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COMPETENCY BASED QUESTIONS

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INDEX

S N	NAME OF THE CHAPTER/TOPIC	PAGE NO
1	RISE OF NATIONALISM IN EUROPE	06
2	NATIONALISM IN INDIA	11
3	MAKING OF A GLOBAL WORLD	17
4	PRINT CULTURE AND MODERN WORLD	19
5	RESOURCE AND DEVELOPMENT	24
6	FOREST AND WILDLIFE RESOURCES	26
7	WATER RESOURCE	29
8	AGRICULTURE	32
9	MINERALS AND ENERGY RESOURCES	36
10	MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES	39
11	POWER SHARING	42
12	FEDERALISM	45
13	GENDER, RELIGION AND CASTE	49
14	POLITICAL PARTIES	51
15	OUTCOMES OF DEMOCRACY	54
16	DEVELOPMENT	58
17	SECTORS OF INDIAN ECONOMY	62
18	MONEY AND CREDIT	65
19	GLOBALISATION AND INDIAN ECONOMY	68
20	LAST YEAR'S QUESTION PAPER	70
21	TOPPER'S ANSWER SHEET	83

SECTION-A (HISTORY)

CHAPTER-1 THE RISE OF NATIONALISM IN EUROPE		
<u>Q.N.</u>	(SELECTED RESPONSE TASK)	Mark
1.	Some people in the early 19th century Europe begin to demand freedom of markets. Identify the ideology of these people. A Radicalism B Conservatism C Liberalism D Nationalism	01
2.	What was the impact of the storming of the fort of Bastille in Europe? A People in Europe were inspired to fight against the rule of monarch B People began to fear the revolutionaries in France C It inspired the rulers to colonise the areas of other countries D Encouraged the people to adopt radicalism	01
3.	Abhishek wants to learn about the Ottoman Empire. Which of the following countries should be visited by him? A Netherlands B Bulgaria C Germany D Belgium	01
4.	Rani visits a country where there is a majority of the people of certain religion has a majority. The government has proclaimed one religion as the official religion of the country. The rule in the country can be identified as A Democracy B Autocracy C Theocracy D Oligarchy	01
5.	In Scotland few years back, there was a voting held by the citizens where they voted on the issue of the continuation of Scotland as a part of the United Kingdom. Identify this practice. A Referendum B Recall C P.I.L D Plebiscite	01
6.	Jeremy was reading about the 19th century European society. He came across a person who supports the rule of the king and do not	01

	wish to give any power to the people. He does not tolerate any change in the society. To which group the person belongs. A Theocrats B Conservatives C Liberals D Socialists	
7.	In Saudi Arab, we found a political system where all decisions are taken by one person. He exercises supreme power without any restriction on his power. In the above context, Identify the nature of political system in Saudi Arab. A Democracy B Absolutism C Liberalism D Conservatism	01
8.	"When I learned about the Frankfurt Parliament of 1848, where women were allowed to stand in the balcony but were not granted any political rights, I felt that women should have all the rights available to men." Based on the above information about me, identify what kind of person I am." Options: A Feminist B Patriarchal C Matriarchal D Democrat	01

9. In the below given picture, what is being shown by the artist?

01



- A People are approaching toward the statue of liberty
- B People are shifting toward democracy
- C People are coming together to support monarchy
- D People are being blessed by gods

10. In Pakistan occupied Kashmir (PoK), some leaders are demanding that people should be asked whether they want to live with Pakistan or with India. What is the name of such process where people directly participate in decision making process?

01

- A Plebiscite
- B Censorship
- C Autocracy
- D Liberalism

11. In summer vacation, Bharat went to his village, in village he noticed that villagers do emphasis on traditions and customs and do not send their daughters to cities to pursue higher education. Because they think that after schooling, girls should do domestic work only.

01

In the above mention context, help the Bharat to identify the attitude of such villagers.

- A Democratic
- B Autocratic
- C Conservative
- D Liberal

	Answers. 1 (C) Liberalism 2 (A) People in Europe were inspired to fight against the rule of monarch 3 (C) Bulgaria 4 (C) theocracy 5 (D) Plebiscite 6 (B) Conservatives 7. (B) Absolutism 8. (A) Feminist 9. (B) People are shifting toward democracy 10. (A) Plebiscite 11. (C) conservative	
	CRT (CONSTRUCTED RESPONSE TASK)	
1	Ernst Renan in his speech at the University of Sorbonne in 1882 has mentioned the world UTOPIA. Mention any three features of a utopian society.	03
2	You have read about the ideas of the French revolution that led to the revolutions in Europe in 1830 and 1848 and the formation of the nation States. Elucidate in three points the importance of such ideas in modern day democracies.	
3	Both the unifications of Germany and Italy happened at the same time in the history. Analyse why did both the countries adopt different methods to gain independence.	03
4	Mukesh started a business in France during the time of Napoleon code in 1804. What were the three key changes experienced?	03
5	If you were sent to a Balkan country in the last quarter of the 19th century. What problems would you face in that country? Write any three such problems.	03
6	"India is a sovereign country with a defined territory. Would you consider it a nation-state? Justify your response."	03
7	"Suppose during the French Revolution, you were a member of the Jacobin Club. You joined the club with the expectation that the ideals of the French Revolution would be propagated by these clubs. Would your expectations have been met?"	03

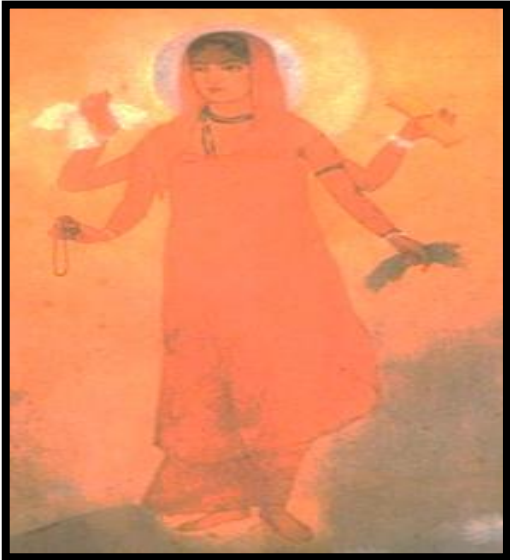
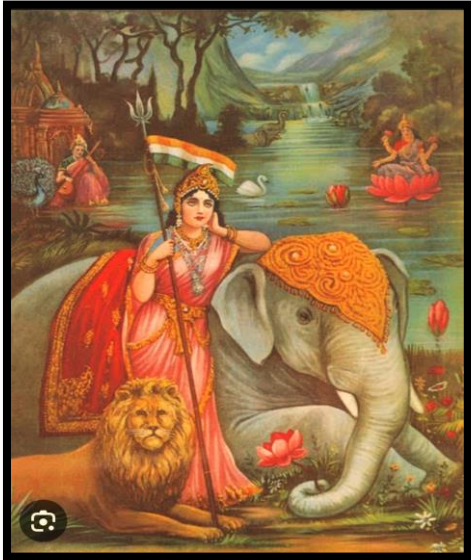
8	Middle class people played an important role in rise of nationalism in Europe. Why?	03
9	In 2016, Indian government abolished many taxes and introduced Goods and Service tax (GST). Do you think it will strengthen feelings of nationalism in the people of India?	03
10	Suppose you are a member of a secret society established to oppose the conservative regime of 1815. What steps would you take to resist this regime?	03

	CHAPTER-2 NATIONALISM IN INDIA SRT (SELECTED RESPONSE TASK)	
1	A Historic movement launched by Mahatma Gandhi. The movement was based on non-violent principles and aimed at breaking a specific law, in which he walked for 24 days to protest against British colonial rule. What was the significance of salt in Mahatma Gandhi's campaign? A It was a symbol of British oppression B It was a valuable commodity for trade C It represented the unity of the Indian Nation D It was used to fund the movement's activities	1
2	The Civil Disobedience Movement, led by Mahatma Gandhi, gained widespread support from various sections of Indian society. Which of the following strategies would most likely have contributed to this broad-based support? A Targeting only elite and educated sections of society for participation. B Emphasizing the inclusion of diverse groups, such as farmers, women, and industrial workers, and addressing their specific concerns. C Focusing only on urban centers for mobilization and avoiding rural areas. D Limiting the movement to a few symbolic acts of protest without involving mass participation.	1
3	The Civil Disobedience Movement (1930–1934) marked a significant shift in the Indian freedom struggle, particularly in terms of the methods of protest. Which of the following factors best explains why this movement was considered a shift towards more radical forms of protest? A The movement involved mass participation through the Salt March and non-payment of taxes, representing a direct challenge to British authority and colonial laws. B The movement focused primarily on the intellectual elite and was limited to a few selected leaders, who negotiated with the British for constitutional reforms. C The movement rejected all forms of nonviolent resistance and	1

	encouraged violent uprisings against the British colonial rule. D The movement was largely passive and emphasized symbolic gestures, such as signing petitions and writing letters to the British authorities.	
4	The Swadeshi Movement, which emerged as a response to the partition of Bengal in 1905, was characterized by the boycott of British goods. Which of the following actions were part of this Movement? A Encouraging the import of British goods to undermine British control B Promoting the use of indigenous products and handicrafts C Supporting the British colonial administration to maintain peace D Organizing protests against the British monarchy in London	1
5	The Non-Cooperation-Khilafat Movement, which began in January 1921, saw participation from various social groups, each with different aspirations. The Non-Cooperation Movement spread from cities to the countryside, where it gained support from peasants and tribals. What was the role of plantation workers in this Movement? A They played a minor role and were mostly passive observers B They actively participated by leaving their work in the tea gardens and joining the movement in their villages C They were mostly involved in violent protests against British authorities D They were neutral and did not get involved in the political struggles of the time	1
6	Gandhiji believed in the power of non-violence and mass mobilization to fight against colonial rule. The Salt March was one such movement that challenged British authority. Which of the following explains the significance of the Salt March? A It highlighted the economic policies of the British. B It was a symbolic attack on the salt tax imposed by the British. C It was confined to Gandhiji's followers in Gujarat.	1

