वक पढ़िए और उसके नीचे दिए गए प्रश्नों के उत्तर लिखिए :

मुद्रित शब्द

मर्सिए ने अपनी एक किताब में छपे शब्द की ताक़त को यूँ बयान किया :

'अगर किसी ने मुझे पढ़ते देखा होगा तो उसने मुझे उस प्यासे की तरह पाया होगा जो शुद्ध ताज़ा पानी मिलने पर गटगट पीने लगता है... बड़े एहतियात से लालटेन जलाने के बाद मैं खुद को किताबों में डुबो देता था। और वाक और अर्थ के प्रवाह में मैं पन्ना-दर-पन्ना बहता चला जाता था, अनायास और अनजाने। ख़ामोशी के साये में घड़ियाल हर घंटे बजता चला जाता था, पर मुझे सुनाई नहीं पड़ता था। तेल ख़त्म होने से मेरी लालटेन की लौ पीली पड़ने लगती थी, पर मैं था कि पढ़ता जाता। मैं बत्ती उठाने की ज़हमत भी नहीं लेता था, कि मेरे आनंद में व्यवधान न पड़े। और वे नए विचार किस वेग से मेरे सिर में घुसते थे। मेरी बुद्धि कैसे उन्हें आत्मसात करती थी!'

34.1 यह स्रोत मर्सिए की पढ़ने की गहन प्रकृति को किस प्रकार दर्शाता है?

34.2 मर्सिए ने अपने आप को आभासी लेखक क्यों वर्णित किया ?

34.3 पढ़ने ने मर्सिए की बौद्धिक क्षमता और नई अवधारणाओं के साथ उसके जुड़ाव को कैसे प्रभावित किया ? किन्हीं दो बिंदुओं की व्याख्या कीजिए।

Read the following source carefully and answer the questions that follow :

FLOODS

Basic safety Precautions To Be Taken :

- Listen to radio/TV for the latest weather bulletins and flood warnings.
- Pass on the information to others.
- Make a family emergency kit which should include; a portable radio/transistor, torch, spare batteries, a first aid box along with essential medicines, ORS, dry food items, drinking water, matchboxes, candles and other essential items.
- Keep hurricane lamp, ropes, rubber tubes, umbrella and bamboo stick in your house. These could be useful.
- Keep your cash, jewellery, valuables, important documents etc. in a safe place.
- If there is a flood, move along with your family members and cattle to safe areas like relief camps, evacuation centers, elevated grounds where you can take shelter.
- Turn off power and gas connections before leaving your house. During floods :
- Don’t enter into flood waters; it could be dangerous.
- Don’t allow children to play in or near flood waters.
- Stay away from sewerage line, gutters, drains, culverts etc.
- Be careful of snakes; snakebites are common during floods.
- Stay away from electric poles and fallen power—lines to avoid electrocution.
- Don’t use wet electrical appliances-get them checked before use.
- Eat freshly cooked and dry food. Always keep your food covered.
- Use boiled and filtered drinking water.
- Keep all drains, gutters near your house clean.

- Stagnation of water can breed vector/water—bore diseases. In case of sickness, seek medical assistance.
- Use bleaching powder and lime to disinfect the surroundings.

35.1 Mention any two essential items that should be included in a 'family emergency kit'.

35.2 Why are the items of family emergency kit important during flood situation ?

35.3 In case of a flood, what are the recommended actions to ensure the safety of your family and belongings?

Describe any two.

34.4 निम्नलिखित स्रोत को ध्यानपूर्वक पढ़िए और उसके नीचे दिए गए प्रश्नों के उत्तर लिखिए :

बाढ़

बुनियादी सुरक्षा सावधानियाँ लेनी होंगी :

- रेडियो/टेलीविज़न पर नवीनतम मौसम बुलेटिन और बाढ़ चेतावनियों को सुनना। सूचनाओं को दूसरों को संप्रेषित करना।
- परिवार की एक आपातकालीन किट बनाना जिसमें एक वहनीय (पोर्टेबल) रेडियो/ट्रांजिस्टर, बैटरी (टॉर्च), अतिरिक्त बैटरी, आवश्यक औषधियों के साथ फर्स्ट एड बॉक्स, ओ.आर.एस., सूखे मेवा, पीने का पानी, दियासलाई, मोमबत्ती और दूसरे जरूरी सामान हों।
- हरिकेन लैंप, रस्सी, रबड़ ट्यूब, छाता और बांस की छड़ी अपने घर में रखिए, ये लाभदायक होंगी।
- अपनी नकदी, जेवरात, मूल्यवान, महत्त्वपूर्ण कागजात आदि को एक सुरक्षित स्थान पर रखिए।
- यदि बाढ़ आ जाए तो अपने परिवार के सदस्यों और पशुओं के साथ सुरक्षित स्थान जैसे सहायता कैंप, निकासी केन्द्र, ऊँचाई वाले मैदानों में चले जाएं, जहाँ आप आश्रय ले सकें।
- घर छोड़ने से पूर्व बिजली के स्विच और गैस कनेक्शन को बंद कर दें।

बाढ़ के दौरान :

- बाढ़ के पानी में न घुसें; यह खतरनाक हो सकता है।
- बच्चों को बाढ़ के पानी में या उसके समीप न खेलने दें।
- सिवरेज लाइन, नाले-नालियों, पुलिया आदि से दूर रहें।
- सांप आदि से सावधान रहें; सांप का काटना बाढ़ के दौरान सामान्य बात है।
- बिजली के खंभों से दूर रहें और गिरे हुए बिजली के तारों से दूर रहें।
- गीले बिजली के सामानों से दूर रहें; उनका उपयोग करने से पूर्व उनकी जाँच कर लें।
- ताज़ा पका हुआ खाना और सूखे मेवा खाएं। हमेशा अपने खाने का ढक कर रखें।
- गर्म किए हुए और फिल्टर्ड पानी का उपयोग करें।
- अपने घर के समीप सभी नाले-नालियों को साफ रखें।
- रुके हुए पानी से रोग वाहक / जल जनित रोग उत्पन्न हो सकते हैं। बीमारी की अवस्था में मेडिकल सहायता लें।
- ब्लीचिंग पाउडर और नींबू का उपयोग करें और आसपास के इलाके को विसंक्रामक रखें।

- 35.1 किन्हीं दो आवश्यक वस्तुओं का उल्लेख कीजिए जिन्हें 'पारिवारिक आपातकालीन किट' में शामिल किया जाना चाहिए।
- 35.2 बाढ़ की स्थिति में पारिवारिक आपातकालीन किट की वस्तुएं क्यों महत्त्वपूर्ण हैं ?
- 35.3 बाढ़ आने पर आपके परिवार और सामान की सुरक्षा सुनिश्चित करने के क्या अनुशंसित कार्य हैं? किन्हीं दो का वर्णन कीजिए।

Read the following source carefully and answer the questions that follow :

LOCAL GOVERNMENT

This new system of local government is the largest experiment in democracy conducted any where in the world. There are now about 36 lakh elected representatives in the panchayats and municipalities etc., all over the country. This number is bigger than the population of many countries in the world. Constitutional status for local government has helped to deepen democracy in our country. It has also increased women's representation and voice in our democracy. At the same time, there are many difficulties. While elections are held regularly and enthusiastically, gram sabhas are not held regularly. Most state governments have not

transferred significant powers to the local governments. Nor have they given adequate resources. We are thus still a long way from realising the ideal of self-government.

36.1 Analyse the significance of the elected representatives in the Panchayats. 1

36.2 In what way has the representation of women in democracy influenced by Constitutional status for local government? 1

36.3 What has been the impact of granting Constitutional status to local government on the democratic landscape of the country? Analyse any two impacts. 2

36. निम्नलिखित स्रोत को ध्यानपूर्वक पढ़िए और उसके नीचे दिए गए प्रश्नों के उत्तर लिखिए :

स्थानीय सरकार

स्थानीय सरकारों की नयी व्यवस्था दुनिया में लोकतंत्र का अब तक का सबसे बड़ा प्रयोग है। पूरे देश में ग्राम पंचायतों और नगरपालिका आदि में करीब 36 लाख चुने हुए प्रतिनिधि हैं। यह संख्या ही अपने आप में दुनिया के कई देशों की कुल आबादी से ज़्यादा है। स्थानीय सरकारों को संवैधानिक दर्जा दिए जाने से हमारे यहाँ लोकतंत्र की जड़ें और मज़बूत हुई हैं। इसने महिलाओं का प्रतिनिधित्व बढ़ाने के साथ ही हमारे लोकतंत्र में उनकी आवाज़ को मज़बूत किया है। बहरहाल, इन सबके बावजूद अभी भी अनेक परेशानियाँ कायम हैं। पंचायतों के चुनाव तो नियमित रूप से होते हैं और लोग बड़े उत्साह से इनमें हिस्सा भी लेते हैं लेकिन ग्राम सभाओं की बैठकें नियमित रूप से नहीं होतीं। अधिकांश राज्य सरकारों ने स्थानीय सरकारों को पर्याप्त अधिकार नहीं दिए हैं और न ही पर्याप्त संसाधन दिए हैं। इस प्रकार हम स्वशासन की आदर्श

स्थिति से काफ़ी दूर हैं।

36.1 पंचायतों में निर्वाचित प्रतिनिधियों के महत्त्व का विश्लेषण कीजिए।

36.2 लोकतंत्र में महिलाओं का प्रतिनिधित्व स्थानीय सरकार की संवैधानिक स्थिति से किस प्रकार प्रभावित हुआ है?

36.3 स्थानीय सरकार को संवैधानिक दर्जा देने का देश के लोकतांत्रिक परिदृश्य पर क्या प्रभाव पड़ा है? किन्हीं दो प्रभावों का विश्लेषण कीजिए।

SECTION - F

(Map Skill Based Questions) (2+3 = 5)

(i) Two places 'A' and 'B' have been marked on the given Political outline map of India. Identify them with the help of the following information and write their correct names on the lines drawn near them :

(A) The place where Mahatma Gandhi broke the salt law.

(B) The place where Session of Indian National Congress was held in 1927.

(ii) On the same Political outline map of India, locate and label any three of the following with suitable symbols : (3x1 =3)

(a) Hirakud - Dam

(b) Mumbai - Software Technology Park

(c) Raja Sansi - International Airport

(d) Naraura - Nuclear Power Plant

Note : The following questions are for the Visually Impaired Candidates only,

Please see the attached Map.

Note: The following questions are for the Visually Impaired Candidatesonly, in lieu of Q.NO.37.

1. Name the place where Mahatma Gandhi broke Salt Law.
2. Name the place where the Indian National Congress Session was held in 1927.
3. Name the state where Hirkud dam is located.
4. Name the state where Mumbai Software Technology Park is located.
5. Name the state where Raja Sansi International Airport is located.
6. Name the state where Naraura Nuclear Power Plant is located.

37. (i) दिए गए भारत के राजनीतिक रेखा मानचित्र पर दो स्थान 'A' और 'B' के रूप में अंकित किए गए हैं। निम्नलिखित जानकारी की सहायता से उन्हें पहचानिए और उनके सही नाम उनके समीप खींची गई रेखाओं पर लिखिए :

(a) वह स्थान जहाँ महात्मा गाँधी ने नमक कानून तोड़ा।

(b) वह स्थान जहाँ भारतीय राष्ट्रीय कांग्रेस का अधिवेशन 1927 में हुआ था।

(ii) भारत के इसी राजनीतिक रेखा-मानचित्र पर निम्नलिखित में से किन्हीं तीन को उपयुक्त चिह्नों से दर्शाइये और उनके नाम लिखिए :

(ii) भारत के इसी राजनीतिक रेखा-मानचित्र पर निम्नलिखित में से किन्हीं तीन को उपयुक्त चिह्नों से दर्शाइये और उनके नाम लिखिए :(3 × 1=3)

(a) हीराकुड बाँध

(b) मुंबई सॉफ्टवेयर प्रौद्योगिकी पार्क

(c) राजा सांसी अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय हवाई पत्तन

(d) नरौरा

परमाणु ऊर्जा संयंत्र

नोट : निम्नलिखित प्रश्न केवल दृष्टिबाधित परीक्षार्थियों के लिए प्रश्न संख्या 37 के स्थान पर हैं।

किन्हीं पाँच प्रश्नों के उत्तर लिखिए :

(i) उस स्थान का नाम लिखिए जहाँ महात्मा गाँधी ने नमक कानून तोड़ा।

(ii) उस स्थान का नाम लिखिए जहाँ भारतीय राष्ट्रीय कांग्रेस का अधिवेशन 1927 में हुआ। 1

(iii) उस राज्य का नाम लिखिए जहाँ हीराकुड बांध स्थित है।

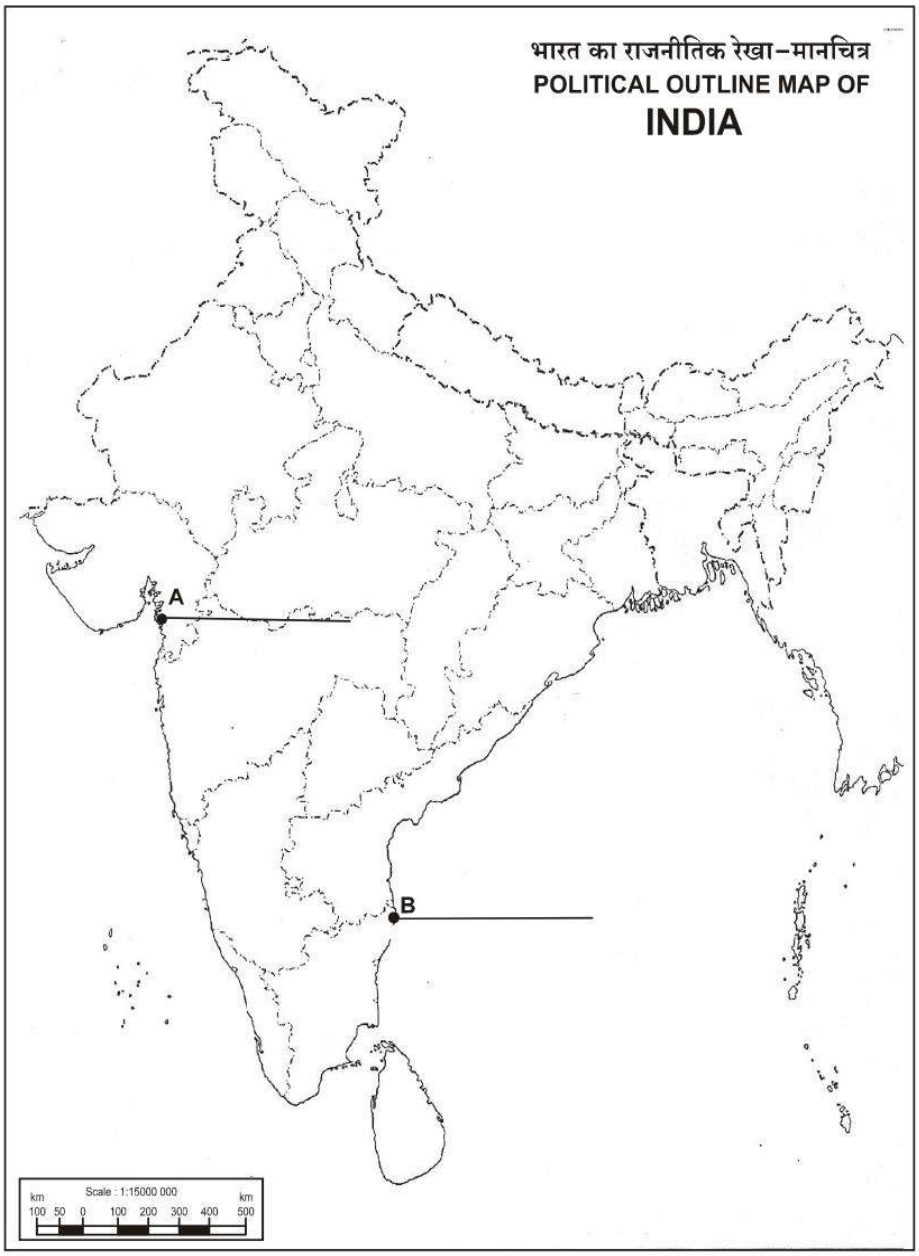
(iv) उस राज्य का नाम लिखिए जहाँ मुम्बई सॉफ्टवेयर प्रौद्योगिकी पार्क स्थित है।

(v) उस राज्य का नाम लिखिए जहां राजा सांसी अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय हवाई अड्डा स्थित है।

(vi) उस राज्य का नाम लिखिए जहाँ नरौरा परमाणु ऊर्जा संयंत्र स्थित है।

प्रश्न संख्या 37 के लिए मानचित्र

Map for Q. No. 37



× Cut Here यहाँ से काटें ..... × Cut Here यहाँ से काटें ..... × Cut Here यहाँ से काटें .....