	D It marked the end of British rule in India.	
7	The participation of women in the Civil Disobedience Movement did not bring about a change in the status of women. What could be the reason for this? A Women preferred household work over participation in the freedom movement. B Society was patriarchal. C Women were not interested in political activities. D Women's participation did not yield desired results.	1
8	If one was a member of the Hindustan Socialist Republican Army (HSRA), which of the following would they be engaged in? A Organising a protest against the Muslim league B Working with Dr. Ambedkar to mobilise the Dalits to stand in elections C Planning multiple violent attacks on British soldiers over a period of time D Participating in Satyagraha Movement against the British policies in India.	1
9	The most stirring of all was the demand to abolish the salt tax. Salt was something consumed by the rich and the poor alike, and it was one of the most essential items of food. The tax on salt and the government monopoly over its production, Mahatma Gandhi declared, revealed the most oppressive face of British rule. To protest against the salt tax, Gandhiji undertook: A Non-cooperation Movement B Civil disobedience C Dandi March D Protests against Simon Commission	1
10	The movement achieved its principal objective, which included forcing the colonial state to withdraw a policy aimed at raising the rate of land revenue paid by peasants which was a tax that was levied in the form of rent paid to the state. A Kheda Satyagraha B Bardoli Satyagraha	1

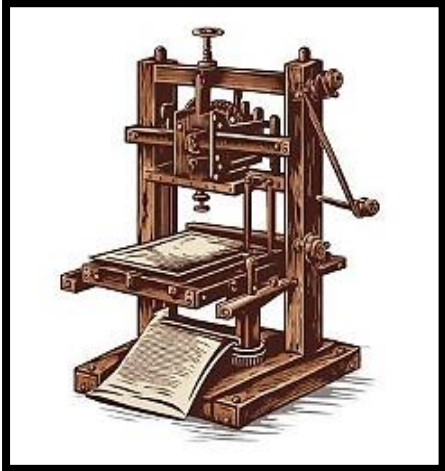
	C Rowlatt Satyagraha D Ahmedabad Satyagraha	
	ANSWERS	
	1. A) It was a symbol of British oppression 2. B) Emphasizing the inclusion of diverse groups, such as farmers, women, and industrial workers, and addressing their specific concerns. 3. A) The movement involved mass participation through the Salt March and non-payment of taxes, representing a direct challenge to British authority and colonial laws. 4. B) Promoting the use of indigenous products and handicrafts 5. B) They actively participated by leaving their work in the tea gardens and joining the movement in their villages 6. B. It was a symbolic attack on the salt tax imposed by the British. 7. B. Society was patriarchal. 8. C. Planning multiple violent attacks on British soldiers over a period of time 9. C. Dandi March 10. B. Bardoli Satyagraha	
	CRT (CONSTRUCTED RESPONSE TASK)	
1	Imagine you are a woman participating in the Civil Disobedience Movement. Explain what the experience meant to your life.	3
2	"The nationalist movement in the colonies is the beginning of a new era, marked by the awakening of people to assert their identity and resist colonial oppression." - Mahatma Gandhi What connection existed between anti-colonial movements and the rise of nationalism in the colonies?	3
3.	Describe the role of Mahatma Gandhi in the Khilafat Movement and interpret its significance in uniting Hindus and Muslims.	3

4.	Observe the two images given below and answer the question that follows.   i. Who is portrayed in the given pictures and why? ii. Highlight one similarity and one difference between these pictures.	2+ 2
5	How did the Swadeshi Movement promote local industries, and how can its principles be applied to boost India's economy today?	3
6.	The Non-Cooperation Movement encouraged the boycott of British goods and promoted the use of indigenous products. Evaluate how these actions affected different sectors of the Indian economy, particularly industry, trade, and agriculture.	3
7	In many societies, national symbols, such as flags, monuments, and anthems, represent the collective identity and shared values of a nation. Discuss the role of these symbols and representations in shaping nationalist sentiments during the Indian independence movement?	3
8	Imagine you are a historian tasked with analyzing the early years of Mahatma Gandhi's leadership in India after his return from South Africa. In this context, explain how Gandhiji effectively organized the Satyagraha movement in different regions of India. Provide three specific examples to illustrate his strategies and successes.	3
9	In February 1922, a group of protestors participating in the Non-Cooperation Movement clashed with police in Chauri-Chaura, Uttar	3

	Pradesh. The protest escalated when the crowd set a police station on fire, resulting in the deaths of 22 policemen. "Analyze the impact of the this incident on Gandhiji's decision-making process	
10	Which historical event or movement is represented in this image. Analyze the reasons behind this boycott? 	1+ 2

	CHAPTER-3 THE MAKING OF A GLOBAL WORLD (SELECTED RESPONSE TASK)	
1	Majority of the silk routes were over land, but there were also significant maritime trade routes. Which sea was key part of the maritime routes of the Silk Routes? A Mediterranean Sea B Red Sea C South China Sea D Caribbean Sea	1
2	Which of the following regions was the primary exporters of potatoes to Europe during the early stages of their cultivation? A Asia B Africa C America D The Middle East	1
3	Sunita serves pasta to Ram and Shyam. Sunita also told them about the various foods and their origin. Identify the name of the country from the given option where from the pasta believed to be originated. A France B USA C Brazil D Italy	1
4	The widespread availability of spaghetti and Potatoes in the modern world has been largely due to which global phenomenon? A The Silk Routes B The age of Exploration and the Columbian exchange. C The Industrial Revolution D The rise of Global Super Markets.	1
5.	Which of the following diseases spread across the silk routes during the medieval period? A Small Pox B The Black Death (Bubonic Plague)	1

	C Malaria D Tuberculosis	
	ANSWERS 1. (C) 2. (C) 3. (D) 4. (B) 5. (B)	
	CRT (CONSTRUCTED RESPONSE TASK)	
1	The silk routes are a good example of trade and cultural link between distant parts of the world. Explain with examples.	3
2	In old time, different types of foods was very important aspect. It was spread out in all parts of world. What was the impact of technology on food availability? Explain with the help of examples.	3

	CHAPTER-4 PRINT CULTURE AND THE MODERN WORLD SRT (SELECTED RESPONSE TASK)	
1	Compare the impact of handwritten manuscripts and printed books in terms of accessibility. Which option justifies the dominance of printed books? A Printed books were more decorative and detailed than manuscripts. B Printed books were less durable than handwritten manuscripts. C Printed books were produced in large numbers and reached a wider audience. D Handwritten manuscripts were better suited for educational purposes.	1
2	Observe the image given below. What was its most significant impact on the European society.  A It helped monarchs maintain strict control over information . B It increased literacy by making books cheaper and more accessible. C It made handwritten manuscripts obsolete immediately. D It reduced the spread of revolutionary ideas.	1
3	Suppose, Mr 'Y' was an Indian social reformer living in the mid 19th century. Why would he support the use of print culture? A To challenge colonial rule and promote armed resistance.	1

	B To preserve traditional Indian customs and reject Western ideas. C To create literature that celebrated Indian religious orthodoxy. D To spread awareness about reforms in the society and challenge oppressive practices like Sati, child marriage etc.	
4	How did the fear of rebellious ideas affect the policies of the British government towards print media in India? A The British promoted the free press without restrictions. B The British introduced strict censorship laws to control dissent C The British ignored the influence of print culture in India. D The British banned vernacular printing presses entirely	1
5	Which of the following aspects was common among the writings of Tarabai Shinde, Kailashbasini Debi, Pandita Ramabai? A Brought forth the poor conditions of women B Raised awareness about cultural heritage C Motivated Indians for their national freedom D Demanded economic equality for masses.	1
6	Mr. 'X', the writer of Germany, who wrote traditional folk tales which was gathered from peasants for children edited and published in 17th century. Identify the writer "X"? A Jane Austen B Grimm Brothers C George Eliot D Richard.M. Hoe	1
7	A person "A" published a book in which he reinterpreted the text of Bible. Later on, his book was banned by the Roman Catholic Church. Due to this event what practice was late on maintained by Roman churches. A List of Menace book law B Index of prohibited book law C Index of restricted book law D Vernacular law	1

8	Monica is reading an abstract written by a female writer "F", it is likely on the point of miserable lives of upper caste Hindu widows. Identify the writer "f". A Kailashbhashini Debi B Pandita Ramabai C Rashundri Debi D Tarabai Shinde	1
9.	The book 'The Conflict of Religion, Morals and Science in Contemporary Education' by Giordano Bruno was placed in the Index of Prohibited Books. What could have been the reason for this? A The book contains heretical ideas or questioning of faith. B The book contains heretical ideas or questioning of mistrust. C The book contains ideas of war. D The book contains ideas of faith in fear.	1
10	Children become an important category of readers in Europe in the late 19th century. What could have been the reason for this? A Reading provide entertainment. B Parents support C Primary education became compulsory. D None of these.	1
	Answers. 1. C) Printed books were produced in large numbers and reached a wider audience. 2. B) It increased literacy by making books cheaper and more accessible. 3. D) To spread awareness about reforms in the society and challenge oppressive practices like Sati, child marriage etc. 4. B) The British introduced strict censorship laws to control dissent 5. A) Brought forth the poor conditions of women 6. (B) Grimm Brothers 7. (B) Index of prohibited book law 8. (D) Tarabai Shinde 9. (A)The book contains heretical ideas or questioning of faith. 10. (C) Primary education became compulsory.	

CRT (CONSTRUCTED RESPONSE TASK)

	CRT (CONSTRUCTED RESPONSE TASK)	
1	What is the artist (through this image) trying to depict on the social changes taking place in the society? Do you agree with the artist' view? 	3
2	Compare the use of print culture in Europe during the Renaissance with its use in India during the colonial period. What were the similarities and differences in its influence.	3
3	'Lives and feelings of women in India began to be written in particularly vivid and intense ways in the late 19th century'. Justify the statement with three examples.	3
4	'Censorship was a common response to the rise of print culture in both colonial India and 19th-century Europe.' Do you think censorship was effective in suppressing dissent? Why or why not? Provide any two arguments to support your answer	1+ 2= 3
5	Why was print culture seen as both a tool of empowerment and a threat during the 18th and 19th centuries? Provide arguments to support both perspectives.	3

6	A book was found in a library in Punjab. The book highlighted the idea to teach women to be obedient wives.What is the name of the book and who was the author?	1+1
7	Felix is a literate citizen in Europe in the 16th century. He quite disagrees with some religious ideas revolving around.What method will be the best for him to debate against those religious ideas? Explain why?	3
8	A person named Nathan describes the impact of the printed words and his interest in reading prints in the following manner:- "Anyone who saw me reading would compare me to someone thirsty, desperately looking for water. I dove into reading with such eagerness, moving from one page to the next without noticing the time. Even when I felt tired or had other things to do, I couldn't stop myself from reading more. New ideas filled my mind, how my intelligence adopted them." How does the above information shows the interesting nature of reading of Nathan?	3
9	A women named Savita living in 19th century read a book 'A' which was published in 1876 which contained self portrait of the writer and described the Orthodox household preventing women from reading. Name the book and what message was conveyed through it.	3
10	Look at the given pictures carefully.  A  B Identify picture 'A' and 'B' and differentiate between the two pictures.	1+2

SECTION- B (GEOGRAPHY)

CHAPTER- 1 RESOURCES AND DEVELOPMENT

Q.	SRT (SELECTED RESPONSE TASK)	M.
1.	It is believed that climatic conditions, along with the parent rock material, are important factors in the formation of the soil, which is found in the Godavari and Krishna valleys. Identify the soil. A. Alluvial soil B. Black soil C. Arid soil D. Laterite soil	1
2.	Over-irrigation in certain regions leads to land degradation. What are the effects of this practice on the soil? A. Increased soil fertility B. Worsen crop yield C. Waterlogging and salinity D. Enhanced soil texture	1
3.	"A village in India faced a severe water crisis. The villagers came together to implement a rainwater harvesting system, which helped recharge groundwater and provide a sustainable water source." What was the main problem faces by the villagers? A. Soil erosion B. Water pollution C. Depletion of groundwater resources D. Lack of rainfall	1
4.	In a village the grazing ground can hold up to 10 cows per day. Beyond this, it cannot replenish itself. The villagers did not pay attention to this information and brought 50 cows to graze in the ground and soon the grazing ground ceased to exist. What kind of resource is being depleted here? A. Potential resource B. Individual resource C. Non- renewable resource D. Community owned resource	1
5.	There have been efforts in India to increase the forest cover in the past few years. Forests are not thriving as they used to. What could be the reason for this?	1

	A. Soil erosion and low soil quality B. Lack of irrigation around forests C. Low quality of seeds and saplings D. Cultivating food grains within forest areas	
	CRT (CONSTRUCTED RESPONSE TASK)	
6.	Sustainable development is essential for the survival of future generations. Explain two strategies to ensure sustainable development in resource utilization.	2
7.	Resources are vital for human survival as well as for maintaining the quality of life. It is believed that resources are free gifts of nature. Why are resources considered vital for human survival?	2
8.	A region in your country has fertile alluvial soil but suffers from water scarcity. Suggest a sustainable resource management plan for this area to improve agricultural productivity without depleting resources.	3
9.	"There is enough for everybody's need but not for anybody's greed." Explain how Gandhiji's above statement relates to the current global issues of climate change and resource depletion.	5
10.	Imagine if fossil fuel reserves are exhausted in the next 50 years. How can government and societies prepare for such a scenario?	5

	ANSWER KEY (SRT)
1	B. Black soil
2	B. Worsen crop yield
3	C. Depletion of groundwater resources
4	D. Community owned resource
5	D. Cultivating food grains within forest areas

CHAPTER- 2 FOREST AND WILDLIFE RESOURCES

Q.	SRT (SELECTED RESPONSE TASK)	M.															
1.	During her visit to Assam, Madhu observed how local people went into the forests to collect the forest produce and for which they needed Government permission. Name the forest which type A. Reserved forest B. Protected forest C. Unclassed forest D. All of the above	1															
2.	Which of the following conservation strategies excludes direct community participation? A. Joint forest management B. Chipko Movement C. Beej Bachao Andolan D. Demarcation of Wildlife sanctuaries	1															
3.	Read the following data given by the Wildlife Institute of India. Status of Tigers, co-predators and prey in India <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Year</th> <th>Tiger Population</th> <th>Key Milestones</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>2006</td> <td>1411</td> <td> - Developed and implemented country wide Tiger estimation. - Management Effectiveness Evaluation Exercise was initiated - NTCA was established and strategy for the future was created. - Creation of Tiger Conservation Foundation </td> </tr> <tr> <td>2010</td> <td>1706</td> <td> - Incentivised village relocation - Better protection with Special Tiger Protection Force - Implementation of Tiger Conservation Plan - Reintroduction of Tigers - Developed and initiated use of MSTRIPES (Monitoring System for Tigers Intensive Protection and Ecological Status) </td> </tr> <tr> <td>2014</td> <td>2226</td> <td> - Corridors identified and integrated for conservation decision - Tiger genetics & prey augmentation plan - Leopard population estimation - Village relocation intensified - Tiger reintroduction - Spatially explicit population model - tiger estimation - Tourism Guidelines for Tiger Reserves </td> </tr> <tr> <td>2018</td> <td>2967</td> <td> - Artificial Intelligence used in Photo identification of camera trap data - Voluntary relocation incentive increased to 15 lac/Family - Developed Water Atlas of Tiger Reserves </td> </tr> </tbody> </table> Entire phase - I data was collected using the Mstripes android application. Which of the following reason is applicable to this outcome? A. Project tiger B. Joint forest Management C. Project Crocodile D. Unclassed Forest	Year	Tiger Population	Key Milestones	2006	1411	- Developed and implemented country wide Tiger estimation. - Management Effectiveness Evaluation Exercise was initiated - NTCA was established and strategy for the future was created. - Creation of Tiger Conservation Foundation	2010	1706	- Incentivised village relocation - Better protection with Special Tiger Protection Force - Implementation of Tiger Conservation Plan - Reintroduction of Tigers - Developed and initiated use of MSTRIPES (Monitoring System for Tigers Intensive Protection and Ecological Status)	2014	2226	- Corridors identified and integrated for conservation decision - Tiger genetics & prey augmentation plan - Leopard population estimation - Village relocation intensified - Tiger reintroduction - Spatially explicit population model - tiger estimation - Tourism Guidelines for Tiger Reserves	2018	2967	- Artificial Intelligence used in Photo identification of camera trap data - Voluntary relocation incentive increased to 15 lac/Family - Developed Water Atlas of Tiger Reserves	1
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4.	Ankita, a resident of a village in Rajasthan is involved in joint forest management programme along with other villagers. They undertook protection activities on degraded forest land which has resulted in increase in the forest cover in her village. Which of the following reflects the CHAPTER that can be learnt from the above example? A. Joint forest management is the only solution left to protect forests. B. Only women for villages can find success in conservation of biodiversity. C. Local communities everywhere have to be involved in some kind of natural resource management. D. Decision making does not need the involvement of local communities.	1
5.	These are other forests and wastelands. These forests belong to both government and private individuals and communities. Identify the type of forests based on above statements: A. Reserved Forests B. Protected forests C. Unclassed forests D. Permanent forests	1
	CRT (CONSTRUCTED RESPONSE TASK)	
6.	"Forests play a crucial role in the ecological system." Justify your answer.	2
7.	On 9th March, Manish Sharma a 35-years-old man from Mandkha, Uttar Pradesh, was booked under the Wildlife Protection Act, 1972, for 'illegally' keeping and nursing an injured Sarus crane (Grus Antigone) he found in his village. Explain the protections provided in the Act.	2
8.	"Mr. Y from America visits India and finds that one patch of forests was completely prohibited for all kinds of activities while in other some of the activities were allowed. He asks an Indian citizen about this difference." What do you think the Indian person would have said about the above differences? Also mention three points of differences between these two kinds of forests.	3
9.	Analyze why different traditional communities are involved in conserving their own natural habitats in India?	5