SOLVED SAMPLE PAPER
CLASS – 10
SUBJECT- SOCIAL SCIENCE

निर्धारित समय – 3 घंटे **अधिकतम अंक -80**

Time allowed – 3 hours **Maximum Marks – 80**

सामान्य निर्देश :

निम्नलिखित निर्देशों को ध्यानपूर्वक पढ़िए और उनका पालन कीजिए :

)i) इस प्रश्न-पत्र में 37 प्रश्न हैं | सभी प्रश्न अनिवार्य हैं |

)ii) प्रश्न-पत्र छः खण्डों में विभाजित हैं – खण्ड क ,ख ,ग ,घ ,ड.,एवं च |

(iii) खण्ड क – प्रश्न संख्या 1 से 20 बहुविकल्पीय प्रकार के प्रश्न हैं | प्रत्येक प्रश्न 1 अंक का हैं |

(iv) खण्ड ख - प्रश्न संख्या 21 से 24 अति लघु-उत्तरीय प्रकार के प्रश्न हैं | प्रत्येक प्रश्न 2 अंक का हैं | इन प्रश्नों का उत्तर 40 शब्दों से अधिक नहीं लिखा जाना चाहिए |

(v) खण्ड ग - प्रश्न संख्या 25 से 29 लघु-उत्तरीय प्रकार के प्रश्न हैं | प्रत्येक प्रश्न 3 अंक का हैं | इन प्रश्नों का उत्तर 60 शब्दों से अधिक नहीं लिखा जाना चाहिए |

(vi) खण्ड घ - प्रश्न संख्या 30 से 33 दीर्घ -उत्तरीय प्रकार के प्रश्न हैं | प्रत्येक प्रश्न 5 अंक का हैं | इन प्रश्नों का उत्तर 120 शब्दों से अधिक नहीं लिखा जाना चाहिए |

(vii) खण्ड ड. - प्रश्न संख्या 34से 36 केस-आधारित / स्रोत-आधारित प्रश्न हैं जिसमें तीन उप- प्रश्न हैं | प्रत्येक प्रश्न 4 अंको का हैं |

(viii) खण्ड च - प्रश्न संख्या 37 मानचित्र कौशल –आधारित प्रश्न है जिसमें दो भाग हैं - 37 (a) इतिहास (2 अंक) और 37(b) - भूगोल (3 अंक) | इस प्रश्न के कुल 5 अंक हैं |

General Instructions:

Read the following instructions carefully and follow them.

(i) This question paper contains 37 questions. All questions are compulsory.

(ii) Question paper is divided into six sections – Section A, B,C,D,E,and F.

(iii) Section A- Questions no. 1 to 20 are Multiple Choice type questions. Each question carries 1 marks.

(iv) Section B- Questions no. 21 to 24 are Very Short Answer type questions. Each question carries 2 marks. Answer to these questions should not exceed 40 words.

(v) Section C- Questions no. 25 to 29 are Short Answer type questions. Each question carries 3 marks. Answer to these questions should not exceed 60 words.

(vi) Section D- Questions no. 30 to 33 are Long Answe (L A) type questions. Each question carries 5 marks. Answer to these questions should not exceed 120 words.

(vii) Section E- Questions no. 34 to 36 are Case –Based / Source –Based questions with three sub-questions. Each question carries 4 marks.

(viii) Section F- Question no. 37 is Map skill –based Question with two Parts – 37(a) from History (2 marks) and 37 (b) from Geography (3 marks). This question carries total 5 marks.

खण्ड (क)

(बहुविकल्पीय प्रश्न)

Section- A

(Multiple Choice Questions)

1.निम्नलिखित क्रांतियों में से किसे 'राष्ट्रवाद' की प्रथम अभिव्यक्ति कहा गया है? 1

A.फ्रांसीसी क्रांति

B.रूसी क्रांति

C.उदारवादियों की क्रांति

D.गौरवशाली क्रांति

1. Which of the following revolutions is called as the first expression of 'Nationalism'? 1

A. French Revolution

B. Russian Revolution

C. Glorious Revolution

D. The Revolution of the liberals

2.केंद्रीय सरकार की ओर से निम्नलिखित में से कौन करेंसी नोट जारी करता है ? 1

A.भारतीय स्टेट बैंक B. भारतीय रिज़र्व बैंक

C.भारतीय वाणिज्यिक बैंक D. यूनियन बैंक ऑफ़ इंडिया

2. Which among the following issues currency notes on behalf of the Central Government? 1

(a) State Bank of India (b) Reserve Bank of India

(c) Commercial Bank of India (d) Union Bank of India

3. 18 शताब्दी अमेरिका के बागानों में कौन काम करते थे ? 1

A.यूरोप के प्रवासी B. अफ्रीका के दास

C.अमेरिका के बेरोजगार जनसंख्या D. यू.के. के प्रवासी

3. Who worked in American plantations during the 18th century? 1

(A) Emigrants from Europe

(B) Slaves captured from Africa

(C) Unemployed population of America

(D) Emigrants from U.K.

4. श्रीलंका के जातीय समूह में निम्न में से कौन प्रमुख हैं : 1

A.ईसाई व तमिल B.बुद्ध व हिन्दू C. सिंहली व तमिल D. सिंहली व हिन्दू

4. Which one of the following is a major caste group of Sri Lanka: 1

A. Christian and Tamil B. Buddhist and Hindu C. Sinhali and Tamil D. Sinhali and Hindu

5.निम्नलिखित में से कौन सा एक लौह अयस्क का प्रकार है ? 1

A. नवीकरणीय B जैविक C.बहाव D. अनवीकरणीय

5.Which one of the following type of resource is iron ore?1

(A) Renewable (B) Biotic (C) Flow (D) Non-renewable

6. निम्न में से 'प्रिंटिंग प्रेस' का अविष्कार किसने किया ?1

A. जोहन्नेस गुटेनबर्ग B.विलियम काक्स्तों C. मार्टिन लूथर D. विलियम शेक्सपियर

6. Who was the inventor of the printing press? 1

A. Johannes Gutenberg B. William Caxton C. Martin Luther D. William Shakespeare

7.आधुनिक लोकतांत्रिक व्यवस्थाएं नियन्त्रण एवं संतुलन बनाये रखती हैं | क्षैतिज सत्ता की साझेदारी के आधार पर सही विकल्प का चयन करें |1

A. केंद्र सरकार ,राज्य सरकार ,स्थानीय निकाय |

B. विधायिका, कार्यपालिका , न्यायपालिका |

C.विभिन्न सामाजिक समूहों के मध्य |

D.विभिन्न दबाब समूहों के मध्य |

7. Modern democracies maintain check and balance system. Identify the correct option based on the horizontal power sharing arrangement. 1

A. Central government, state government, local bodies.

B. Legislature, executive, judiciary.

C. Among different social groups.

D. Among different pressure groups

8.ज्वारीय ऊर्जा किस प्रकार का स्रोत है ?1

A. नवीकरणीय B.मानव निर्मित C.अजैविक D. अनवीकरणीय

8. Under which of the following type of resource can tidal energy be put?1

(A) Replenishable (B) Human made (C) Abiotic (D)Non-renewable

9.लोकतंत्र में राजनीतिक और सामाजिक असमानता दर्शाते है | 1

A.लोकतंत्र और विकास साथ -साथ चलते है B.लोकतंत्र में असमानता मिलती है

C. तानाशाही में असमानता नहीं पाई जाती D.लोकतंत्र से तानाशाही अच्छी है

9. Studies on political and social inequalities in democracy show that 1

A. Democracy and development go together. B. Inequalities exist in democracies.

C. Inequalities do not exist under dictatorship. D. Dictatorship is better than democracy.

10.निम्न में से कौन-सा 'साथ आकर संघ' बनाने का उदहारण है |

A.स्पेन B. संयुक्त राज्य अमेरिका C. भारत D.बेल्जियम

10.Which one of the following is an example of 'Coming together federation'?

(a) India (b) USA (c) Belgium (d) Spain

11.रिक्त स्थान की पूर्ति के लिए सही विकल्प का चयन कीजिए |

विश्व बैंक द्वारा देशों की तुलना करने के लिए उनकी ---------- सबसे महत्वपूर्ण विशिष्टता समझी जाती है |

A. शिक्षा B.आय C. स्वास्थ्य स्तर D. जीवन स्तर

11. Choose the correct option to fill in the blank.

For comparing countries, their _____ is considered to be one of the most important attributes by the World Bank.1

(a) Education (b) Income (c) Health Status (d) Living Standard

12. लोकतंत्र के सन्दर्भ में सबसे अलग विकल्प चुनिए |1

A.मुफ्त एवं निष्पक्ष चुनाव B.व्यक्ति की गरिमा C. बहुसंख्यक का शासन D. कानून के समक्ष समानता

12. In the context of assessing democracy which among the following is odd one out. Democracies need to ensure? 1

(a) Free & Fair election (b)Dignity of Individual (c) Majority of Rule (d) Equality before law

13. निम्नलिखित में से कौन सा एक गैर –आर्थिक क्रिया है | 1

A. विनिर्माण B.मतस्य पालन C. गृहकार्य D. खनन

13. Which of the following is an example of a non-economic activity?

A. Manufacturing B. Fishing C. Housekeeping D. Mining

14.निम्नलिखित घटनाओं को कालानुक्रमिक क्रम में व्यवस्थित कीजिए और सही विकल्प का चयन कीजिए |1

A. बंबई में खिलाफत समिति का गठन **B**. जलियाँवाला बाग हत्याकांड

C.बारदोली सत्याग्रह D.असहयोग आन्दोलन को वापस लेना

विकल्प :

(A)I ,II ,III ,IV (B) II ,I , IV ,III (C) I ,II ,IV, III (D)III ,IV ,II ,I

14. Arrange the following events in chronological order and choose the correct option.1

A. Formation of Khilafat Committee in Bombay. B. Jallianwala Bagh Massacre

C. Bardoli Satyagraha D. Withdrawal of Non-Cooperation Movement

Options:

(A)I ,II ,III ,IV (B) II ,I , IV ,III (C) I ,II ,IV, III (D)III ,IV ,II ,I

15.नीचे दो कथन दिए गए हैं | ये अभिकथन (A) और कारण (R) हैं | दोनों कथनों को पढ़िए और सही विकल्प का चयन कीजिए| 1

अभिकथन (A): लोकतांत्रिक व्यवस्थाएं राजनैतिक समानता पर आधारित हैं |

कारण (R): सभी व्यक्तिओं को अपने प्रतिनिधि चुनने का बराबरी का हक हैं |

विकल्प : (A). (A) और (R) दोनों सही हैं और (R) , (A)की सही व्याख्या है |

(B) (A) और (R) दोनों सही हैं, लेकिन (R) , (A)की सही व्याख्या नहीं है|

(C) (A) सही ,लेकिन (R) गलत है |

(D) (A) गलत है, लेकिन (R) सही है |

15. There are two statements marked as Assertion (A) and Reason (R). Mark your answer as per the codes provided below: 1

Assertion (A): Democracies are based on political equality

Reason(R): All individuals have equal say in electing representatives.

Options :

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

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

(C) (A) is correct but (R) is wrong

(D) (A) is wrong but (R) is correct

16. नीचे दो कथन दिए गए हैं | ये अभिकथन (A) और कारण (R) हैं | दोनों कथनों को पढ़िए और सही विकल्प का चयन कीजिए| 1

अभिकथन (A): ग्रामीण निर्धन परिवार ऋण के लिए अब भी अनौपचारिक

स्रोतों पर निर्भर हैं |

कारण (R): बैंकों से ऋण लेने के लिए ऋणiधार और विशेष कागजातों की जरूरत पड़ती है |

विकल्प : (A). (A) और (R) दोनों सही हैं और (R) , (A)की सही व्याख्या है |

(B) (A) और (R) दोनों सही हैं, लेकिन (R) , (A)की सही व्याख्या नहीं है|

(C) (A) सही ,लेकिन (R) गलत है |

(D) (A) गलत है, लेकिन (R) सही है |

16. There are two statements marked as Assertion (A) and Reason (R). Mark your answer as per the codes provided below: 1

Assertion (A):Rural poor families are still dependent on informal sources of credit.

Reason(R): For obtaining loan from banks , collateral and special documents are required.

Options :

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

(B) Both A and R are true, but R is NOT the correct explanation of (A).

(C) (A) is correct but (R) is wrong.

(D) (A) is wrong but (R) is correct.