10.	'Nature worship an age-old tribal belief has preserved several virgin forests in a pristine form called sacred groves.' Explain the statement with the help of examples?	5
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	ANSWER KEY (SRT)
1	B. Protected forest
2	D. Demarcation of Wildlife sanctuaries
3	A. Project tiger
4	C. Local communities everywhere have to be involved in some kind of natural resource management.
5	C. Unclassed forests

CHAPTER- 3 WATER RESOURCES

Q.	SRT (SELECTED RESPONSE TASK)	M.
1.	Mili visit to Himachal Pradesh where people have a way to collect, store, and use rainwater for agricultural purposes. Name the system of water harvesting she saw. A. Khadin and Johads B. Tanka C. Guls and Kuls D. Step well	1
2.	A traditional rainwater storage wetland used for drinking by humans and livestock in Rajasthan, Haryana, Punjab and western Uttar Pradesh.  A. Khadin B. Jodhas C. Tanka D. Step well	1

3.	A farmer in a semi-arid region faces reduced water availability for irrigation. Which of the following farming practices should the farmer adopt? A. Flood irrigation B. Sprinkler irrigation C. Excessive ploughing of fields D. Dependence on heavy rainfall	1
4.	In a city where rainfall is abundant but floods are frequent, which method can help manage excess rainwater while preventing floods? A. Construction of embankments B. Rainwater harvesting C. Increasing groundwater pumping D. Use of pesticides in agriculture	1
5.	A dam is planned on a river to provide irrigation benefits to one state, but it could cause water shortages in downstream areas of another state. What could be the best solution to resolve this conflict? A. Allow the upstream state full rights over the river water B. Implement a water-sharing agreement between the states C. Construct more dams on the river D. Ban all water use in downstream areas	1
	CRT (CONSTRUCTED RESPONSE TASK)	
6.	A city experiences a sudden rise in population, leading to increased water demand. The government is planning to build a dam on a nearby river to meet the growing water requirements for the city. a) What are the advantages of constructing a dam? b) Mention two potential social impacts of dam construction.	1+ 2

7.	Annual Rainfall Data for Three Regions: Region A: 1500 mm Region B: 400 mm Region C: 900 mm a) Which region is most likely to experience drought? b) What steps can Region B take to manage its water resources?	2
8.	In a drought-prone village, farmers rely heavily on groundwater for irrigation, leading to over-extraction. Suggest three steps the government can take to help these farmers.	3
9.	A village is facing groundwater depletion due to over-extraction for irrigation. Suggest three measures the villagers can take to conserve water.	5
10.	Look at the picture given below and answer the question-  Identify the cause of water pollution. How can industries contribute to reducing water pollution and ensuring sustainable water management?	5

	ANSWER KEY (SRT)
1	C. Guls and Kuls
2	B. Jodhas
3	B. Sprinkler irrigation
4	B. Rainwater harvesting
5	B. Implement a water-sharing agreement between the states

CHAPTER- 4 AGRICULTURE

Q.	SRT (SELECTED RESPONSE TASK)	M.
1.	Identify the types of farming from the following statements: - This types of agriculture are practiced on small patches of tools like hoe, Dao and digging sticks, and family/ community labour. - This types of farming depends upon monsoon, natural fertility of the soil and suitability of other environmental conditions to the crops grown. A. Primitive Subsistence Farming B. Intensive Subsistence Farming C. Commercial Farming D. Plantations	1
2.	Choose the correctly matched pair- A. Primitive Subsistence Farming - Plantations cover large tracts of land B. Intensive Subsistence Farming - Single crop production farming C. Commercial Farming - use of higher doses of modern inputs D. Plantation farming - Practiced on small patches of land	1
3.	Kamal uses High Yielding Variety seeds and chemical fertilizers to increase his wheat production. Which type of farming is Kamal practicing? A. Primitive Subsistence Farming B. Intensive Subsistence Farming C. Commercial Farming D. Organic farming	1
4.	Raghu was an Indian farmer during the 1950s. Which of the following institutional reforms would he have witnessed in the 1950s?	1

	A. Package technology being used in agriculture B. Kissan Credit Card being launched C. Establishment of the Grameen bank D. Abolition of the zamindari system											
5.	Mach the following columns. <table><tr><th>COLUM 1</th><th>COLUMN 2</th></tr><tr><td>A. Baba Budan Hills</td><td>i. Tea</td></tr><tr><td>B. Rubber</td><td>ii. Gujarat</td></tr><tr><td>C. Ground nut</td><td>iii. Coffee</td></tr><tr><td>D. Assam Hills</td><td>iv. Equatorial crops</td></tr></table> a) A – (II), B – (III), C – (IV), D – (I) b) A –(III), B –(IV), C – (II), D –(I) c) A – (I), B – (II), C – (III), D – (IV) d) A –(IV), B – (I), C –(III), D –(II)	COLUM 1	COLUMN 2	A. Baba Budan Hills	i. Tea	B. Rubber	ii. Gujarat	C. Ground nut	iii. Coffee	D. Assam Hills	iv. Equatorial crops	1
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	CRT (CONSTRUCTED RESPONSE TASK)											
6.	Read the given passage and answer the following questions. India is an agriculturally important country. Two-thirds of its population is engaged in agricultural activities. Agriculture is a primary activity, which produces most of the food that we consume. Besides food grains, it also produces raw material for various industries. Can you name some industries based on agricultural raw material? Moreover, some agricultural products like tea, coffee, spices, etc. are also exported. Types of farming Agriculture is an age-old economic activity in our country. Over these years, cultivation methods have changed significantly depending upon the characteristics of physical environment, technological know-how and socio-cultural practices.	5										

	1. Name the farming systems practiced in different parts of India. 2. Give any two examples of food crops and non-food crops produced in India. 3. Why is agriculture considered backbone of Indian economy? Give two reason.	
7.	Mr. Prakash is from Assam He wishes to cultivate either tea or wheat. Which one of the crops out of the two can he cultivate in his state? Substantiate your answer with any three reasons.	
8.	In India, tea, coffee, rubber, sugarcane, banana, etc., are important plantation crops. Tea in Assam and North Bengal coffee in Karnataka are some of the important plantation crops grown in these stats. Since the production is mainly for market, a well-developed network of transport and communication connecting the plantation areas, processing industries and markets plays an important role in the development of plantations. 1. Plantation has an interface of agriculture and industry. What are the pre- requisite conditions for the Development of plantations? 2. Give a brief account of coffee cultivation in India.	2+ 3
9.	Rinjha lived with her family in a small village on the outskirts of Diphu in Assam. She loved watching her family members clearing a piece of land for farming, she loved the environment and wanted to stay here as long as she could, but this little girl had no idea about her family looking for new land in the next season. 1. Think about what type of agriculture Rinjha's family is doing? Write the name of this agriculture. 2. Write any three important features of the agriculture done by Rinjha's family.	5

10

1+

2



1. Identify the above picture and write the name of the crop it belongs to.
2. Discuss the suitable geographical conditions for the cultivation of the above crop.

ANSWER KEY (SRT)

	ANSWER KEY (SRT)
1	A. Primitive Subsistence Farming
2	C. Commercial Farming - use of higher doses of modern inputs
3	C. Commercial Farming
4	D. Abolition of the zamindari system
5	B. A -(III), B -(IV), C - (II), D -(I)

CHAPTER- 5 MINERALS AND ENERGY RESOURCES

Q.	SRT (SELECTED RESPONSE TASK)	M.
1.	Suresh is making a list of natural resources for a project. He puts wind and Solar energy, under one column and coal and thermal energy under another column. On what basis is he classifying the resources? A. on the basis of origin B. on the basis of ownership C. on the basis of exhaustibility D. on the basis of status of development	1
2.	Read the given information below. It is types of energy. It comes under Non-conventional and renewable sources of energy. It does not pollute our environment. It is found mostly in southern cost of Tamil Nadu and in Gujrat . Identify the type of energy. A. Coal energy B. Geo-thermal power C. Thermal power D. Wind energy	1
3.	It is a type of coal. It is brown in colour. It is soft and hold moisture. It is found in south. Identify the coal. A. Anthracite B. Bituminous C. Peat D. Lignite	1
4.	A statement of assertion is followed by a statement of reason. Mark the correct choice as: Assertion (A): Uses of iron brought a radical change in human life. Reason (R): Different kinds of tools where invented by using minerals	1

	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.	
5.	A statement of assertion is followed by a statement of reason. Mark the correct choice as: Assertion (A): Geological processes of mineral formation is slow Reason (R): Minerals resources are consumed very quickly than they are formed. 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
	CRT (CONSTRUCTED RESPONSE TASK)	
6.	Bhupendra work in mine as labour. He lives in near a coal mine Bokaro. Identify which state he belongs. What difficulties or risk face by him when he is at work? Write any two Rick's/ difficulties.	1+ 2
7.	Which ore is the backbone of all industrial development. Write the name of any two major belts in India.	1+ 2
8.	Sameer belongs to well to-do family. He keeps on many electronic items like T. V, Fan and A.C. while there no use of them and wastes of energy. Suggest him any three ways to save it.	3
9.	Coal is a conventional source of energy. It is exhaustible, non-renewable and it pollutes our environment. Suggest three other sources of energy which are non-conventional, non-exhaustible, renewable and environment friendly.	3

10.	Locate the following place in Indian political map A. Coal Mine :- Bokaro , Raniganj B Oil field :- Mumbai high , Digboi C. Iron ore :- Bailadila , Mayurganj, D. Nuclear power plant :- Naraura , Kalpakkam E. Thermal power plant – Ramagundam ,Singrauli	3
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	ANSWER KEY (SRT)
1	C. on the basis of exhaustibility
2	D. Wind energy
3	B. Bituminous
4	A. Both assertion and reason are true and reason is the correct explanation of Assertion.
5	B. Both assertion and reason are true but reason is not the correct explanation of Assertion.

CHAPTER- 6 MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES

Q.	SRT (SELECTED RESPONSE TASK)	M.
1.	Classify the Kissan ketchup industries on the basis of: - raw materials - their main role - ownership A. animal-based, key industry, public sector B. mineral-based, key industry, private sector C. agro-based, consumer industry, private sector D. agro-based, consumer industry, cooperative sector	1
2.	Which of the following industries may be located near a Bauxite mine field? A. Aluminum smelting industry B. Organic chemical industry C. Cement industry D. Jute industry	1
3.	The Karnataka Milk Federation (KMF) is a dairy farmers' organization which sells milk products throughout the state of Karnataka. The milk is collected from farmers, who are members of this initiative, processed and sold in the market under the brand name 'Nandini'. Source (edited): Wikipedia Which of the following sectors would KMF fall under based on ownership of the industry? A. Joint sector B. Public sector C. Private sector D. Cooperative sector	1
4.	Identify the industry in which this woman is employed?	1



- A. Primary industry
- B. Tertiary Industry
- C. Secondary Industry
- D. None of these

5. Identify the industry shown in picture below and choose its best features from the options

1



- A. Self-reliant
- B. largest employment generator
- C. Complete in value chain
- D. both a and b

	CRT (CONSTRUCTED RESPONSE TASK)	
6.	"The economic strength of a country is measured by the development of manufacturing industries." Support the statement with any three arguments.	3
7.	Mention the factor that MOST likely influences the location of these industries: (a) Industry located near a major port (b) Industry located near a dam that generates hydro-electric power (c) Industries located near mines	3
8.	Tidal Energy, Solar Energy, Natural Gas, Biogas (a) Which of the above sources of energy is the odd one out and why? (b) Replace it with a source of energy so that all four are uniform.	2+ 1
9.	While trying to choose between two identical cars, Deepak said he will buy the one which is relatively more eco-friendly. What makes the two cars different?	3
10.	What was the main philosophy behind government schools, hospitals and other public sector industries?	3

	ANSWER KEY(SRT)
1	C. agro-based, consumer industry, private sector
2	A. Aluminum smelting industry
3	D. Cooperative sector
4	A Primary industry
5	D both a and b

SECTION – C (POLITICAL SCIENCE)

CHAPTER-1 (POWER SHARING)

Q.N		QUESTION	M
SRT (SELECTED RESPONSE TASK)			
1		Power sharing is a fundamental principle in democratic governance, ensuring that power is not concentrated in the hands of a single individual or group. How does power sharing help to reduce conflict in a diverse society?	1
	A	By suppressing the demands of minority groups	
	B	By concentrating power in the hands of the majority	
	C	By ensuring that all groups have a voice in decision-making	
	D	By promoting a single dominant culture	
2		The judiciary can declare laws passed by the legislature unconstitutional. Which type of power sharing does it represent?	1
	A	Vertical power sharing	
	B	Horizontal power sharing	
	C	Power sharing among different social groups	
	D	Power sharing among political parties	
3		Power sharing is essential for a democratic country to uphold the principles of good governance, limit the abuse of power, and promote transparency in its decision-making processes. Which of the following is a disadvantage of power sharing?	1
	A	It can lead to delays in decision-making	
	B	Power sharing is the spirit of democracy	
	C	It can undermine the authority of the government	
	D	It can lead to economic instability	
4		When the alliance of two or more parties gets elected and forms a government it is known as the coalition government. Which of the following is a potential advantage of a coalition government?	1

	A	Faster decision-making	
	B	Promotes individual ideology instead of group	
	C	Broader representation of diverse groups	
	D	Clearer accountability for government actions	
5		The Constitution (106th Amendment) Act, 2023, reserves one-third of all seats for women in Lok Sabha, State legislative assemblies, and the Legislative Assembly of the National Capital Territory of Delhi. Identifies the power sharing arrangements?	1
	A	Power is shared among different organs of government	
	B	Power can be shared among governments at different levels	
	C	Power may also be shared among different social groups	
	D	Power sharing arrangements can also be seen in the way political parties, pressure groups and movements	
ANSWER KEY SRT		1: (C) By ensuring that all groups have a voice in decision-making 2: (B) Horizontal power sharing 3: (A) It can lead to delays in decision-making 4: (C) Broader representation of diverse groups 5: (C) Power may also be shared among different social groups	
CRT (CONSTRUCTED RESPONSE TASK)			
6		"Power-sharing in a diverse country like India ensures the representation of all communities in governance. By sharing power between different levels of government, such as the Central and State Governments, it reduces the risk of conflict between various groups. It also ensures that local governments can address specific regional issues effectively. Moreover, power-sharing reflects the spirit of equality and justice, as it allows all communities to participate in decision-making and	1+1

		promotes harmony in society. This makes democracy more inclusive and stable. Identify: (i) A prudential reason for power-sharing mentioned in the passage. (ii) A moral reason for power-sharing mentioned in the passage.	
7		Interpret the following statement: "Power-sharing is a good way to ensure political stability in a democracy." Do you agree? Why or why not?	3
8		Suppose your school decides to implement a power-sharing model among students and teachers. Based on your understanding, how would you design this system to ensure fairness and harmony?	5
9		"Sri Lanka shows us that if a majority community wants to force its dominance over others and refuses to share power, it can undermine the unity of the country." How can you solve the problems in Sri Lanka through power sharing?	5
10		"Apart from the Central and the State Government, there is a third kind of government. This 'community government' is elected by people belonging to one language community – Dutch, French and German-speaking – no matter where they live. This government has the power regarding cultural, educational and language-related issues." "Community government" is proposed for a diverse country like India. What potential challenges and benefits could arise from implementing such a "community government" structure?	2+3=5

CHAPTER-2 FEDERALISM

SRT (SELECTED RESPONSE TASK)

1		1
	 This is a cartoon titled, "States plead more powers". Answer the following questions with respect to this cartoon. Some states are pictured as people begging for food. Who is providing the food?	
	A	The Supreme Court
	B	The Central government
	C	International organizations
	D	The local governments of the state
2	Some strips named USA, Spain, Switzerland, Australia were put in a box. Ashish was asked to pick out a strip. When he picked a strip the name was Spain. How this was odd one out of the above four countries?	1
	A	It is a "holding together" federation.
	B	It is the only country that has a federal government.
	C	It is the only country that does not account for regional diversity.
	D	All the states in Spain have equal power and can rule above the central government.

3		Three students Ram, Shyam and Sita were discussing about the today's political phenomena. Ram said that in the general election some parties make the government . Then Sita said yes, there are some parties like BJP, TDP, JDU etc. which make the government collectively. Shyam asked that when this type of government comes in power that is called –	1
	A	Majority government	
	B	Minority government	
	C	Coalition government	
	D	Central government	
4		In a federal system, a conflict arises when a state government passes a law that contradicts a federal law. Identify How would this conflict likely be resolved?	1
	A	The state law automatically overrides the federal law..	
	B	The central government would have to amend the state law to make it consistent with federal law.	
	C	The conflict would be resolved through judicial review, with the judiciary determining which law prevails	
	D	The state government would be required to cancel the law and follow federal instructions.	
5		Some clue are given below. Identify the correct answer. (i) The jurisdictions of the respective levels or tiers of government are specified in the constitution. (ii) Sources of revenue for each level of government are clearly specified to ensure its financial autonomy. (iii) In this type of system power is divided into two or more levels. This type of system is called –	1
	A	Unitary government	
	B	Subordinate government	
	C	Majority government	
	D	Federal government	

ANSWER KEY		1. B. The Central government	
		2. A. It is a "holding together" federation.	
		3. C. Coalition government	
		4. C. The conflict would be resolved through judicial review, with the judiciary determining which law prevails	
		5. D. Federal government	
CRT (CONSTRUCTED RESPONSE TASK)			
6		A federal country that is experiencing regional demands for greater autonomy. One region claims that it is being treated unfairly by the central government and demands more to control over its natural resources. Discuss the possible steps according to the above case that can be taken to strike a balance between maintaining national unity and respecting regional autonomy.	5
7		After the 73rd and 74th Amendments, India undertook major steps towards decentralization of power. Local governments like were established with elected representatives at the grassroots level. These changes were intended to improve governance and make it more inclusive. Identify the names of government at local level? Discuss the two advantages and two challenges faced by local governments in implementing their responsibilities.	(1+2+2)
8		In India, many states have their own official languages, such as Tamil in Tamil Nadu, Telugu in Andhra Pradesh, and Bengali in West Bengal, which play an important role in expressing regional identity. At the same time, Hindi is recognized as the official language of the central government, and English is used for official communication. Explain with examples that how does the language policy in India help strike a balance between promoting national unity and respecting regional identity in the Indian context?	3
9		A state government passed a new law to regulate the sale of alcohol, but the central government refused to approve it, arguing that the matter came under its jurisdiction. The	3

		state government claimed that it had the right to make laws on this matter as per the Constitution. Question: Explain the role of the State List and how it impacts the autonomy of states in India.	
10		In a dispute over the construction of a dam on a river that flows through multiple states, one state government claimed that it was being deprived of its fair share of water. The central government appointed a committee to resolve the dispute, which led to an agreement between the states involved. However, one state was dissatisfied with the decision and demanded further negotiations. Question: How does the Constitution of India address disputes between states over resources such as water?	3