17. विकास का सबसे आम संकेतक है | 1

A.साक्षरता दर B. प्रति व्यक्ति आय C. जीवन प्रत्याशा D. उपर्युक्त सभी

17. Which is the most common indicator of development?1

A. Literacy rate B. Per capita income C. Life expectancy D. All of the above

18.स्तंभ I का मिलान स्तंभ II से कीजिए और सही विकल्प का चयन कीजिए | 1

स्तंभ I (राष्ट्रीय उद्यान)	**स्तंभ II (राज्य)**
i. काजीरंगा	a. मध्य प्रदेश
ii. कान्हा	b.असम
iii. जिम कॉर्बेट	c. पश्चिम बंगाल
iv. सुंदरवन	d. उत्तराखंड

विकल्प:

(A) i-a ,ii-b ,iii-c ,iv-d

(B) i-d ,ii-c ,iii-b ,iv-a

(C) i-c ,ii-b ,iii-d ,iv-a

(D) i-b ,ii-c ,iii-d ,iv-a

18. Match Column I with Column II and choose the correct option. 1

Column I	**Column II**
)National park(	**)state (**
i.kaziranga	a. Madhya pradesh
ii.kanha	b.Assam
iii.Jim corbett	c. West Bengal
iv.Sudarbans	d. Uttarakhand

Options:
(A)i-a ,ii-b ,iii-c ,iv-d
(B) i-d ,ii-c ,iii-b ,iv-a
(C) i-c ,ii-b ,iii-d ,iv-a
(D) i-b ,ii-c ,iii-d ,iv-a

19. निम्नलिखित में से कौन सी एक आर्थिक क्रिया नहीं है ? 1
(A) फैक्ट्री में कार्य (B) स्कूल में पढाई (c) दुकान चलाना (D) वस्तुओं का परिवहन
19. Which of the following is not an economic activity?1
(A) Working in a factory (B) Studying in a school (C) Running a shop (D) Transporting goods

20. निम्नलिखित में से प्राथमिक क्षेत्र में सबसे बड़ा रोज़गार प्रदान करने वाला क्षेत्र है ?1
(A) मतस्य पालन (B) वानिकी (c) कृषि (D) खनन
20. Which of the following is the largest employer in the primary sector?1
(A) Fishing (B) Forestry and logging (C) Agriculture (D) Mining

खण्ड ख

(अति लघु उत्तरीय प्रश्न)

Section B
(Very Short Answer Type Questions)

21. झूम कृषि किसे कहते है ?2
21. What is Shifting Cultivation?2
या OR
सेरी – कल्चर किसे कहते है ? वर्णन करें |2
What is Sericulture? Explain 2

22.साइमन कमीशन क्यों गठित किया गया ? वर्णन करें |
22.Why was Simon Commission constituted ? Explain.2

23. शक्ति – विभाजन किसे कहते है ? स्पष्ट कीजिए | 2
23.What is Power Sharing? Explain.2

24. What मानव विकास सूचकांक क्या है? स्पष्ट कीजिए | 2
24 . What is Human Devlopment Index (HDI)? Explain.2

खण्ड ग

(लघु उत्तरीय प्रश्न)

Section C
(Short Answer Type Questions)

25 . (a) प्रिंट क्रांति किसे कहते है? इसके महत्व को लिखिए | 3

(a)What is meant by Print Revolution? Explain its significance.3

अथवा

(b) विश्व में प्रारम्भिक प्रिंटिंग तकनीकी कैसे विकसित हुई ? स्पष्ट कीजिए |3

(b)How had the earliest Printing technology developed in the world ? Explain.3

26 . विनिर्माण से आप क्या समझते है ?स्पष्ट कीजिए |3

26.What do you mean by term 'Manufacturing'? Explain.3

27 .भारत की संघात्मक शासन व्यवस्था की किन्हीं तीन विशेषताओं का वर्णन कीजिए ?3

27.Describe any three characteristics of the Indian federal system?3

28. सार्वजानिक क्षेत्र भारत के आर्थिक विकास में योगदान कैसे करता है ?3

28.Explain how public sector contributes to the economic development of a nation. ?3

29. वैश्वीकरण किसे कहते है ?3

29. What is Globalisation? 3

खण्ड घ

(दीर्घ उत्तरीय प्रश्न)

Section D
(Long Answer Type Questions)

30.(a) भारत में राजनीतिक दलों के सम्मुख प्रमुख चुनौतियों का विश्लेषण कीजिए ?5

अथवा

(b)भारत में राजनीतिक दलों के भूमिका का का विश्लेषण कीजिए?5

30. (a) Analyse the major challenges faced by the political parties in India. 5

OR

(b) Analyse the role of political parties in India.

31. स्वयं सहायता समूह पर टिपण्णी लिखिए |5

Write a note on Self – Help group? 5

OR

साख के औपचारिक और अनौपचारिक स्रोत्र में अंतर लिखिए |

What are the differences between Formal and Informal source of Credit?5

32. ऊर्जा के पारंपरिक और गैर-पारंपरिक स्रोत में अंतर बताइए |5

अथवा

ऊर्जा संसाधनों को दो वर्गों में विभाजित कीजिए ? दोनों के दो उदहारण भी दीजिये |5

Distinguish between conventional and non-conventional sources of energy. (5)

Or

Classify energy resources into two categories. Give two examples of each. (5)

33. यूरोप में उन्नीसवीं सदी के शुरुआती दशकों में राष्ट्रीय एकता के विचार उदारवाद से किस प्रकार जुड़े थे ? स्पष्ट कीजिए |5

अथवा

यूनान के स्वतंत्रता संग्राम ने किस प्रकार यूरोप के शिक्षित अभिजात वर्ग में राष्ट्रीय भावनाओं का संचार किया ? व्याख्या कीजिए | 5

33. How did ideas of national unity in early nineteenth century Europe allied to the ideology of liberalism? Explain. 5

Or

How did Greek war of independence mobilise nationalist feelings among the educated elite across Europe? Explain.5

खण्ड ड.

(केस –आधारित / स्रोत –आधारित प्रश्न)

Section E

(Case-Based/ Source-Based Questions(

34 .नीचे दिए गए केस को ध्यानपूर्वक पढ़िए और उसके नीचे दिए गए प्रश्नों का उत्तर लिखिए : 4

स्वतंत्रता दिवस कि शपथ, 26 जनवरी,1930

'हमारा विश्वास कि किसी भी समाज कि तरह भारतीय जनता क भी यह अहरणीय अधिकार है कि उन्हें आज़ादी मिले ,अपनी मेहनत का फल मिले और जीवन कि सभी आवश्यकताएँ पूरी हों , जिससे उन्हें आगे बढ़ने परिपूर्ण का अवसर मिलें | हमारा यह भी विश्वास है कि यदि कोई भी सरकार अपनी जनता को इन अधिकारों से वंचित रखती है और दबाती है, तो जनता को भी सरकार बदलने या उसे समूल समाप्त करने का अधिकार है | भारत में ब्रितानी सरकार ने न केवल भारतीय जनता को स्वतंत्रता से वंचित किया है बल्कि उसने जनता का शोषण किया है और भारत को आर्थिक , राजनीतिक,सांस्कृतिक एवं अध्यात्मिक स्तर पर नष्ट कर दिया है | इसलिए हमारा विश्वास है कि भारत को अनिवार्य रूप से ब्रिटेन के साथ अपने सभी संबंधो को समाप्त करके पूर्ण स्वराज प्राप्त करना चाहिए |'

(34 .1)किसको अहरणीय समझा गया था ? 1

(34 .2) भारतीयों ने 'पूर्ण स्वराज' की मांग क्यों की ? 1

(34 .3)इस अवतरण के सन्दर्भ ब्रिटिश सरकार के प्रति भारतीयों के विचारों की परख कीजिए| **2**

34 . Read the given case carefully and answer the questions that follow : 4

The Independence Day Pledge, 26 January, 1930

'We believe that it is inalienable right of the Indian people ,as of any other people, to have freedom and to enjoy the fruits of their toil and have the necessities of life, so that they may have full opportunities of growth. We believe also that if any government deprives a people of these rights and oppresses them, the people have a further right to alter it or to abolish it. The British Government in India has not only deprived the Indian people of their freedom but has based itself on the exploitation of the masses, and has ruined India economically, politically, culturally, and spiritually. We believe, therefore, that India must sever the British connection and attain **Purna Swaraj or Compelete Independence'**

(34 .1) What was considered as an inalienable right? 1

(34 .2) Why did Indians asks for 'Purna Swaraj?' 1

(34 .3) Examine the views of Indians towards the British Government in reference to this passage. 2

35 . नीचे दिए गए केस को ध्यानपूर्वक पढ़िए और उसके नीचे दिए गए प्रश्नों का उत्तर लिखिए: 4

राष्ट्रीय ताप विध्युतगृह कारपोरेशन (NTPC) द्वारा दिखाया गया मार्ग

भारत में राष्ट्रीय ताप विध्युतगृह कारपोरेशन विध्युत प्रदान करने वाली मुख्य निगम है | इस के पास पर्यावरण प्रबंधनतंत्र (ईएमएस) 14001के लिए आई .एस .ओ (ISO) प्रमाण पत्र है | यह निगम प्राकृतिक पर्यावरण और संसाधन जैसे जल ,खनिज तेल ,गैस तथा ईधन संरक्षण नीति का हिमायती है तथा इन्हें ध्यान में रखकर ही विद्युत् संयंत्रों कि स्थापना करता है | ऐसा निम्न उपायों द्वारा संभव है –

(अ) आधुनिकतम तकनीकों पर आधारित उपकरणों का सही उपयोग करके तथा विद्यमान उपकरणों में सुधार |

(ब) अधिकतम राख का इस्तेमाल कर अपशिष्ट पदर्थो का न्यून उत्पादन |

(स) परिस्थितिकी संतुलन बनाये रखने के लिए हरित क्षेत्र की सुरक्षा तथा वृक्षरोपण के लिए प्रेरित करना |

(35 .1) भारत में विद्युत् प्रदान करने वाला प्रमुख निगम कौन – सा है ? 1

(35 .2) उस संस्थान का नाम लिखिए जो पर्यावरण प्रबंधन तंत्र के लिए **आई . एस . ओ .** प्रमाण पत्र जारी करता है |1

(35 .3)प्राकृतिक पर्यावरण के संरक्षण के लिए राष्ट्रीय ताप विद्युत्गृह निगम कि संरक्षण नीति को स्पष्ट कीजिए | 2

(35)Read the given case carefully and answer the questions that follow : 4

NTPC shows the way

NTPC is a major power providing corporation in India. It has ISO certification for EMS (Environment Management System) 14001 .The corporation has a pro-active approach for preserving the natural environment and resources like water, oil, gas and fuels in places where it is setting up power plants. This has been possible through-

(a) Optimum utilisation of equipment adopting latest technique and upgrading existing equipment.
(b) Minimising waste generation by maximising ash utilisation.
(c) Providing green belts for nurturing ecological balance and addressing the question of special purpose vehicles for afforestration

(35 .1) Which is the major power providing corporation in India ? 1
(35 .2) Name the institution which issues ISO certification for Environment Management System. 1
(35 .3) Explain the pro-active approach of NTPC for preserving the natural environment.2

36 . नीचे दिए गए केस को ध्यानपूर्वक पढ़िए और उसके नीचे दिए गए प्रश्नों का उत्तर लिखिए:4

धर्मनिरपेक्षता भारतीय संविधान का एक मूलभूत सिद्धांत है, जो धर्म और राज्य को अलग करने पर जोर देता है। भारत में, यह अवधारणा सुनिश्चित करती है कि सरकार निष्पक्ष रहे और किसी विशेष धर्म का पक्ष न ले, सभी नागरिकों के लिए धार्मिक विश्वास और अभ्यास की स्वतंत्रता की रक्षा करे।

भारत में धर्मनिरपेक्षता ने इसकी विविध सांस्कृतिक, धार्मिक और भाषाई विरासत को संरक्षित करने में महत्वपूर्ण भूमिका निभाई है। यह विभिन्न धार्मिक समुदायों के बीच सहिष्णुता और आपसी सम्मान को बढ़ावा देता है, जिससे उन्हें सौहार्दपूर्वक सह-अस्तित्व की अनुमति मिलती है।

हालाँकि, भारत जैसे धार्मिक विविधता वाले देश में एक धर्मनिरपेक्ष राज्य बनाए रखना चुनौतियों से रहित नहीं है। समय-समय पर धार्मिक तनाव और असहिष्णुता के मामले सामने आते रहे हैं, जो धर्मनिरपेक्षता के प्रति प्रतिबद्धता की परीक्षा लेते हैं। बहरहाल, भारत की धर्मनिरपेक्षता एक मार्गदर्शक सिद्धांत बनी हुई है, जो विविधता में एकता को बढ़ावा देती है और यह सुनिश्चित करती है कि राष्ट्र आस्थाओं और विश्वासों की अपनी समृद्ध परंपरा का जश्न मनाता रहे। यह लोकतांत्रिक आदर्शों और धार्मिक स्वतंत्रता के प्रति देश की प्रतिबद्धता के प्रमाण के रूप में खड़ा है।

(36.1)सांप्रदायिक राजनीति शब्द से आप क्या समझते हैं? 1
(36.2)भारत का राजधर्म क्या है? 1
(36.3) भारत का संविधान किस प्रकार धर्मनिरपेक्षता का पालन करता है? 2

36. Read the given case carefully and answer the questions that follow:4

Secularism is a foundational principle of the Indian Constitution, emphasizing the separation of religion and state. In India, this concept ensures that the government remains impartial and does not favor any particular religion, safeguarding the freedom of religious belief and practice for all citizens.

Secularism in India has played a pivotal role in preserving its diverse cultural, religious, and linguistic heritage. It promotes tolerance and mutual respect among various religious communities, allowing them to coexist harmoniously.

However, maintaining a secular state in a nation as religiously diverse as India is not without challenges. Instances of religious tension and intolerance have periodically arisen, testing the commitment to secularism. Nonetheless, India’s secularism remains a guiding principle, fostering unity in diversity and ensuring that the nation continues to celebrate its rich tapestry of faiths and beliefs. It stands as a testament to the nation’s commitment to democratic ideals and religious freedom.

(36.1) What do you understand by the term communal politics? 1
(36.2)What is the state religion of India? 1
(36.3) How does constitution of India follows secularism? 2

खण्ड च

(मानचित्र कौशल -आधारित प्रश्न)

Section F

(Map Skill - Based Questions(

37 .(a)दिए गए भारत के राजनीतिक रेखा- मानचित्र में दो स्थानों को 'A' और 'B' के रूप में अंकित किया गया है | निम्नलिखित जानकारी कि सहायता से उन्हें पहचानिए और उनके सही नाम उनके समीप खीची गई रेखाओं पर लिखिए :

A . वह स्थान जहाँ १९२७ में भारतीय राष्ट्रीय कांग्रेस का अधिवेशन हुआ था |1

B .वह स्थान जहाँ गांधीजी ने नमक कानून तोड़ा था |1

(b) भारत के इसी राजनीतिक रेखा- मानचित्र में निम्नलिखित में से किन्हीं तीन को उपयुक्त चिन्हों से दर्शाइए और उनके नाम लिखिए :

(क) नॉएडा – सॉफ्टवेयर टेक्नोलॉजी पार्क 1

(ख) पारादीप समुद्री पत्तन (SeaPort) 1

(ग) कैगा परमाणु ऊर्जा संयंत्र 1

37 (a) On the given political outline map of India , identify the place marked as 'A' and 'B' with the help of the following information and write its correct name on the line marked near it.

i. The place where the Indian National Congress Session was held in 1927. 1

ii.The place where Gandhi ji broke the salt law. 1

(b) On the same given Political outline map of India, locate and label any three of the following with appropriate symbols :