CHAPTER-3 GENDER, RELIGION, AND CASTE**SRT (SELECTED RESPONSE TASK)**

1		Women role was minimum in public life specially politics. Though they constitute half of the Indian population, even in advanced countries of the world, women were not given voting rights for a long time. They were not allowed even now not allowed to participate in public affairs. Which fundamental right violation is in above statement?	1
	A	Right to vote	
	B	Right to Equality	
	C	Right to freedom	
	D	Right to Life	
2		Women's movement has argued that _____ laws of all religions discriminate against women.	1
	A	Family laws	
	B	Personal laws	
	C	Property laws	
	D	None	
3		Political mobilization on the question of Gender division helped to improve women's role in_____.	1
	A	Sports life	
	B	Private life	
	C	Public life	
	D	Business life	
4		Compared with 76 percent among men literacy rate among women is just about _____ .	1
	A	54 percent	
	B	45 percent	
	C	75 percent	
	D	50 percent	
5		When we speak of Gender divisions, we usually refer to_____ :	1
	A	Biological difference between men and women.	

	B	Unequal roles assigned by the society to men and women.	
	C	Absence of voting rights for men and women in democracies.	
	D	Unequal child sex ratio	
ANSWER KEY		1. B. Right to equality	
		2. A. family laws	
		3.C. Public life	
		4. A. 54 Percent	
		5. B. Unequal roles assigned by the society to men and women.	
CRT (CONSTRUCTED RESPONSE TASK)			
6		Unlike gender differences, the religious differences are often expressed in the field of politics. Analyze the statement.	2
7		Gandhiji used to say that religion can never be separated from politics. Analyze the statement ...	2
8		Social norms and expectations influence gender roles in our society? Provide examples	2
9		Design a plan to promote gender sensitivity in your school.	3
10		Unless women control power, their problems will not get adequate attention. One way to ensure this is to have more women as elected representatives. Do you agree?	5

CHAPTER-4 POLITICAL PARTIES

SRT (SELECTED RESPONSE TASK)

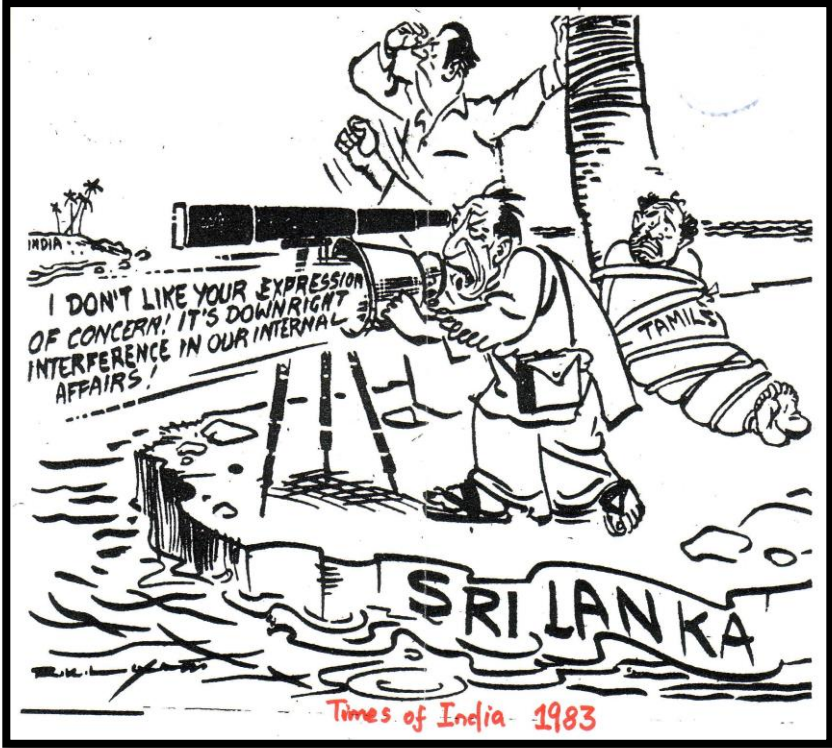
1		Consider a country which has diverse social groups. It wants to adopt a new political system which helps give equality to all groups. Identify the feature it should adopt.	1
	A	Enable different groups to represent themselves by forming political parties	
	B	Empower groups to take extreme positions to ensure justice for themselves	
	C	Help different groups get assimilated into one single group to reduce diversity	
	D	Allowing political power to remain in the hands of only one group to ensure stability	
2		Consider the following statements on parties.	1
		(A) Political parties do not enjoy much trust among the people. (B) Parties are often rocked by scandals involving top party leader. (C) Parties are not necessary to run government. Which of the statements given above are correct ?	
	A	A, B and C	
	B	A and B	
	C	B and C	
	D	A and C	
3		Read the information given below and select the correct option. Formed in 1984 under the leadership of Kanshi Ram. Seeks to represent and secure power for the bahunjan Samaj which includes the dalits, adivasis, OBCs and religious minorities. Draws inspiration from the ideas and teachings of Shahu Maharaj, Mahatma Phule, Periyar Ramaswami Naicker and Babasaheb Ambedkar. Stands for the cause of securing the interests and welfare of the dalits and oppressed people.	1
	A	Communist Party of India-Marxist (CPI-M)	
	B	Bahunjan Samaj Party (BSP)	

	C	Bharatiya Janata Party (BJP)	
	D	Indian National Congress (INC)	
4		Subhash lobbies with various government offices to work specifically for the interests of the Scheduled Tribes. Which of the following parties is he MOST LIKELY to be associated with?	1
	A	All-India Trinamool Congress	
	B	Indian National Congress	
	C	Communist Party of India	
	D	Bahujan Samaj Party	
5		Consider the Statements below and choose the correct option: Statement I: Religion and politics go hand in hand. Statement II: Communal feelings flare up when Religion make inroads into the politics.	
	A	Statement I is true but Statement II is false	
	B	Both the Statements are true	
	C	Statement I is false but Statement II is true	
	D	Both the statements are false	
ANSWER KEY		1 A. Enable different groups to represent themselves by forming political parties	
		2 B. A and B	
		3 B. Bahujan Samaj Party (BSP)	
		4 D. Bahujan Samaj Party	
		5 B. Both the Statements are true	
CRT (CONSTRUCTED RESPONSE TASK)			
6		'In Goa, 7 powerful families are contesting 35% of the assembly seats' states headline in a recent newspaper article. Which challenge of political parties does it MOST LIKELY illustrate?	2
7		'Modern democracies cannot exist without political parties.' Analyse the statement.	3

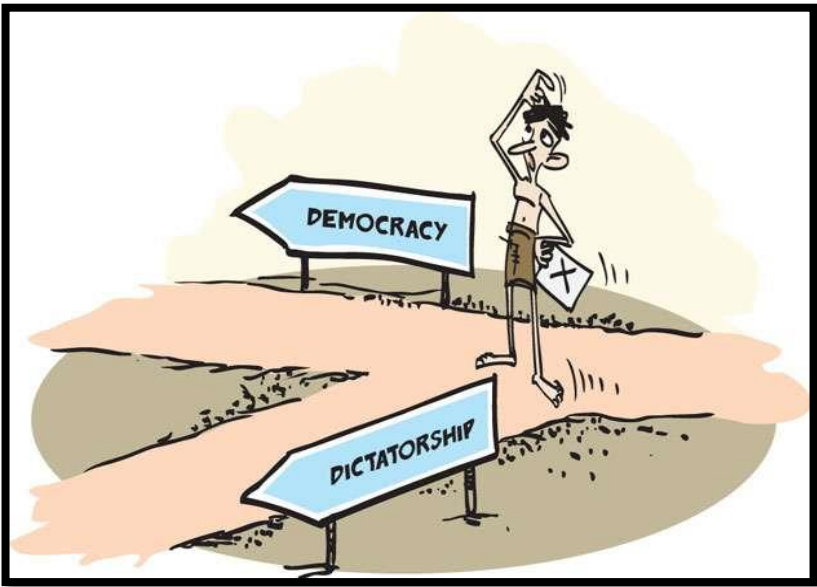
8		There is a lack of internal democracy within political parties. Why is this considered a challenge?	3
9		Which recognized national party wishes securing power for the dalits, adivasis, OBCs and religious minorities as an important part of its identity?	3
10		Political parties are posed with numerous challenges in the present World. Identify and explain any five challenges.	5

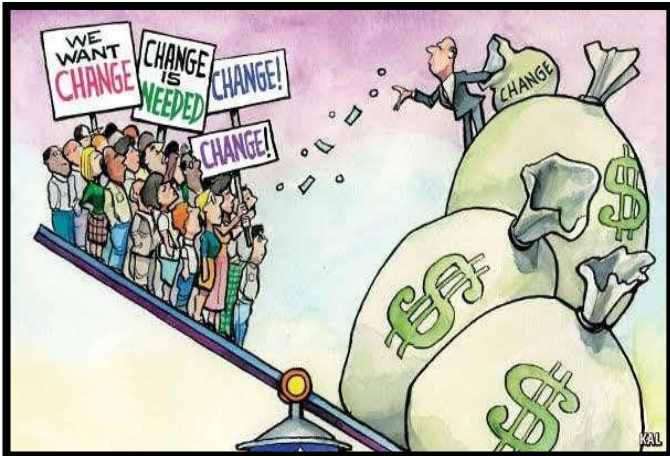
CHAPTER-5 OUTCOMES OF DEMOCRACY**SRT (SELECTED RESPONSE TASK)**

1		A city council announced a new policy to increase property taxes to improve public infrastructure. After six months, the residents found that no significant improvements had been made, and the funds were allegedly misused. In the next elections, the majority of residents voted to replace the council members with new candidates who promised greater transparency and better use of public funds. What democratic feature is being highlighted in this situation?	1
	A	Rule of Law	
	B	Accountability	
	C	Separation of Powers	
	D	Fundamental Rights	
2		In a country, elections were held as per the constitutional schedule, and a new government was formed with a majority vote. Even the opposition parties and international observers accepted the election process as free and fair. Citizens showed faith in the newly elected government and started cooperating with its policies. What democratic feature is being highlighted in this situation?	1
	A	Transparency	
	B	Legitimacy	
	C	Popular Participation	
	D	Equality	
3		In a democratic country, it is said that every citizen has the right to vote and equal representation. However, some reports reveal that access to better education, healthcare, and resources seems to favour only a small percentage of the population, while many others struggle to meet basic needs. This raises concerns about whether democracy is addressing the issues of fairness in all aspects of life.	1

		What problem in democracy could this situation imply?	
	A	Political Instability	
	B	Lack of Transparency	
	C	Suppression of Freedom	
	D	Economic Inequalities	
4		Below is a cartoon drawn by the cartoonist named R.K. Lakshman.  Which challenge for democracy is being highlighted here?	1
	A	Social tensions between majority and minority communities	
	B	Lack of freedom of expression	
	C	Lack of economic opportunities	
	D	Difference of opinions over caste	

5			1
		What does the above picture depicts?	
	A	Lack of skilled employment for women	
	B	Gender disparity in the society	
	C	Issue of child labour	
	D	Slow economic and social development	
ANSWER KEY	1.	B Accountability	
	2.	A Legitimacy	
	3.	D Economic Inequalities	
	4.	A Social tensions between majority and minority communities	
	5.	B. Gender disparity in the society	
CRT (CONSTRUCTED RESPONSE TASK)			
6			1+2= 3
		What does the picture represent about the performance of democracy as a form of government? Which outcomes does it refer?	

7	In a city, public services like water supply and electricity are unevenly distributed, favoring wealthy neighborhoods while poorer areas face frequent shortages. Identify the challenges to democracy in this situation and suggest ways to deepen democracy.	2+3=5
8	 What could be the reason for above confusion in choosing the government? Answer in following dimensions. 1. Time to take policy decisions 2. Rights for citizens 3. Dignity of the individuals	3
9	"When your sportscar gets malfunctioned, you better need to try to fix it rather than taking lift from passing bullock cart when your destination is quite far." 1. Identify what type of government does the sports car symbolise. 2. Identify what type of government does the bullock cart symbolise.	3

	What kind of malfunction is mentioned here?	
10	 What message does the cartoon convey based on your understanding of the chapter 'Outcomes of Democracy'?	3

SECTION- D (ECONOMICS)

CHAPTER- 1 DEVELOPMENT

Q.	SRT (SELECTED RESPONSE TASK)	M.									
1.	Suppose there are four families in your locality, the average per capita income of whom is Rs.15000. If the income of three families is Rs.16000, Rs.18000 and Rs.12000 respectively, what would be the income of the fourth family? A. Rs.12000 B. Rs.13000 C. Rs.14000 D. Rs.15000	1									
2.	Read the data given below and answer the question given below. <table border="1" style="margin-left: auto; margin-right: auto;"> <thead> <tr> <th>State</th><th>Infant mortality rate per 1000 live births (2018)</th><th>Literacy rate% (2017-18)</th></tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Haryana</td><td>30</td><td>82</td></tr> <tr> <td>Kerala</td><td>07</td><td>94</td></tr> </tbody> </table> Why has Kerala a low infant mortality rate? A. It has adequate provision of basic health and educational facilities. B. It has adequate provision of basic health and cultural facilities. C. It has adequate provision of basic social and educational facilities. D. It has adequate provision of basic health and technical facilities.	State	Infant mortality rate per 1000 live births (2018)	Literacy rate% (2017-18)	Haryana	30	82	Kerala	07	94	1
State	Infant mortality rate per 1000 live births (2018)	Literacy rate% (2017-18)									
Haryana	30	82									
Kerala	07	94									
3.	"Under the sustainable development goals, social equality with regard to access to resources is one of the most pressing challenges."	1									

Accordingly, which of the following crises is related to the statement above?

- A. Damage to infrastructure due to floods
- B. Scarcity of clean water for consumption
- C. Damage to crops caused by heavy rains
- D. Combating water-borne diseases in rural India

4. Read the following data and information carefully and select the most appropriate answer from the given options:

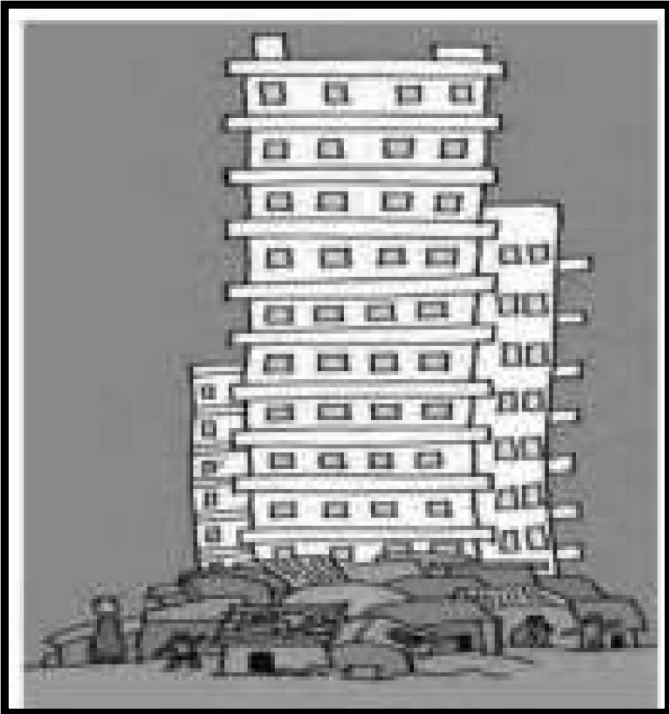
1

Table for Comparison of three countries					
Country	Monthly income of citizens in 2009 (in Rupees)				
	I	II	III	IV	V
Country A	9500	10500	9800	10000	10200
Country B	500	500	500	500	48000
Country C	5000	1000	15000	4000	25000

Sarita is an employee of a multinational company who gets transferred to different countries after every three years of service. She has been given an opportunity to choose any one out of the three countries mentioned in the table above as her next job location. She calculates average income of all these countries as per the given data and chooses to be transferred to Country A.

Identify the appropriate reason, why **Sarita** has chosen country A.

- A. Most of its citizens are rich and stable.
- B. Has most equitable distribution of income.
- C. National income of its citizens is higher.
- D. Average income of its citizens is lower.

5.	Look at the image given below: -  Which of the following goals of development should be prioritized in this region? A. reducing income disparities B. combating climate change C. ending gender violence D. ensuring caste equality - E.	1
	CRT (CONSTRUCTED RESPONSE TASK)	
6.	"The future generation may not have sufficient resources as compared to the present generation." Explain the statement by giving two suitable examples.	2
7.	"Money in your pocket cannot buy all the goods and services that you may need to live well." Justify the statement with two examples.	2
8.	'Development for one may be the destruction for other.' Do you agree with the statement? Justify your answer with one example.	2

9.	'Average income is useful for comparison but it may hide disparities.' Support the statement with two suitable arguments.	2
10.	'A vessel dumped 500 tonnes of liquid toxic wastes into open-air dumps in a city and in the surrounding sea. This happened in a city called Abidjan in Ivory Coast, a country in Africa. The fumes from the highly toxic waste caused nausea, skin rashes, fainting, diarrhea etc.' (a) Based on this source, what is an ideal goal for natives of Abidjan. (b) Which resource was severely affected in the given case?	2

	ANSWER KEY (SRT)
1	C. Rs.14000
2	A. It has adequate provision of basic health and educational facilities.
3	B. Scarcity of clean water for consumption
4	B. Has most equitable distribution of income.
5	A. reducing income disparities

CHAPTER- 2 (SECTORS OF THE INDIAN ECONOMY)

Q.	SRT	M.
1.	Ramesh works in a company where the working conditions are as follows: - Employment is not secure, Rules and regulations are not followed, Jobs are not regular or low paid. Identify the sector in which Ramesh is working: - A. Organized B. Unorganized C. Primary D. None of the above	1
2.	Arrange the following in current sequence i. Transporting cloth to the workshops. ii. Sale in shops and showroom iii. Spinning the yarn iv. Weaving of the fabric A. i-ii-iii-iv B. iii-iv-i-ii C. iv-i-iii-ii D. ii-iii-i-iv	1
3.	In the following questions, a statement of Assertion(A) is followed by a statement of Reason(R). Assertion(A):- Banking sectors in India falls under the category of organized sector. Reason(R):- Terms of work are already decided in banking and employees enjoy job security. Mark the correct choice as:	1