(a) (I) Noida Software Technology Park 1

OR

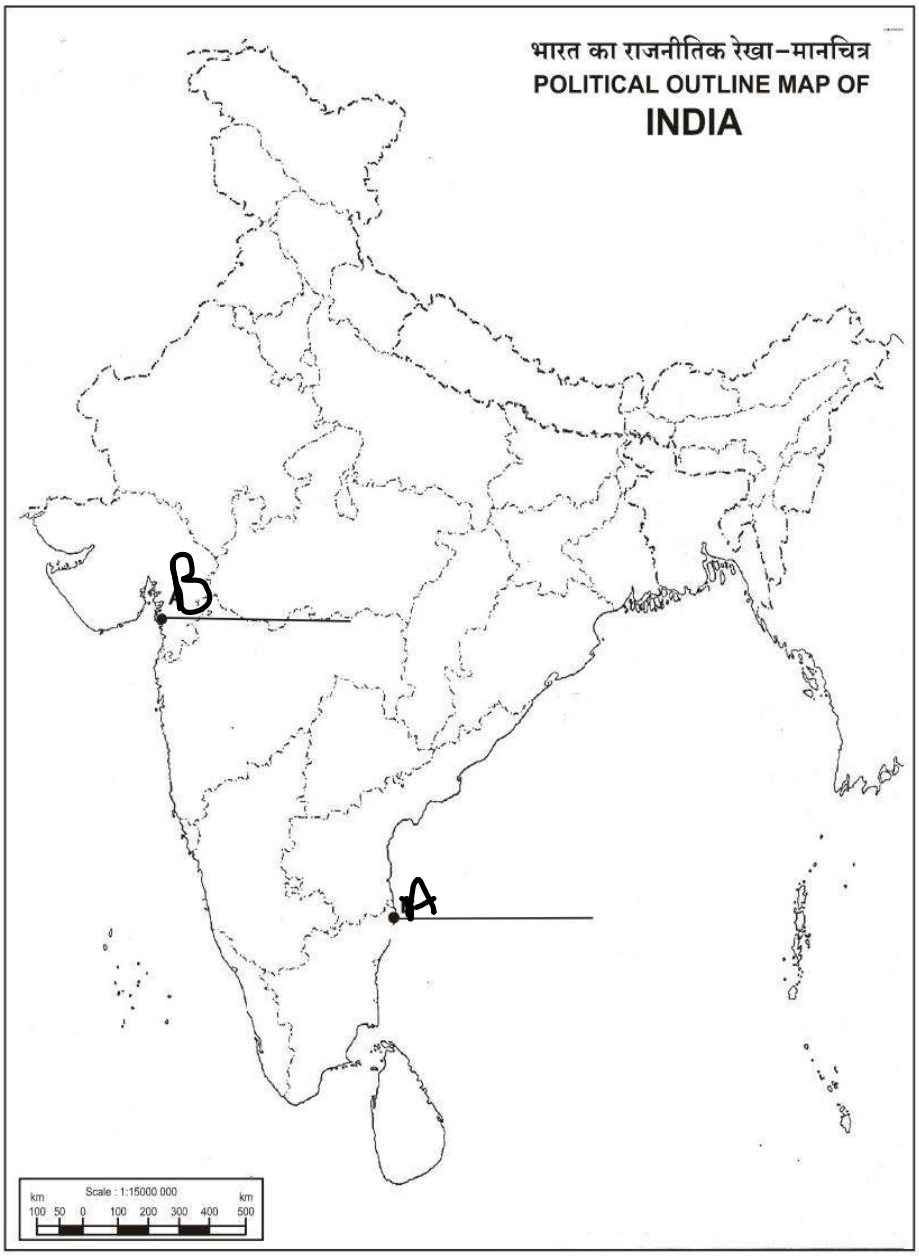
(II) Pune Software Technology Park 1

(b) Paradwip Major Sea Port 1

(c) Kaiga nuclear power plant 1

प्रश्न संख्या 37 के लिए मानचित्र

Map for Q. No. 37



× Cut Here यहाँ से काटें × Cut Here यहाँ से काटें × Cut Here यहाँ से काटें

SOLUTION SAMPLE PAPER
SOCIAL SCIENCE
CLASS -10

Q1. A (French Revolution)
Q2. B (Reserve Bank of India)
Q3.B (Slave captured from Africa)
Q4. C (Singhli &Tamil)
Q5. D (Non renewable)
Q6. A (Johannes Gutenberg)
Q7. B (Legislature,Executive,Judiciary)
Q8. A (Replenishable)
Q9. B (Inequalities in Democracies)
Q10. B (USA)
Q11. C (Income)
Q12. C (Majority of rule)
Q13. C (House keeping)
Q14. A
Q15. A
Q16. A
Q17. B (Per capita income)
Q18. C
Q19. B (studying in school)
Q20. C (Agriculture)

(VERY SHORT ANSWER)

Q21.Answer- Shifting cultivation is a mode of farming long followed in the humid tropics of Sub-Saharan Africa, Southeast Asia, and South America. In the practice of "slash and burn", farmers would cut the native vegetation and burn it, then plant crops in the exposed, ash-fertilized soil for two or three seasons in succession.

OR

Sericulture is the process of cultivating silkworms and extracting silk from them.

.

Q22. Answer-. The purpose of the Simon Commission was to check the government administration in India. In November 1927, the British government declared the application of the Indian Statutory Commission. The aim of this commission was to examine the Government of India act of 1919.

Q23.Answer- . Power sharing means the distribution of power among the organs of the government such as the legislature, executive, and judiciary

Q24. Answer - The Human Development Index (HDI) is a summary measure of average achievement in key dimensions of human development: a long and healthy life, being knowledgeable and having a decent standard of living.

(SHORT ANSWER)

Q25. Answer- With the invention of printing press the printing of books started at a large scale. It was called the Print Revolution. Significance: i with the printing press a new reading public emerged. ii Printing reduced the cost of books. iii Books flooded the market reaching out to an ever growing readership.

OR

The earliest kind of print technology was developed in China. This was a system of hand printing. ii From 594 A.D. onwards books in China were printed by rubbing paper against the inked surface.

Q26.Answer- Manufacturing is the process of turning raw materials or parts into finished goods through the use of tools, human labor, machinery, and chemical processing. Most products were

handmade using human labor and basic tools before the Industrial Revolution.

Q27. Answer- Federalism in India is guaranteed by the Indian constitution which is seen as supreme. There are several important features of federalism like the division of power, Constitutional supremacy, written constitution, rigidity, independent judiciary and a bi-cameral legislature.

Q28.Answer- . It promotes rapid economic development through creation and expression of infrastructure. ii It creates employment opportunities. iii It generates financial resources for development. iv It ensures equality of income wealth and thus a balanced regional development.

Q29. Answer- Globalization is a term used to describe how trade and technology have made the world into a more connected and interdependent place. Globalization also captures in its scope the economic and social changes that have come about as a result.

(LONG ANSWER)

Q30.Answer- i.VOTERS MUST CHOOSE THE CORRECT PARTIES.

ii.CRIMINAL CANDIDATES MUST BE DEFEATED.

ii. AWARENESS OF THE VOTERS ARE MUST.

iii .INACTIVE REPRESENTATIVES MUST BE CALLED BACK.

iv .CORRUPTED POLITICIANS MUST BE PUNISHED SEVERLY.

OR

Parties play a decisive role in making laws for the country. Parties form and run government . The big policy decisions are taken by political executives of the political party in power. Parties recruit leaders, train them and then make them ministers to run the government in the way they want.

Q31.Answer- Self help group are the organizations of the rural poor,people of same socio-economic background to pool their savings to provides loans to their members. Work of self help group:
(i)Generally self help groups consist of 15-20 member

OR

The difference between formal and informal sources of credit or loans is that formal sources are registered with the government, whereas informal sources are not. The formal sources of credit are directly controlled by the government and are expected to follow the government's rules and regulations.

Q32.Answer-. Key differences between Conventional and Non-conventional Sources of Energy. Conventional sources of energy are derived from fossil fuels like coal, oil, and natural gas, while non-conventional sources of energy come from renewable sources such as solar, wind, hydro, geothermal, and biomass

OR

The major points are: - Energy sources can be classified as conventional (fossil fuels, nuclear, hydroelectric), non-conventional (solar, wind, biomass), renewable (solar, wind, hydro, biomass), and non-renewable (fossil fuels, nuclear)

Q33. Answer-Ideas of national unity in early-nineteenth-century Europe were closely allied to the ideology of liberalism. The term 'liberalism' derives from the Latin root liber, meaning free. For the new middle classes, liberalism stood for freedom for the individual and equality of all before the law.

OR

Greece got support from other Greeks also residing at different countries. Poets and artists lauded Greece as the cradle of European civilisation and mobilised public opinion to support its struggle against a Muslim empire. →One of the English poets Lord Byron organised funds and participated in the war.

KENDRIYA VIDYALAYA SANGATHAN

केन्द्रीय विद्यालय संगठन

UNSOLVED SAMPLE PAPER 1

CLASS 10TH: SOCIAL SCIENCE (087)/ कक्षा दसवीं: सामाजिक विज्ञान (087)

Time Allowed: 3 Hours **Maximum Marks: 80**

General Instructions:

*1. The question paper comprises Six Sections – **A, B, C, D, E and F**. There are **37 questions** in the Question paper. **All questions are compulsory**.*

***2. Section A** – From questions 1 to 20 are MCQs of 1 mark each.*

***3. Section B** – Question no. 21 to 24 are Very Short Answer Type Questions, carrying 2 marks each. Answer to each question should not exceed 40 words.*

***4. Section C** contains Q.25to Q.29 are Short Answer Type Questions, carrying 3 marks each. Answer to each question should not exceed 60 words*

***5. Section D** – Question no. 30 to 33 are long answer type questions, carrying 5 marks each. Answer to each question should not exceed 120 words.*

***6. Section-E** - Questions no from 34 to 36 are case based questions with three sub questions and are of 4 marks each. Answer to each question should not exceed 100 words.*

7. Section F** – Question no. 37 is map based, carrying 5 marks with two parts, 37a from **History (2 marks)** and 37b from **Geography (3 marks).

8. 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.

9. In addition to this, separate instructions are given with each section and question, wherever necessary.

10. Note:** CBQ stands for **"Competency Based Question". 50% weightage allocated for competency-based questions.

सामान्य निर्देश:

1. प्रश्न पत्र में छह खंड शामिल हैं - ए, बी, सी, डी, ई और एफ. प्रश्न पत्र में 37 प्रश्न हैं। सभी प्रश्न अनिवार्य हैं।
2. खंड ए – प्रश्न 1 से 20 तक प्रत्येक 1 अंक के बहुवैकल्पिक प्रश्न हैं।
3. खंड बी – प्रश्न संख्या। 21 से 24 अति लघु उत्तरीय प्रश्न हैं, प्रत्येक के 2 अंक हैं। प्रत्येक प्रश्न का उत्तर 40 शब्दों से अधिक नहीं होना चाहिए।

4. खंड सी में प्रश्न 25 से प्रश्न 29 तक लघु उत्तरीय प्रश्न हैं, जिनमें से प्रत्येक में 3 अंक हैं। प्रत्येक प्रश्न का उत्तर 60 शब्दों से अधिक नहीं होना चाहिए
5. खंड डी - प्रश्न संख्या। 30 से 33 दीर्घ उत्तरीय प्रश्न हैं, जिनमें से प्रत्येक के लिए 5 अंक हैं। प्रत्येक प्रश्न का उत्तर 120 शब्दों से अधिक नहीं होना चाहिए।
6. खंड-ई - प्रश्न संख्या 34 से 36 तक तीन उप प्रश्नों के साथ केस आधारित प्रश्न हैं और प्रत्येक के 4 अंक हैं
7. खंड एफ - प्रश्न संख्या। 37 नक्शा आधारित है, जिसमें दो भागों के साथ 5 अंक हैं, इतिहास से 37 ए (2 अंक) और भूगोल से 37 बी (3 अंक) ।
8. प्रश्न पत्र में कोई समग्र विकल्प नहीं है।आंतरिक विकल्प प्रदान किया गया है कुछ प्रश्नों में ऐसे प्रश्नों में से केवल एक विकल्प का प्रयास करना है।
9. इसके अलावा, जहां आवश्यक हो, प्रत्येक अनुभाग और प्रश्न के साथ अलग-अलग निर्देश दिए गए हैं।
10. नोट: सीबीक्यू का अर्थ "योग्यता आधारित प्रश्न" है। योग्यता-आधारित प्रश्नों के लिए 50% वेटेज आवंटित किया गया है।

	SECTION A – MCQ (1 x 20 = 20 marks)	
1.	Who among the following was the architect for the Unification of Germany? A. Otto Von Bismarck B. William I C. Fredrick III D. Napolean निम्नलिखित में से कौन जर्मनी के एकीकरण का जनक था? A. ओटो वॉन बिस्मार्क B. विलियम I C. फ्रेड्रिक III D. नेपोलियन	1
2.	**Identify the crop with the help of the following information** • It is a crop which is used both as food and fodder. • It is a kharif crop which requires temperature between 21° C to 27° C. • It grows well in old alluvial soil. **Options:** A. Wheat B. Maize C. Rice D. Sugarcane निम्नलिखित जानकारी की सहायता से फसल की पहचान करें • यह एक ऐसी फसल है जिसका उपयोग भोजन और चारे दोनों के रूप में किया जाता है। • यह एक ख़रीफ़ फसल है जिसके लिए 21° C से 27° C के बीच तापमान की आवश्यकता होती है। • यह पुरानी जलोढ़ मिट्टी में अच्छी तरह उगता है। विकल्प: A. गेहूं B. मक्का C. चावल D. गन्ना	1
3.	In India's federal system, the Central and the State governments have the power to legislate on all those subjects which are included in the: A. Union List B. State list	1

	C. Concurrent list D. Sugarcane भारत की संघीय व्यवस्था में, केंद्र और राज्य सरकारों को उन सभी विषयों पर कानून बनाने की शक्ति है जो शामिल हैं: A. संघ सूची B. राज्य सूची C. समवर्ती सूची D. अवशिष्ट विषय	
4.	Which of the following pair is correctly matched? A. Alluvial Soil - Gangetic Plain B. Black Soil - Himalayan Region C. Arid Soil - Western Ghat D. Laterite Soil - Desert Area निम्नलिखित में से कौन सा युग्म सही सुमेलित है? A. जलोढ़ मिट्टी - गंगा का मैदान B. काली मिट्टी - हिमालय क्षेत्र C. शुष्क मिट्टी - पश्चिमी घाट D. लैटेराइट मिट्टी - मरुस्थलीय क्षेत्र	1
5.	Which one of the following is an example of 'Coming together federation'? A. India B. USA C. Belgium D. Spain निम्नलिखित में से कौन सा 'एक साथ आकार संघ बनाने' का उदाहरण है? A. भारत B. यू एस ए C. बेल्जियम D. स्पेन	1
6.	Which one of the following is a formal source of Credit? A. Relative B. Trader C. Money lender D. Cooperative society निम्नलिखित में से कौन सा ऋण का औपचारिक स्रोत है? A. रिश्तेदार B. व्यापारी C. साहूकार D. सहकारी समिति	1
7.	**Arrange the following in chronological order**: I. Print culture created the conditions for the French Revolution II. Martin Luther's writings led to beginning of the Protestant Reformation III. Menocchio reinterpreted the message of the Bible IV. Johann Gutenberg invented Printing press ***OPTIONS:*** A. III, II, I & IV B. I, II, III & IV C. IV, III, II & I D. IV, II, III & I निम्नलिखित को कालानुक्रमिक क्रम में व्यवस्थित करें:	1

	I. मुद्रण संस्कृति ने फ्रांसीसी क्रांति के लिए परिस्थितियाँ निर्मित कीं II. मार्टिन लूथर के लेखन से प्रोटेस्टेंट सुधार की शुरुआत हुई III. मेनोचियो ने बाइबिल के संदेश की पुनर्व्याख्या की IV. जोहान गुटेनबर्ग ने प्रिंटिंग प्रेस का आविष्कार किया विकल्प: III, II, I और IV — I, II, III और IV IV, III, II और I — IV, II, III और I	
8.	Which one of the following is a challenge of Globalisation? A. Access to New Markets — B. Access to New Talent C. International Recruitment — D. Disproportionate Growth निम्नलिखित में से कौन सी वैश्वीकरण की एक चुनौती है? A. नए बाजारों तक पहुंच — B. नई प्रतिभा तक पहुंच C. अंतर्राष्ट्रीय भर्ती होना — D. अनुपातहीन वृद्धि होना	1
9.	Which one of the following countries adopted majoritarianism in their Constitution? E. Nepal — F. India G. Sri Lanka — H. Bangladesh निम्नलिखित में से किस देश ने अपने संविधान में बहुसंख्यकवाद को अपनाया? A. नेपाल — B. भारत C. श्रीलंका — D. बांग्लादेश	1
10.	Choose the correct option from the following: List I (Example) — List II (Sector) A. Courier — Tertiary Sector B. Fisherman — Secondary Sector C. Carpenter — Primary Sector D. Transporter — Secondary Sector निम्नलिखित में से सही विकल्प चुनें: सूची I (उदाहरण) — सूची II (सेक्टर) A. कूरियर — तृतीयक क्षेत्र B. मछुआरे — माध्यमिक क्षेत्र C. बढ़ई — प्राथमिक क्षेत्र D. ट्रांसपोर्टर — माध्यमिक क्षेत्र	1
11.	A woman works at a sweet shop in her village on a contract basis and gets meagre salary after working the entire day. She doesn't get any holidays or paid leave, rather her employer deducts her salary whenever she is absent from work. Find out in which of the following sectors she is working?	1

	A. Primary Sector B. Service Sector C. Organized Sector D. Unorganised Sector एक महिला अपने गांव में एक मिठाई की दुकान पर अनुबंध के आधार पर काम करती है और पूरे दिन काम करने के बाद उसे बहुत कम वेतन मिलता है। उसे कोई छुट्टियाँ या सवैतनिक अवकाश नहीं मिलता, बल्कि जब भी वह काम से अनुपस्थित रहती है तो उसका नियोक्ता उसका वेतन काट लेता है। पता लगाएं कि वह निम्नलिखित में से किस क्षेत्र में काम कर रही है? A. प्राथमिक क्षेत्र B. सेवा क्षेत्र C. संगठित क्षेत्र D. असंगठित क्षेत्र	
12.	Which one of the following Project was launched in 1973? A. Project Tiger B. Indian Wild Life act C. Wildlife Act D. Indian Wildlife Protection act निम्नलिखित में से कौन सी परियोजना 1973 में शुरू की गई थी? A. प्रोजेक्ट टाइगर B. भारतीय वन्य जीवन अधिनियम C. वन्यजीव अधिनियम D. भारतीय वन्यजीव संरक्षण अधिनियम	1
13.	**There are two statements marked as Assertion (A) and Reason (R). Mark your answer as per the codes provided below:** **Assertion (A)**: Sustainable development is essential for economic growth of the countries. **Reason (R):** Sustainable development ensures that environment friendly measures are adopted for carrying out production processes. A. Both (A) and (R) are true and (R) is the correct explanation of (A) B. Both (A) and (R) are true and (R) is not the correct explanation of (A) C. (A) is correct but (R) is wrong D. (A) is wrong but (R) is correct दो कथन अभिकथन (ए) और कारण (आर) के रूप में चिह्नित हैं। नीचे दिए गए कोड के अनुसार अपना उत्तर चिह्नित करें: अभिकथन (ए): देशों की आर्थिक वृद्धि के लिए सतत विकास आवश्यक है। कारण (आर): सतत विकास यह सुनिश्चित करता है कि उत्पादन प्रक्रियाओं को पूरा करने के लिए पर्यावरण अनुकूल उपाय अपनाए जाएं। A. दोनों (ए) और (आर) सत्य हैं और (आर) (ए) का सही स्पष्टीकरण है B. दोनों (ए) और (आर) सत्य हैं और (आर) (ए) का सही स्पष्टीकरण नहीं है C. (ए) सही है लेकिन (आर) गलत है D. (ए) गलत है लेकिन (आर) सही है	1
14.	The process of integration between different countries is called as _____. A. Privatization B. Globalization C. Liberalization D. Competition	1

	विभिन्न देशों के बीच एकीकरण की प्रक्रिया को _____ कहा जाता है। A. निजीकरण B. वैश्वीकरण C. उदारीकरण D. प्रतियोगिता	
15.	Development of a country can generally be determined by (a) its per capita income (b) its average literacy level (c) health status of its people (d) all the above किसी देश का विकास सामान्यतः किसके द्वारा निर्धारित किया जा सकता है? (ए) प्रति व्यक्ति आय (बी) औसत साक्षरता स्तर (सी) लोगों की स्वास्थ्य स्थिति (डी) उपरोक्त सभी	1
16.	Which one of the following aspects was common between the writings of B.R. Ambedkar and E.V. Ramaswamy Naicker? A. Wrote on the caste system in India B. Highlighted the experiences of women C. Raised awareness about cultural heritage D. Motivated Indians for their national freedom. बी.आर. अम्बेडकर और ई.वी. रामास्वामी नायकर के लेखन के बीच निम्नलिखित में से कौन सा पहलू समान था? A. भारत में जाति व्यवस्था पर लिखा B. महिलाओं के अनुभवों पर प्रकाश डाला C. सांस्कृतिक विरासत के बारे में जागरूकता बढ़ाई D. भारतीयों को उनकी राष्ट्रीय स्वतंत्रता के लिए प्रेरित किया	1
17.	Literacy Rate measures the proportion of the literate population in the _____ age group. A. 10 and above B. 21 and above C. 7 and above D. 18 and above साक्षरता दर _____ आयु वर्ग में साक्षर आबादी के अनुपात को मापती है। A. 10 एवं अधिक B. 21 एवं अधिक C. 7 एवं अधिक D. 18 एवं अधिक	1
18.	Name the writer of the novel 'Anandmath'? A. Ravindra Nath Tagore B. Raja Ram Mohan Roy C. Gopal Krishna Gokhale D. Bankim Chandra Chatterjee उपन्यास 'आनंदमठ' के लेखक का नाम क्या है? A. रवीन्द्र नाथ टैगोर B. राजा राम मोहन राय C. गोपाल कृष्ण गोखले D. बंकिम चंद्र चटर्जी	1
19.	Removing barriers or restrictions set by the government is known as _____. a) Globalisation b) Disinvestment c) Privatisation d) Liberalisation	1

	सरकार द्वारा निर्धारित बाधाओं या प्रतिबंधों को हटाना _____ के रूप में जाना जाता है। A) वैश्वीकरण B) विनिवेश C) निजीकरण D) उदारीकरण	
20.	Apart from the Central and the State Government, Belgium has a third kind of government as well. Identify this third kind of government from the following options: A. Democratic Government B. Socialist Government C. Community Government D. Liberal Government केंद्र और राज्य सरकार के अलावा, बेल्जियम में एक तीसरी तरह की सरकार भी है। निम्नलिखित विकल्पों में से इस तीसरे प्रकार की सरकार की पहचान करें: A. लोकतान्त्रिक सरकार B. समाजवादी सरकार C. सामुदायिक सरकार D. उदारवादी सरकार	1
	SECTION B **VERY SHORT ANSWER QUESTIONS (2 x 4=8 marks)**	
21.	Explain any two provisions that make India a secular state. किन्हीं दो प्रावधानों को लिखिए जो भारत को एक धर्मनिरपेक्ष राष्ट्र बनाते हैं।	2
22.	Suggest any two ways to conserve energy resources in India. भारत में ऊर्जा संसाधनों के संरक्षण के किन्हीं दो तरीकों का सुझाव दें।	2
23.	In what ways Government can increase employment in the rural sector? सरकार ग्रामीण क्षेत्र में किस प्रकार रोजगार बढ़ा सकती है?	2
24.	Describe any two steps taken by the government towards decentralization in the year 1992. वर्ष 1992 में विकेंद्रीकरण की दिशा में सरकार द्वारा उठाए गए किन्हीं दो कदमों का वर्णन कीजिए।	2
	SECTION C	
	SHORT ANSWER-BASED QUESTIONS (3 x 5 = 15 marks)	
25.	Why did Mahatma Gandhi decide to launch a nationwide Satyagraha against the proposed Rowlatt Act? Explain any three reasons. महात्मा गांधी ने प्रस्तावित रौलट एक्ट के खिलाफ राष्ट्रव्यापी सत्याग्रह शुरू करने का फैसला क्यों किया? किन्हीं तीन कारणों को स्पष्ट कीजिए।	3
26.	Define plantation agriculture. Explain any two characteristics of plantation agriculture. रोपण कृषि को परिभाषित कीजिए। रोपण कृषि की किन्हीं दो विशेषताओं को स्पष्ट कीजिए।	3
27.	How has Globalisation created new opportunities for companies providing services in India? Explain. वैश्वीकरण ने भारत में सेवाएं प्रदान करने वाली कंपनियों के लिए नए अवसर कैसे पैदा किए हैं? वर्णन करिए।	3
28.	Describe the provisions of “National Rural Employment Guarantee Act 2005.”	3

	"राष्ट्रीय ग्रामीण रोजगार गारंटी अधिनियम 2005" के प्रावधानों का वर्णन कीजिए।	
29.	"There is overwhelming support for the idea of democracy all over the world." Support the statement. "दुनिया भर में लोकतंत्र के विचार के लिए भारी समर्थन है" कथन का समर्थन करें।	3
	SECTION D **LONG ANSWER-BASED QUESTIONS (4 x 5 = 20 marks)**	
30.	"Political parties play a major role in democracy." Explain any five points to justify this statement. राजनीतिक दल लोकतंत्र में एक प्रमुख भूमिका निभाते हैं। इस कथन को न्यायसंगत ठहराते हुए किन्हीं पांच बिन्दुओं को स्पष्ट कीजिए। OR Describe any 5 challenges before the political parties in India. भारत में राजनीतिक दलों के समक्ष किन्हीं पाँच चुनौतियों का वर्णन करें।	5
31.	How would you evaluate Napoleon as an administrator who created a more rational and efficient system? Elucidate with suitable examples. नेपोलियन, जिसने एक अधिक तर्कसंगत और कुशल प्रशानिक प्रणाली शुरू की, उनका मूल्यांकन एक प्रशासक के रूप में आप कैसे करेंगे? उपयुक्त उदाहरणों के साथ स्पष्ट करें। OR Analyse the role of folklore and symbols in the revival of nationalism in India during late 19th century. 19 वीं शताब्दी के उत्तरार्ध के दौरान भारत में राष्ट्रवाद के पुनरुद्धार में लोककथाओं और प्रतीकों की भूमिका का विश्लेषण करें।	5
32.	"Cheap and affordable credit is crucial for the country's development.'' Explain the statement with five points. "सस्ता और किफायती ऋण देश के विकास के लिए महत्वपूर्ण है" कथन को पांच बिन्दुओं के साथ स्पष्ट कीजिए। OR Define the merits and demerits of "Formal Sector of Credit" in India. भारत में "औपचारिक ऋण क्षेत्र" के गुण और दोषों को परिभाषित करें।	5
33.	Suggest any five steps to minimize the environmental degradation caused by the industrial development in India. भारत में औद्योगिक विकास के कारण होने वाले पर्यावरणीय क्षरण को कम करने के लिए किन्हीं पांच तरीकों का सुझाव दें। OR What is the contribution of manufacturing industries to the National Economy? राष्ट्रीय अर्थव्यवस्था में विनिर्माण उद्योगों का योगदान क्या है?	5
	SECTION E **CASE BASED QUESTIONS (3 x 4 = 12 marks)**	

34.	**Read the given extract and answer following questions** Narmada Bachao Andolan or Save Narmada Movement is a Non-Governmental Organisation (NGO) that mobilized tribal people, farmers, environmentalists and human rights activists against the Sardar Sarovar Dam being built across the Narmada river in Gujarat. It originally focused on the environmental issues related to trees that would be submerged under the dam water. Recently it has re-focused the aim to enable poor citizens, especially the oustees (displaced people) to get full rehabilitation facilities from the government. People felt that their suffering would not be in vain… accepted the trauma of displacement believing in the promise of irrigated fields and plentiful harvests. So, often the survivors of Rihand told us that they accepted their sufferings as sacrifice for the sake of their nation. But now, after thirty bitter years of being adrift, their livelihood having even being more precarious, they keep asking: "Are we the only ones chosen to make sacrifices for the nation?" 1. With what objective 'Sardar Sarovar Dam' was built? 1 2. Analyse the reason of protest by the tribal people. 1 3. Highlight the issues on which 'Save Narmada Movement' worked on. 2 दिए गए उद्धरण को पढ़ें और निम्नलिखित प्रश्नों के उत्तर दें नर्मदा बचाओ आंदोलन या सेव नर्मदा मूवमेंट एक गैर-सरकारी संगठन (एनजीओ) है जिसने गुजरात में नर्मदा नदी पर बन रहे सरदार सरोवर बांध के खिलाफ आदिवासी लोगों, किसानों, पर्यावरणविदों और मानवाधिकार कार्यकर्ताओं को लामबंद किया। यह मूल रूप से बांध के पानी में डूबे पेड़ों से संबंधित पर्यावरणीय मुद्दों पर केंद्रित था। हाल ही में इसने गरीब नागरिकों, विशेषकर विस्थापितों (विस्थापित लोगों) को सरकार से पूर्ण पुनर्वास सुविधाएं प्राप्त करने में सक्षम बनाने के उद्देश्य पर फिर से ध्यान केंद्रित किया है। लोगों को लगा कि उनकी पीड़ा व्यर्थ नहीं जाएगी... सिंचित खेतों और भरपूर फसल के वादे पर विश्वास करते हुए विस्थापन के आघात को स्वीकार किया। इसलिए, अक्सर रिहंद के बचे लोगों ने हमें बताया कि उन्होंने अपने राष्ट्र के लिए अपने कष्टों को बलिदान के रूप में स्वीकार किया है। लेकिन अब, तीस कड़वे वर्षों तक भटकने के बाद, उनकी आजीविका और भी अधिक अनिश्चित होने के बाद, वे पूछते रहते हैं: "क्या राष्ट्र के लिए बलिदान देने के लिए केवल हम ही चुने गए हैं?" 1. 'सरदार सरोवर बाँध' किस उद्देश्य से बनाया गया था? 1 2. जनजातीय लोगों के विरोध के कारण का विश्लेषण करें। 1 3. उन मुद्दों पर प्रकाश डालिए जिन पर 'नर्मदा बचाओ आंदोलन' ने काम किया। 2	4
35.	**Read the given extract and answer following questions.** Power sharing arrangements can also be seen in the way political parties, pressure groups and movements control or influence those in power. In a	4

	democracy, the citizens must have freedom to choose among various contenders for power. In contemporary democracies, this takes the form of competition among different parties. Such competition ensures that power does not remain in one hand. In the long run, power is shared among different political parties that represent different ideologies and social groups. Sometimes this kind of sharing can be direct, when two or more parties form an alliance to contest elections. If their alliance is elected, they form a coalition government and thus share power. In a democracy, we find interest groups such as those of traders, businessmen, industrialists, farmers and industrial workers. They also will have share in governmental power, either through participation in governmental committees or bringing influence on the decision-making process. 1. 'Power sharing is an essential component of democracy.' Give one example to prove the statement. 1 2. How is alliance building an example of power sharing? 1 3. How Political parties, pressure groups and movements help in controlling or influencing those who are in power? 2 दिए गए उद्धरण को पढ़ें और निम्नलिखित प्रश्नों के उत्तर दें। सत्ता साझेदारी व्यवस्था को राजनीतिक दलों, दबाव समूहों और आंदोलनों द्वारा सत्ता में बैठे लोगों को नियंत्रित या प्रभावित करने के तरीके में भी देखा जा सकता है। लोकतंत्र में, नागरिकों को सत्ता के विभिन्न दावेदारों में से चुनने की स्वतंत्रता होनी चाहिए। समकालीन लोकतंत्रों में यह विभिन्न दलों के बीच प्रतिस्पर्धा का रूप ले लेता है। ऐसी प्रतिस्पर्धा यह सुनिश्चित करती है कि सत्ता एक हाथ में न रहे। लंबे समय में, सत्ता विभिन्न राजनीतिक दलों के बीच साझा की जाती है जो विभिन्न विचारधाराओं और सामाजिक समूहों का प्रतिनिधित्व करते हैं। कभी-कभी इस प्रकार की साझेदारी प्रत्यक्ष हो सकती है, जब दो या दो से अधिक पार्टियाँ चुनाव लड़ने के लिए गठबंधन बनाती हैं। यदि उनका गठबंधन निर्वाचित होता है, तो वे गठबंधन सरकार बनाते हैं और इस प्रकार सत्ता साझा करते हैं। लोकतंत्र में, हमें व्यापारियों, व्यवसायियों, उद्योगपतियों, किसानों और औद्योगिक श्रमिकों जैसे हित समूह मिलते हैं। सरकारी समितियों में भागीदारी या निर्णय लेने की प्रक्रिया पर प्रभाव डालने के माध्यम से, सरकारी सत्ता में भी उनकी हिस्सेदारी होगी। 1. 'सत्ता की साझेदारी लोकतंत्र का एक अनिवार्य घटक है।' कथन को सिद्ध करने के लिए एक उदाहरण दीजिए। 1 2. गठबंधन निर्माण किस प्रकार सत्ता साझेदारी का एक उदाहरण है? 1 3. राजनीतिक दल, दबाव समूह और आंदोलन सत्ता में बैठे लोगों को नियंत्रित करने या प्रभावित करने में कैसे मदद करते हैं? 2	
36	Read the source given below and answer the questions that follow by choosing the most appropriate option: 'Krishnaji Trimbuck Ranade inhabitant of Poona intends to publish a newspaper in the Marathi language with a view of affording useful information on every topic	4

of local interest. It will be open for free discussion on subjects of general utility, scientific investigation and the speculations connected with the antiquities, statistics, curiosities, history and geography of the country and of the Deccan especially… the patronage and support of all interested in the diffusion of knowledge and welfare of the people is earnestly solicited.'

Bombay Telegraph and Courier, 6 January, 1849

'The task of the native newspapers and political associations is identical to the role of the Opposition in the House of Commons in Parliament in England. That is of critically examining government policy to suggest improvements, by removing those parts that will not be to the benefit of the people, and also by ensuring speedy implementation. These associations ought to carefully study the particular issues, gather diverse relevant information on the nation as well as on what are the possible and desirable improvements, and this will surely earn it considerable influence.'

1. Explain the main reason of publishing newspaper by Krishnaji? 1
2. How was the task of native newspaper and political association seen identical to the role of opposition? 1
3. Analyse the reasons of popularity of newspapers during 19th century. 2

नीचे दिए गए स्रोत को पढ़ें और सबसे उपयुक्त विकल्प चुनकर आने वाले प्रश्नों के उत्तर दें:

'पूना के निवासी कृष्णाजी त्रिंबक रानाडे स्थानीय हित के हर विषय पर उपयोगी जानकारी प्रदान करने के उद्देश्य से मराठी भाषा में एक समाचार पत्र प्रकाशित करने का इरादा रखते हैं। यह सामान्य उपयोगिता, वैज्ञानिक जांच और देश और विशेष रूप से दक्कन के पुरावशेषों, आंकड़ों, जिज्ञासाओं, इतिहास और भूगोल से जुड़ी अटकलों के विषयों पर मुफ्त चर्चा के लिए खुला रहेगा... प्रसार में रुचि रखने वाले सभी लोगों का संरक्षण और समर्थन लोगों के ज्ञान और कल्याण की गंभीरतापूर्वक अपेक्षा की जाती है।'

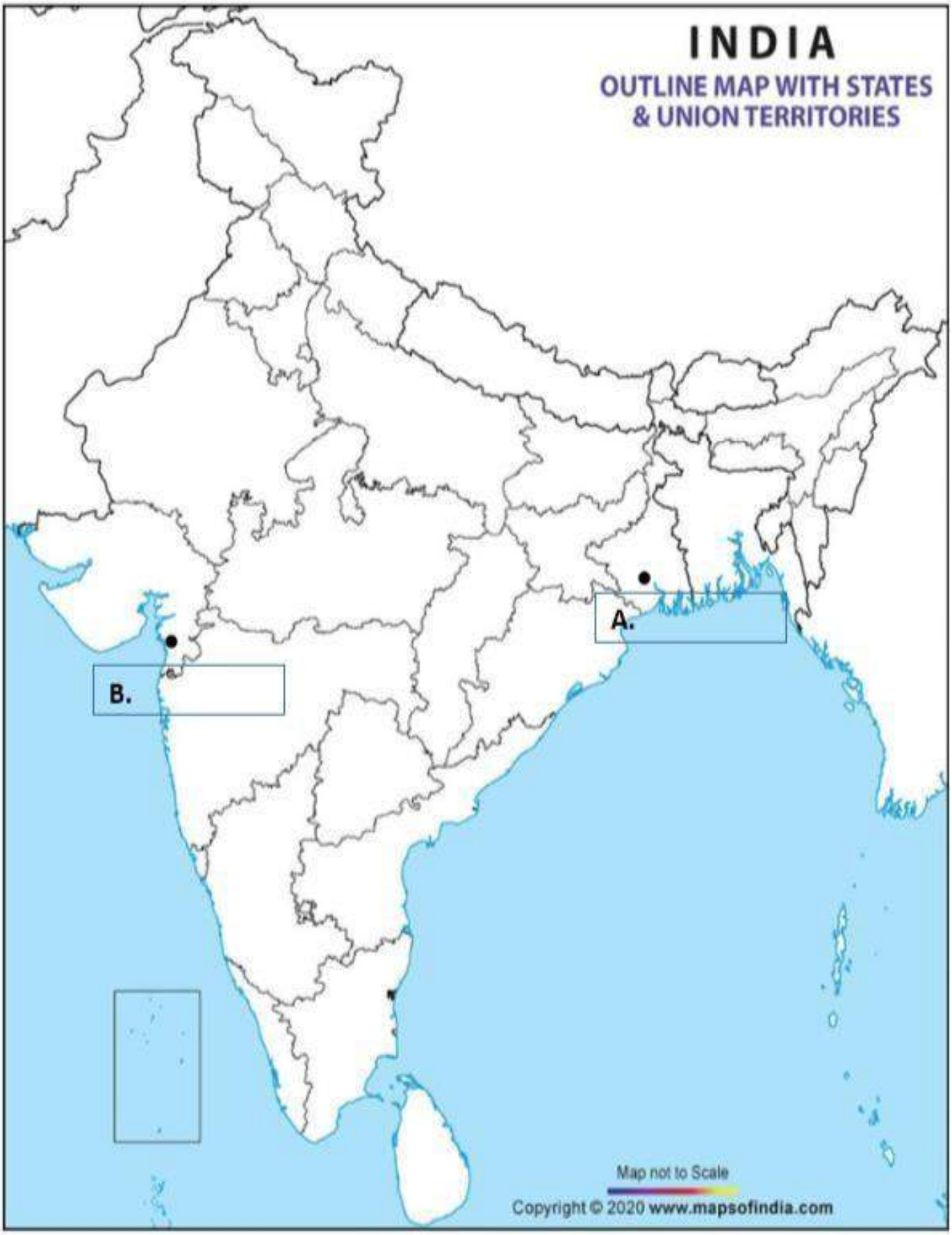
बॉम्बे टेलीग्राफ एंड कूरियर, 6 जनवरी, 1849

'देशी समाचार पत्रों और राजनीतिक संघों का कार्य इंग्लैंड में संसद के हाउस ऑफ कॉमन्स में विपक्ष की भूमिका के समान है। इसका अर्थ है सरकारी नीति की आलोचनात्मक जांच करना, सुधार का सुझाव देना, उन हिस्सों को हटाना जो लोगों के लाभ के लिए नहीं होंगे, और साथ ही त्वरित कार्यान्वयन सुनिश्चित करना है। इन संघों को विशेष मुद्दों का सावधानीपूर्वक अध्ययन करना चाहिए, राष्ट्र के साथ-साथ संभावित और वांछनीय सुधारों पर विविध प्रासंगिक जानकारी एकत्र करनी चाहिए, और यह निश्चित रूप से इसे काफी प्रभाव अर्जित करेगा।'

1. कृष्णाजी द्वारा समाचार पत्र प्रकाशित करने का मुख्य कारण बताएं? 1
2. देशी समाचार पत्र और राजनीतिक संघ का कार्य विपक्ष की भूमिका के समान कैसे देखा गया? 1

	3. 19वीं शताब्दी के दौरान समाचार पत्रों की लोकप्रियता के कारणों का विश्लेषण करें। 2	
37	a) Two places A and B have been marked on the given outline map of India. Identify them with the help of given information and write their correct names on the lines drawn near them. i. Indian National congress session at this place in 1920. ii. The place where Mahatma Gandhi broke the salt law. a) भारत के दिए गए रूपरेखा मानचित्र पर दो स्थानों A और B को चिह्नित किया गया है। दी गई जानकारी की सहायता से उन्हें पहचानिए और उनके पास खींची गई रेखाओं पर उनके सही नाम लिखिए। i. 1920 में इस स्थान पर भारतीय राष्ट्रीय कांग्रेस का अधिवेशन ii. वह स्थान जहां महात्मा गांधी ने नमक कानून तोड़ा था	2
	b) On the same outline map of India locate and label any 3 of the following with suitable symbols. i. Hirakund Dam ii. Tarapur Atomic Power Station iii. Paradip Sea port iv. Noida software technology park b) भारत के उसी रूपरेखा मानचित्र पर उपयुक्त प्रतीकों के साथ निम्नलिखित में से किसी 3 का पता लगाएं और लेबल करें। i. हीराकुंड बांध ii. तारापुर परमाणु संयंत्र iii. पाराद्वीप समुद्री तट iv. नोएडा सॉफ्टवेयर टेक्नॉलॉजी पार्क	3
	Note: The following question is for Visually Impaired Candidates only in lieu of Q. No. 37 a & b. **Attmpt any five question only** 37. i. Name the place where the Indian National Congress session was held in September 1920. ii. Name the place where Mahatma Gandhi Broke the salt law. iii. Name the state where Hirkud dam is located. iv. Name the state where Tarapur Atomic Power Station is located. v. Name the state where Paradip Sea port is located. vi. Name the State Where Noida Software Technology Park Is Located. नोट: निम्नलिखित प्रश्न केवल दृष्टिबाधित उम्मीदवारों के लिए प्रश्न संख्या 37a और 37b के स्थान पर हैं।	

	37. i. उस स्थान का नाम बताइए जहां सितंबर 1920 में भारतीय राष्ट्रीय कांग्रेस का सत्र आयोजित किया गया था। ii. उस स्थान का नाम बताइए जहां महात्मा गांधी ने नमक कानून तोड़ा था। निम्नलिखित में से किन्हीं 3 का उत्तर दीजिए: iii. उस राज्य का नाम बताएं जहां हीराकुड बांध स्थित है। iv. उस राज्य का नाम बताएं जहां तारापुर परमाणु ऊर्जा स्टेशन स्थित है। v. उस राज्य का नाम बताएं जहां पारादीप समुद्री बंदरगाह स्थित है। vi. उस राज्य का नाम बताइए जहां नोएडा सॉफ्टवेयर टेक्नोलॉजी पार्क स्थित है।	


INDIA
OUTLINE MAP WITH STATES
& UNION TERRITORIES
A.
B.
Map not to Scale
Copyright © 2020 www.mapsofindia.com

KENDRIYA VIDYALAYA SANGATHAN

केन्द्रीय विद्यालय संगठन

UNSOLVED SAMPLE PAPER 2

CLASS-X /कक्षा 10

SUBJECT- SOCIAL SCIENCE (087) / विषय- सामाजिक विज्ञान (087)

TIME ALLOWED: 3 HOURS **MAXIMUM MARKS: 80**

समय की अनुमति: 3 घंटे **अधिकतम अंक: 80**

General Instructions:

i. Question paper comprises Six Sections – A, B, C, D, E and F. There are 37 questions in the question paper. All questions are compulsory.

ii. Section A – From question 1 to 20 are MCQs of 1 mark.

iii. Section B – Question no. 21 to 24 are Very Short Answer Type Questions, carrying 2 marks each. Answer to each question should not exceed 40 words.

iv. Section C contains Q.25to Q.29 are Short Answer Type Questions, carrying 3 marks each. Answer to each question should not exceed 60 words

v. Section D – Question no. 30 to 33 are long answer type questions, carrying 5 marks each. Answer to each question should not exceed 120 words.

vi. Section-E - Questions no from 34 to 36 are case based questions with three sub questions and are of 4 marks each

vii. Section F – Question no. 37 is map based, carrying 5 marks with two parts, 37a from History (2 marks) and 37b from Geography (3 marks).

viii. 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.

ix. In addition to this, separate instructions are given with each section and question, wherever necessary.

सामान्य निर्देश:

i. प्रश्न पत्र में छह खंड शामिल हैं - ए, बी, सी, डी, ई और एफ। प्रश्न पत्र में 37 प्रश्न हैं। सभी प्रश्न अनिवार्य हैं।

ii. खंड ए – प्रश्न 1 से 20 तक प्रत्येक 1 अंक के बहुवैकल्पिक प्रश्न हैं।

iii. खंड बी – प्रश्न संख्या। 21 से 24 अति लघु उत्तरीय प्रश्न हैं, प्रत्येक के 2 अंक हैं। प्रत्येक प्रश्न का उत्तर 40 शब्दों से अधिक नहीं होना चाहिए।

iv. खंड सी में प्रश्न 25 से प्रश्न 29 तक लघु उत्तरीय प्रश्न हैं, जिनमें से प्रत्येक में 3 अंक हैं।
प्रत्येक प्रश्न का उत्तर 60 शब्दों से अधिक नहीं होना चाहिए

v. खंड डी - प्रश्न संख्या। 30 से 33 दीर्घ उत्तरीय प्रश्न हैं, जिनमें से प्रत्येक के लिए 5 अंक हैं।

प्रत्येक प्रश्न का उत्तर 120 शब्दों से अधिक नहीं होना चाहिए।

vi. खंड-ई - प्रश्न संख्या 34 से 36 तक तीन उप प्रश्नों के साथ केस आधारित प्रश्न हैं और प्रत्येक के 4 अंक हैं

vii. खंड एफ - प्रश्न संख्या। 37 नक्शा आधारित है, जिसमें दो भागों के साथ 5 अंक हैं, इतिहास से 37 ए (2 अंक) और भूगोल से 37 बी (3 अंक) ।

viii. प्रश्न पत्र में कोई समग्र विकल्प नहीं है।आंतरिक विकल्प प्रदान किया गया है कुछ प्रश्नों मेंऐसे प्रश्नों में से केवल एक विकल्प का प्रयास करना है।

ix. इसके अलावा, जहां आवश्यक हो, प्रत्येक अनुभाग और प्रश्न के साथ अलग-अलग निर्देश दिए गए हैं।

SECTION - A /खंड- ए

MCQs (1X20=20) /एमसीक्यू (1X20=20)

Q. NO.	QUESTION	MARKS
1	---------- Of 1832 recognised Greece as the independent nation. (a) The Treaty of Versailles (b) The Congress of Vienna (c) The Treaty of Constantinople (d) The Treaty of Geneva ---------- 1832 में ग्रीस को स्वतंत्र राष्ट्र के रूप में मान्यता दी। (a) वर्साय की संधि (b) वियना की कांग्रेस (c) कांस्टेंटिनोपल की संधि (d) जिनेवा की संधि	1
2	What was the aim of Chipko movement? (a) Human rights (b) Political rights (c) Agriculture expansion (d) Forest conservation चिपको आंदोलन का उद्देश्य क्या था? (ए) मानवाधिकार (बी) राजनीतिक अधिकार (सी) कृषि विस्तार (डी) वन संरक्षण	1
3	The Book Gulamgiri deal with— (a) Restriction on vernacular press (b) Treatment of widows (c) Injustices of caste system (d) None of these	1

	गुलामगिरी पुस्तक संबंधित है- (ए) वर्नाक्यूलर प्रेस पर प्रतिबंध (बी) विधवाओं का उपचार (सी) जाति व्यवस्था के अन्याय (डी) इनमें से कोई नहीं	
4	First country to undergo industrial revolution is (a) Japan (b) Britain (c) Germany (d) France औद्योगिक क्रांति से गुजरने वाला पहला देश है (ए) जापान (बी) ब्रिटेन (सी) जर्मनी (डी) फ्रांस	**1**
5	Which one of the following statements refers to the sustainable development? (a) Overall development of various resources (b) Development should take place without damaging the environment. (c) Economic development of people. (d) Development that meets the desires of the members of all communities. निम्नलिखित में से कौन सा कथन सतत विकास को संदर्भित करता है? (ए) विभिन्न संसाधनों का समग्र विकास (बी) वातावरण को नुकसान पहुंचाए बिना विकास होना चाहिए । (c) लोगों का आर्थिक विकास। (डी) विकास जो सभी समुदायों के सदस्यों की इच्छाओं को पूरा करता है।	**1**
6	Which one of the statements is incorrect as regards to commercial farming? (a) crops are grown for sale (b) Family involved in growing crops (c) Practiced in large land holdings (d) Use of higher doses of modern inputs वाणिज्यिक खेती के संबंध में कौन सा कथन गलत है? (क) फसलें बिक्री के लिए उगाई जाती हैं (बी) परिवार फसल उगाने में लगा है (सी) बड़ी जोतों में फसलें उगाई जाती हैं (डी) आधुनिक आदानों की उच्च खुराक का उपयोग	**1**
7	Who among the following proclaimed dams as 'the temple of modern India'? (a) Rajendra Prasad (b) Mahatma Gandhi (c) Sardar Patel (d) Jawaharlal Nehru	**1**

	निम्नलिखित में से किसने बांधों को आधुनिक भारत का मंदिर घोषित किया? (ए) राजेंद्र प्रसाद (बी) महात्मा गांधी (सी) सरदार पटेल (डी) जवाहरलाल नेहरू	
8	Which of the following was not a provision of the Act of 1956 passed in Sri Lanka? (a) Sinhala was recognised as the only official language (b) Buddhism was to be protected by the state (c) Provinces autonomy was given to Tamils (d) Sinhala's were favoured in government jobs निम्नलिखित में से कौन सा श्रीलंका में पारित 1956 के अधिनियम का प्रावधान नहीं था? (a) सिंहली को एकमात्र आधिकारिक भाषा के रूप में मान्यता दी गई थी (b) बौद्ध धर्म को राज्य द्वारा संरक्षित किया जाना था (c) तमिलों को प्रांतों की स्वायत्तता दी गई थी (d) सिंहल को सरकारी नौकरी में वरीयता दी जाती थी	**1**
9	Who can make laws relating to the subjects given in the Concurrent list (a) State Government (b) Union Government (c) Both (d) None of the above समवर्ती सूची में दिए गए विषयों पर कानून कौन बना सकता है (ए) राज्य सरकार (बी) केंद्र सरकार (सी) दोनों (डी) उपरोक्त में से कोई नहीं	**1**
10	**Assertion (A):** When power is taken away from central and state governments and given to local governments it is called decentralisation. **Reason (R):** At least one third of all positions are reserved for women in local government bodies. (a) Both assertion (A) and reason (R) are true and reason (R) is the correct explanation of assertion (A). (b) Both assertion (A) and reason (R) are true but reason (R) is not the correct explanation of assertion (A). (c) Assertion (A) is true but reason (R) is false. (d) Both assertion (A) and reason (R) are false. अभिकथन (A) : जब सत्ता केंद्र और राज्य सरकारों से लेकर स्थानीय सरकारों को दे दी जाती है तो इसे विकेन्द्रीकरण कहते हैं। कारण (R) : स्थानीय सरकारी निकायों में कम से कम एक तिहाई पद महिलाओं के लिए	**1**

	आरक्षित हैं। (ए) कथन (ए) और कारण (आर) दोनों सत्य हैं और कारण (आर) कथन (ए) का सही स्पष्टीकरण है। (बी) दोनों कथन (ए) और कारण (आर) सत्य हैं लेकिन कारण (आर) कथन (ए) का सही स्पष्टीकरण नहीं है। (सी) कथन (ए) सच है लेकिन कारण (आर) गलत है। (डी) दोनों कथन (ए) और कारण (आर) गलत हैं।	
11	What step taken to provide representation to women in Panchayats and Municipalities? (a) Reservation for election to half of the seats for women (b) Appointment of 1/3 women members (c) Reservation for election to 1/3 of the seats for women (d) None of the above पंचायतों और नगर पालिकाओं में महिलाओं को प्रतिनिधित्व प्रदान करने के लिए क्या कदम उठाए गए हैं? (ए) महिलाओं के लिए आधी सीटों पर चुनाव के लिए आरक्षण (बी) 1/3 महिला सदस्यों की नियुक्ति (सी) महिलाओं के लिए 1/3 सीटों पर चुनाव के लिए आरक्षण (डी) इनमे से कोई भी नहीं	1
12	What is an 'alliance'? (a) Two parties contest elections (b) Several parties join hands for contesting elections (c) One party contests elections (d) None of these एक 'गठबंधन' क्या है? (ए) दो दल चुनाव लड़ते हैं (बी) कई पार्टियां चुनाव लड़ने के लिए हाथ मिलाती हैं (सी) एक दल चुनाव लड़ता है (डी) इनमें से कोई नहीं	1
13	Match list I with list II and select the correct answer using the codes below in the lists: सूची I को सूची II से सुमेलित कीजिए और सूचियों में नीचे दिए गए कूट का प्रयोग कर सही उत्तर चुनिए:	1

	List I	List II
1	Power sharing सत्ता का बंटवारा	a) Power shared among different levels of the government

		a) सरकार के विभिन्न स्तरों के बीच सत्ता का बंटवारा
2	Check and balances जाँच और संतुलन	b) Reduce the possibility of conflict between social groups बी) सामाजिक समूहों के बीच संघर्ष की संभावना को कम करें
3	Vertical divisions लंबवत विभाजन	c)Example of power sharing among different social groups ग) विभिन्न सामाजिक समूह द्वारा आपस में सत्ता की साझेदारी का उदाहरण
4	Reserved constituencies आरक्षित निर्वाचन क्षेत्र	d)Power sharing among different organs of the government घ) सरकार के विभिन्न अंग के बीच सत्ता का बँटवारा

(A) 1.c), 2.d), 3. a), 4. b)
(B) 1.b), 2.d), 3. c), 4. a)
(C) 1.b), 2.d), 3. a), 4. c)
(D) 1.a), 2.c), 3. d), 4. b)

(ए) 1. सी), 2.डी), 3. ए) 4. बी)
(बी) 1. बी), 2.डी), 3. सी), 4। एक)
(सी) 1. बी), 2.डी), 3. ए) 4. सी)
(डी) 1.ए), 2. सी), 3. डी), 4। बी)

14 Based on the conflicting developmental goals, which of the following pairs are not correctly matched? **1**

(A) More wages to workers - against the interests of the entrepreneur.
(B) Rich farmers want to sell food grains at high prices - poor workers want to purchase it at low prices.
(C) Construction of a dam means more and cheaper power for people - The tribal do not want to leave the place.
(D) Expansion of roads in the city - good for reducing traffic congestion.

	परस्पर विरोधी विकासात्मक लक्ष्यों के आधार पर, निम्नलिखित में से कौन से जोड़े सही सुमेलित नहीं हैं? (A) श्रमिकों को अधिक वेतन - उद्यमी के हितों के विरुद्ध। (B) अमीर किसान खाद्यान्न को ऊंचे दामों पर बेचना चाहते हैं - गरीब मजदूर इसे कम कीमतों पर खरीदना चाहते हैं। (C) बांध के निर्माण का अर्थ है लोगों के लिए अधिक और सस्ती बिजली - आदिवासी जगह छोड़ना नहीं चाहते हैं। (D) शहर में सड़कों का विस्तार - यातायात की भीड़ को कम करने के लिए अच्छा है।	
15	Per capita income is: (a) Income per family (b) Income per person (c) Income per earning member (d) Income per month प्रति व्यक्ति आय है: (ए) प्रति परिवार आय (बी) प्रति व्यक्ति आय (सी) प्रति कमाने वाले सदस्य की आय (डी) प्रति माह आय	1
16	Choose the incorrect option from the following (a) Courier – Tertiary sector (b) Fisherman – Primary sector (c) Carpenter – Primary sector (d) Banker – Tertiary sector निम्नलिखित में से गलत विकल्प का चयन कीजिए (ए) कूरियर - तृतीयक क्षेत्र (बी) मछुआरा - प्राथमिक क्षेत्र (सी) बढ़ई - प्राथमिक क्षेत्र (डी) बैंकर - तृतीयक क्षेत्र	1
17	A 'debt trap' means: (a) inability to repay credit amount (b) ability to pay credit amount (c) overspending till no money is left (d) none of these एक 'ऋण जाल' का अर्थ है: (ए) क्रेडिट राशि चुकाने में असमर्थता (बी) क्रेडिट राशि का भुगतान करने की क्षमता (सी) जब तक कोई पैसा नहीं बचा है तब तक खर्च करना (डी) इनमें से कोई नहीं	1
18	Which of the following statements is true in respect of Public Sector? (a) Big companies own most of the assets (b) Government owns the assets	1

	(c) A group of people owns most of the assets (d) An individual owns most of the assets सार्वजनिक क्षेत्र के संबंध में निम्नलिखित में से कौन सा कथन सत्य है? (ए) बड़ी कंपनियां अधिकांश संपत्ति का मालिक हैं (बी) सरकार संपत्ति का मालिक है (सी) लोगों का एक समूह अधिकांश संपत्तियों का मालिक है (डी) एक व्यक्ति अधिकांश संपत्तियों का मालिक है	
19	Which of the following is a 'barrier' on foreign trade? (a) Sales tax (b) Quality control (c) Tax on import (d)Tax on local trade निम्नलिखित में से कौन सा विदेशी व्यापार पर 'बाधा' है? (ए) बिक्री कर (बी) गुणवत्ता नियंत्रण (सी) आयात पर कर (डी) स्थानीय व्यापार पर कर	1
20	Process of the integration of economies of different countries is called (a) Liberalization (b) Privatization (c) Globalization (d) none of the above विभिन्न देशों की अर्थव्यवस्थाओं के एकीकरण की प्रक्रिया कहलाती है (ए) उदारीकरण (बी) निजीकरण (सी) वैश्वीकरण (डी) इनमें से कोई नहीं	1

SECTION- B/ खंड- बी

VERY SHORT ANSWER QUESTIONS (2X4=8) /अति लघु उत्तरीय प्रश्न (2X4=8)

21	Explain any two changes brought about in Europe by the Treaty of Vienna (1815). वियना की संधि (1815) द्वारा यूरोप में लाए गए किन्हीं दो परिवर्तनों की व्याख्या कीजिए	**2**
22	Why are caste barriers breaking down in India? Explain any 2 reasons. भारत में जातिगत बंधन क्यों टूट रहे हैं? कोई 2 कारण स्पष्ट कीजिए।	**2**
23	Highlight any two measures to conserve minerals. खनिजों के संरक्षण के किन्हीं दो उपायों पर प्रकाश डालिए। **OR** Highlight the importance of petroleum. पेट्रोलियम के महत्व पर प्रकाश डालिए	**2**
24	What are the modern forms of money? पैसे के आधुनिक रूप क्या हैं?	**2**

SECTION-C /खंड-सी

SHORT ANSWER BASED QUESTIONS (3X5=15)/ लघु उत्तर आधारित प्रश्न (3X5=15)

25	How had Non-Cooperation Movement spread to the countryside? Explain. **OR** Why did the Non-Cooperation Movement gradually slowdown in the cities? Explain. असहयोग आंदोलन ग्रामीण इलाकों में कैसे फैला था? व्याख्या कीजिए । अथवा असहयोग आंदोलन शहरों में धीरे-धीरे धीमा क्यों हो गया? व्याख्या कीजिए ।	**3**
26	'Advancement of international trade of a country is an index to its prosperity.' Support the statement with suitable examples. किसी देश के अंतर्राष्ट्रीय व्यापार में उन्नति उसकी समृद्धि का सूचक है।' उपयुक्त उदाहरणों के साथ कथन का समर्थन करें।	**3**
27	"Globalisation has been advantageous to both consumers as well as producers." Support the statement with suitable examples. "वैश्वीकरण उपभोक्ताओं और उत्पादकों दोनों के लिए फायदेमंद रहा है।" उपयुक्त उदाहरणों के साथ कथन का समर्थन करें।	**3**
28	Why democracy is considered a better form of government? Support your answer with arguments. लोकतंत्र को सरकार का बेहतर रूप क्यों माना जाता है? तर्कों के साथ अपने उत्तर का समर्थन कीजिए।	**3**
29	Explain the working condition of workers in unorganized sector. असंगठित क्षेत्र के श्रमिकों की कार्य दशाओं की व्याख्या कीजिए।	**3**

SECTION D /खंड डी

LONG ANSWER BASED QUESTIONS (5X4=20)/ दीर्घ उत्तरीय प्रश्न (5X4=20)

30	Analyse the measures and practices introduced by the French revolutionaries to create a sense of collective identity amongst the French people. **OR** Describe the circumstances responsible for the formation of G-77. फ्रांसीसी लोगों के बीच सामूहिक पहचान की भावना पैदा करने के लिए फ्रांसीसी क्रांतिकारियों द्वारा शुरू किए गए उपायों और प्रथाओं का विश्लेषण करें। अथवा G-77 के गठन के लिए उत्तरदायी परिस्थितियों का वर्णन कीजिए।	**5**
31	How do industries pollute environment? Explain with five examples. **OR** What is the manufacturing sector? Why is it considered the backbone of development? Interpret the reason.	**5**

	उद्योग पर्यावरण को कैसे प्रदूषित करते हैं? पाँच उदाहरणों के साथ स्पष्ट कीजिए। अथवा विनिर्माण क्षेत्र क्या है? इसे विकास की रीढ़ क्यों माना जाता है? कारण की व्याख्या करें।	
32	Describe any five major functions of political parties. **OR** Suggest and explain any five measures to reform political parties. राजनीतिक दलों के किन्हीं पाँच प्रमुख कार्यों का वर्णन कीजिए। अथवा राजनीतिक दलों में सुधार के कोई पाँच उपाय सुझाइए और समझाइए।	**5**
33	"Cheap and affordable credit is crucial for the country's development." Assess the statement. **OR** Why is it necessary for the banks and cooperative societies to increase their lending facilities in rural areas? Explain. "देश के विकास के लिए सस्ता और वहनीय ऋण महत्वपूर्ण है।" कथन का आकलन करें। अथवा बैंकों और सहकारी समितियों के लिए ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में अपनी उधार सुविधाओं को बढ़ाना क्यों आवश्यक है? समझाना।	**5**

SECTION-E /खंड-ई

CASE BASED QUESTIONS (4x3=12)/ केस आधारित प्रश्न (4x3=12)

34	**Read the given extract and answer following questions:** The 1830s were years of great economic hardship in Europe. The first half of the nineteenth century saw an enormous increase in population all over Europe. In most countries there were more seekers of jobs than employment. Population from rural areas migrated to the cities to live in overcrowded slums. Small producers in towns were often faced with stiff competition from imports of cheap machine made goods from England, where industrialization was more advanced than on the continent. This was especially so in textile production, which was carried out mainly in homes or small workshops and was only partly mechanized. In those regions of Europe where the aristocracy still enjoyed power, peasants struggled under the burden of feudal dues and obligations. The rise of food prices or a year of bad harvest led to widespread pauperism in town and country. i)What kind of economic hardship did Europe face during the first half of the nineteenth century (2)	**4**

	ii) Which country was producing cheap machine made goods? (1) iii) How were peasants struggled in the region? (1) दिए गए उद्धरण को पढ़ें और निम्नलिखित प्रश्नों के उत्तर दें: 1830 के दशक यूरोप में बड़ी आर्थिक कठिनाई के वर्ष थे। उन्नीसवीं शताब्दी के पूर्वार्द्ध में पूरे यूरोप में जनसंख्या में भारी वृद्धि देखी गई। ज्यादातर देशों में रोजगार से ज्यादा नौकरी चाहने वाले थे। भीड़भाड़ वाली झुग्गियों में रहने के लिए ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों से आबादी शहरों की ओर पलायन कर गई। कस्बों में छोटे उत्पादकों को अक्सर इंग्लैंड से मशीन से बने सस्ते माल के आयात से कड़ी प्रतिस्पर्धा का सामना करना पड़ता था, जहां औद्योगीकरण महाद्वीप की तुलना में अधिक उन्नत था। यह विशेष रूप से कपड़ा उत्पादन में ऐसा था, जो मुख्य रूप से घरों या छोटी कार्यशालाओं में किया जाता था और केवल आंशिक रूप से मशीनीकृत होता था। यूरोप के उन क्षेत्रों में जहां अभिजात वर्ग अभी भी सत्ता का आनंद ले रहा था, किसान सामंती देनदारियों और दायित्वों के बोझ तले संघर्ष कर रहे थे। खाद्य कीमतों में वृद्धि या खराब फसल के एक वर्ष ने शहर और देश में व्यापक दरिद्रता को जन्म दिया। i) उन्नीसवीं शताब्दी के पूर्वार्द्ध में यूरोप को किस प्रकार की आर्थिक कठिनाई का सामना करना पड़ा (2) ii) कौन सा देश सस्ते मशीन निर्मित सामान का उत्पादन कर रहा था? (1) iii) इस क्षेत्र में किसान किस प्रकार संघर्ष कर रहे थे? (1)	
35	**Read the given extract and answer following questions:** In Rio de Janeiro Earth Summit, In June 1992, more than 100 heads of states met in Rio de Janeiro in Brazil, for the first International Earth Summit. The Summit was convened for addressing urgent problems of environmental protection and socio economic development at the global level. The assembled leaders signed the Declaration on Global Climatic Change and Biological Diversity. The Rio Convention endorsed the global Forest Principles and adopted Agenda 21 for achieving Sustainable Development in the 21st century. Agenda 21- It 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. It aims at achieving global sustainable development. It is an agenda to combat environmental damage, poverty, disease through global co-operation on common interests, mutual needs and shared responsibilities. One major objective of the Agenda 21 is that every local government should draw its own local Agenda 21. i) When and where was the first International Earth Summit held? (1) ii) What did the Rio Convention endorse? (1)	**4**

	iii) What are the main features of Agenda-21? (2) दिए गए उद्धरण को पढ़ें और निम्नलिखित प्रश्नों के उत्तर दें: रियो डी जनेरियो पृथ्वी शिखर सम्मेलन में, जून 1992 में, ब्राजील के रियो डी जनेरियो में, पहले अंतर्राष्ट्रीय पृथ्वी शिखर सम्मेलन के लिए 100 से अधिक राष्ट्राध्यक्ष मिले। वैश्विक स्तर पर पर्यावरण संरक्षण और सामाजिक आर्थिक विकास की तत्काल समस्याओं के समाधान के लिए शिखर सम्मेलन आयोजित किया गया था। इकट्ठे नेताओं ने वैश्विक जलवायु परिवर्तन और जैविक विविधता पर घोषणा पर हस्ताक्षर किए। रियो कन्वेंशन ने वैश्विक वन सिद्धांतों का समर्थन किया और 21वीं सदी में सतत विकास प्राप्त करने के लिए एजेंडा 21 को अपनाया। एजेंडा 21- यह 1992 में पर्यावरण और विकास पर संयुक्त राष्ट्र सम्मेलन (UNCED) में विश्व नेताओं द्वारा हस्ताक्षरित घोषणा है, जो रियो डी जनेरियो, ब्राजील में हुई थी। इसका उद्देश्य वैश्विक सतत विकास को प्राप्त करना है। यह आम हितों, आपसी जरूरतों और साझा जिम्मेदारियों पर वैश्विक सहयोग के माध्यम से पर्यावरणीय क्षति, गरीबी, बीमारी से निपटने का एक एजेंडा है। एजेंडा 21 का एक प्रमुख उद्देश्य है यह है कि प्रत्येक स्थानीय सरकार को अपना स्थानीय एजेंडा 21 बनाना चाहिए। i) पहला अंतर्राष्ट्रीय पृथ्वी शिखर सम्मेलन कब और कहाँ आयोजित किया गया था? (1) ii) रियो सम्मेलन ने किसका समर्थन किया? (1) iii) एजेंडा-21 की मुख्य विशेषताएं क्या हैं? (2)	
36	**Read the given extract and answer following questions:** Do you know that in India about 60 percent of the population belongs to the age group 5-29 years? Out of this, only about 51 per cent are attending educational institutions. The rest and particularly those aged less than 18 years 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 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 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	**4**

	i) How many jobs can be created in the education sector alone? (1) ii) What are the different areas where people can be employed? (1) iii) What is the study of Planning commission about tourism sector? (2) दिए गए उद्धरण को पढ़ें और निम्नलिखित प्रश्नों के उत्तर दें: क्या आप जानते हैं कि भारत में लगभग 60 प्रतिशत जनसंख्या 5-29 वर्ष आयु वर्ग की है? इसमें से करीब 51 फीसदी ही शिक्षण संस्थानों में जा रहे हैं। शेष लोग और विशेष रूप से 18 वर्ष से कम आयु के लोग घर पर हो सकते हैं या उनमें से कई बाल श्रमिकों के रूप में काम कर रहे होंगे। यदि इन बच्चों को स्कूल जाना है तो हमें अधिक भवनों, अधिक शिक्षकों और अन्य कर्मचारियों की आवश्यकता होगी। तत्कालीन योजना आयोग द्वारा किए गए एक अध्ययन का अनुमान है कि अकेले शिक्षा क्षेत्र में लगभग 20 लाख नौकरियां सृजित की जा सकती हैं। इसी तरह, अगर हमें स्वास्थ्य की स्थिति में सुधार करना है, तो हमें ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में काम करने के लिए और अधिक डॉक्टरों, नर्सों, स्वास्थ्य कर्मचारियों आदि की आवश्यकता है। ये कुछ तरीके हैं जिनसे रोजगार सृजित होंगे और हम विकास के महत्वपूर्ण पहलुओं को भी संबोधित करने में सक्षम होंगे। हर राज्य या क्षेत्र में उस क्षेत्र के लोगों के लिए आय और रोजगार बढ़ाने की क्षमता है। यह पर्यटन, या क्षेत्रीय शिल्प उद्योग, या आईटी जैसी नई सेवाएं हो सकती हैं। इनमें से कुछ को सरकार से उचित योजना और समर्थन की आवश्यकता होगी। उदाहरण के लिए, योजना आयोग का वही अध्ययन कहता है कि यदि एक क्षेत्र के रूप में पर्यटन में सुधार किया जाए तो हम हर साल 35 लाख से अधिक लोगों को अतिरिक्त रोजगार दे सकते हैं। i) अकेले शिक्षा क्षेत्र में कितनी नौकरियां सृजित की जा सकती हैं? (1) ii) वे कौन-से विभिन्न क्षेत्र हैं जहाँ लोगों को नियोजित किया जा सकता है? (1) iii) पर्यटन क्षेत्र के बारे में योजना आयोग का अध्ययन क्या है? (2)	

SECTION-E/ खंड-ई

MAP SKILL BASED QUESTION (2+3=5)/ मानचित्र कौशल आधारित प्रश्न (2+3=5)

37	**37a.** Two places A and B have been marked on the given outline map of India. (2) Identify them and write their correct names on the lines drawn near them A. Place where congress session held in December 1920. B. Place associated with the cotton mill workers movement **37b.** On the same outline map of India locate and label any THREE of the following with suitable Symbols. (3) a. Salal Dam	**5**

	b. Kalpakkam Atomic Power Station c. Bengaluru Software Technology Park d. Marmagao Port 37क. भारत के दिए गए रेखा मानचित्र पर दो स्थान A और B अंकित किए गए हैं। (2) उन्हें पहचानिए और उनके पास खींची गई रेखाओं पर उनके सही नाम लिखिए A. वह स्थान जहाँ दिसंबर 1920 में कांग्रेस का अधिवेशन हुआ था। B. सूती मिल मजदूरों के आंदोलन से जुड़ा स्थान 37बी। भारत के उसी रूपरेखा मानचित्र पर निम्नलिखित में से किन्हीं तीन को उपयुक्त चिह्नों से अंकित कीजिए और उन्हें नामांकित कीजिए। (3) ए। सलाल बांध बी। कलपक्कम परमाणु ऊर्जा स्टेशन सी। बेंगलुरु सॉफ्टवेयर टेक्नोलॉजी पार्क डी। मर्मगांव बंदरगाह	
	<u>Note: The following questions are for Visually Impaired Candidates only in lieu of Q. No.37. Attempt any FIVE questions.</u> नोट: निम्नलिखित प्रश्न केवल दृष्टिबाधित उम्मीदवारों के लिए प्रश्न संख्या 37 के स्थान पर हैं। किन्हीं पाँच प्रश्नों के उत्तर दीजिए। A. Answer the following question: i. Name the Place where congress session held in December 1920. ii. Name the Place associated with the cotton mill workers movement. B. Attempt any three questions: a. Name the state where Salal Dam located. b. Name the state where Kalpakkam Atomic Power Station located. c. Name the state where Bengaluru Software Technology Park located. d. Name the state where Marmagao Port located. e. Name the state where Digboi oilfield located. ए। निम्नलिखित प्रश्न का उत्तर दें: 1. उस स्थान का नाम लिखिए जहाँ दिसम्बर 1920 में कांग्रेस का अधिवेशन हुआ। 2. सूती मिल मजदूरों के आंदोलन से जुड़े स्थान का नाम लिखिए। ख. किन्हीं तीन प्रश्नों के उत्तर दीजिए:	

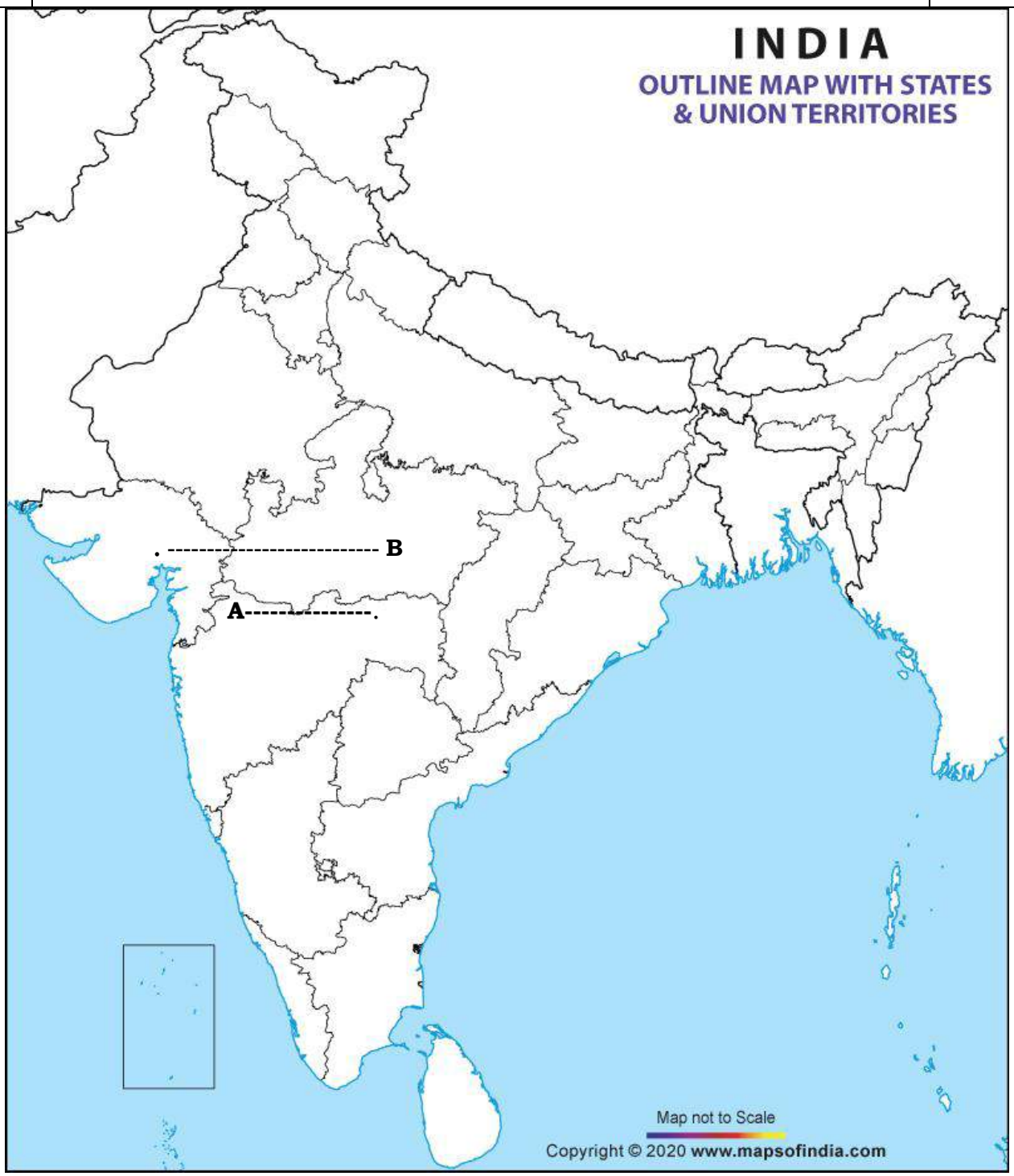
ए। उस राज्य का नाम बताइए जहाँ सलाल बाँध स्थित है।

बी। उस राज्य का नाम बताइए जहाँ कलपक्कम परमाणु ऊर्जा स्टेशन स्थित है।

सी। उस राज्य का नाम बताइए जहाँ बेंगलुरु सॉफ्टवेयर टेक्नोलॉजी पार्क स्थित है।

डी। उस राज्य का नाम लिखिए जहाँ मर्मागाँव बंदरगाह स्थित है।

इ। उस राज्य का नाम बताइए जहाँ डिगबोई तेल क्षेत्र स्थित है।



तत् त्वं पूषन् अपावृणु

केन्द्रीय विद्यालय संगठन

केन्द्रीय विद्यालय संगठन

Kendriya Vidyalaya Sangathan