	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.	
4.	In the following questions, a statement of Assertion(A) is followed by a statement of Reason(R). Assertion (A): Rakesh is an educated and skilled worker who earns a high monthly salary as he is employed in a private bank in a city. Reason (R): All service sectors in India are growing extremely well and each individual engaged in any kind of tertiary activity earns a high income. Mark the correct choice as: 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
5.	Find the odd one out from the following options. A. Tourist guide, Barber, Tailor and Potter. B. Teacher, Doctor, vegetable vendor and lawyer. C. Postman, cobbler, soldier and police constable. D. Indian railways, Jet Airways, Doordarshan and metro.	1
	CRT (CONSTRUCTED RESPONSE TASK)	
6.	The organized working class owes respect to the first man who planted the standard of labour solidarity on the hostile frontier of the unorganized industry.	2

	Analyze the above statement to highlight the rights that the organised industry enjoys now due to solidarity shown by the labour groups earlier.	
7.	Suggest any two measures through which under employment in agriculture sector can be minimised.	2
8.	Shyam used to work as a doorman in a multinational company. But this multinational company has been closed during the COVID epidemic and Shyam becomes jobless. He started working as a daily wage labourer to earn his living. Due to temporary nature of work, his financial condition started deteriorating. State the consequences that an unorganised worker like Shyam may have to face under situation.	3
9.	"The pace of change in the communication sector has been rapid in modern times." Support the statement with examples.	5
10.	Primary sector was the most important sector of Indian economy at initial stages of development. Evaluate the statement.	5

	ANSWER KEY (SRT)
1	A. Organized
2	B. iii-iv-i-ii
3	A. Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A
4	C. A is true but R is false
5	D. Indian railways, Jet Airways, Doordarshan and metro

CHAPTER-3 (MONEY AND CREDIT)

Q.	SRT (SELECTED RESPONSE TASK)	M.
1.	Mohan took a loan from a commercial bank to start a small milk shop in his village. Identify the benefit to take such a loan from that type of Institutions? A. Mohan will get loan without giving any property papers or other Income proof. B. Mohan will get loan at low interest rate than money lenders. C. Mohan will sell milk on high rates. D. Mohan will give that money to others on high interest rate to earn profit.	1
2.	Mahinder is a poor agricultural labour and needs a loan for cultivation on his small piece of land. Which of the following would definitely offer him a fair interest rate and flexible terms of credit? A. Commercial bank. B. Rich landowner. C. Cooperative society. D. Village moneylender	1
3.	Credit on low interest rates can help many rural people to develop themselves. Government started Gramin banks, other commercial banks in India but still rural people depended on taking loans from informal sources of credit like money lenders, relatives etc. This shows- A. In rural India most of the people haven't any property or regular earning to repay loan. B. Rural people have least trust in banking sector or institutions. C. It is easy to take loan from Moneylender than bank with flexible conditions of loan. D. Informal source of credit gives them loan on low interest rate.	1

4.	Manisha approached a bank to avail loan for her own business, as well as a self-help group which is operating in her village, the bank rejected her loan application whereas the Self-Help Group accepted to support her by providing loan. Which one of the following documents is required by the bank but not required by the self-help group to approve Manisha's loan application for her business? A. Application for Loans B. Arrangement Letter C. Document on Collateral D. Demand promissory note and take delivery letter.	1
5.	A person "Z" deposited Rs.100000 in the bank. Banks keep some amount (15%) of this money and give Rs.85000 as loans to others. After a few days, person "Z" went to the bank and demanded 100000 Rs by cheque. But the bank.....? A. Bank will give only 15% of deposited money B. Banks will deny to accept cheque C. Bank will give Rs.100000 D. Bank will ask to come after few days	1
	CRT (CONSTRUCTED RESPONSE TASK)	
6.	In rural India, some ladies collect money and give loans to their group members without collateral. This concept helps them by providing financial support for their development. Identify this credit arrangement system and describe how it provides cheap and affordable credit to rural households?	2
7.	Seema took a loan from the bank to start a Garments shop and Meena took a loan from moneylender for agriculture work. After making a profit Seema repaid the loan and started a new shop and gave jobs to others in her shop. Due to bad weather conditions, Meena's crop was	2

	destroyed, she was unable to repay the loan and took another loan for next agriculture year and was caught in a debt trap. Conclude how credit played a different role in Seema's and Meena's life?	
8.	The Reserve bank of India plays a very important role in financial system of India. Explain various functions done by this bank.	3
9.	Cooperative societies and Self-help groups are a significant feature in Rural India's credit arrangement system. It helps many households in Rural India for their economic development by providing cheap and affordable credit. Describe how they are developing financial and social life of rural India	5
10.	In the Market some old currency notes of 1000 Rs are not accepted. They accepted a 2000 Rs new note while purchasing. List any 2 reasons why there is such a difference?	5

	ANSWER KEY (SRT)
1	B. Mohan will get loan at low interest rate than money lenders
2	C. Cooperative society
3	A. In rural India most of the people haven't any property or regular earning to repay loan
4	C. Document on Collateral
5	C. Bank will give Rs.100000

CHAPTER-4 GLOBALISATION AND INDIAN ECONOMY

SRT (SELECTED RESPONSE TASK)

1	Identify the correct statements about globalisation a) Removal of barriers by the government b) Foreign companies are allowed to set up factories c) Has enabled all the companies to increase their investments. d) Has Lessened foreign investment and trade. A. i & ii. B. ii & iii. C. ii & iv D. iii & iv	
2	Read the statements and context of globalisation and choose the correct option. A. It is the only way for economic development of the country. B. It interlinks only production activities in dispersed locations of the world. C. It Has always given only positive results in all the countries. D. Leads to spread of diseases, culture and technology towards from one region to another.	
3	Globalization is the increasing interconnection of the world through the flow of Goods, services, capital ideas and people. Which of the following examples represent globalization? A. An online advertising portal for goods sold by local vendors run by the Indian government. B. An IKEA store in Bengaluru selling products manufactured in China. C. A traditional Vietnamese market selling handicrafts in Hanoi. D. A Sunday market selling groceries produced locally.	
4	In the following questions a statement of Assertion(A) is followed by a statement of Reason (R)are given. Mark the correct choice as: Assertion (A): The Indian government after independence had put barriers to foreign trade and foreign investment. Reason (R): The government considered it necessary to protect the producers within the country from foreign competition. A. Both A and R is true and R is the correct explanation of A. B. Both A and R is is true and is not the correct explanation of A C. A is true R is false D. R is true A is false	

5	In the following questions a statement of Assertion(A) is followed by a statement of Reason (R)are given. Mark the correct choice as: Assertion (A): Global production has a complex structure. Reason (R): Production of one good may take place in different parts of the world. For instance, an equipment may be formed by combining components produced in different countries. A. Both A and R is true and R is the correct explanation of A. B. Both A and R is is true and is not the correct explanation of A C. A is true R is false D. R is true A is false	
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	ANSWER KEY (SRT)	
1	A (i & ii)	
2	D. Leads to spread of diseases, culture and technology towards from one region to another.	
3	B. An IKEA store in Bengaluru selling products manufactured in China.	
4	A. Both A and R is true and R is the correct explanation of A.	
5	A. Both A and R is true and R is the correct explanation of A.	

Series AB5CD/5

Set - 1



प्रश्न-पत्र कोड
Q.P. Code

32/5/1

अनुक्रमांक

Roll No.

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परीक्षार्थी प्रश्न-पत्र कोड को उत्तर-पुस्तिका के मुख-पृष्ठ पर अवश्य लिखें।

Candidates must write the Q.P. Code on the title page of the answer-book.

- कृपया जाँच कर लें कि इस प्रश्न-पत्र में मुद्रित पृष्ठ 25 + 1 मानचित्र हैं।
- कृपया जाँच कर लें कि इस प्रश्न-पत्र में 37 प्रश्न हैं।
- प्रश्न-पत्र में दाहिने हाथ की ओर दिए गए प्रश्न-पत्र कोड को परीक्षार्थी उत्तर-पुस्तिका के मुख-पृष्ठ पर लिखें।
- कृपया प्रश्न का उत्तर लिखना शुरू करने से पहले, उत्तर-पुस्तिका में प्रश्न का क्रमांक अवश्य लिखें।
- इस प्रश्न-पत्र को पढ़ने के लिए 15 मिनट का समय दिया गया है। प्रश्न-पत्र का वितरण पूर्वाह्न में 10.15 बजे किया जाएगा। 10.15 बजे से 10.30 बजे तक छात्र केवल प्रश्न-पत्र को पढ़ेंगे और इस अवधि के दौरान वे उत्तर-पुस्तिका पर कोई उत्तर नहीं लिखेंगे।
- Please check that this question paper contains 25 printed pages +1 Map.
- Please check that this question paper contains 37 questions.
- Q.P. Code given on the right hand side of the question paper should be written on the title page of the answer-book by the candidate.
- Please write down the serial number of the question in the answer-book before attempting it.
- 15 minute time has been allotted to read this question paper. The question paper will be distributed at 10.15 a.m. From 10.15 a.m. to 10.30 a.m., the students will read the question paper only and will not write any answer on the answer-book during this period.



सामाजिक विज्ञान SOCIAL SCIENCE



निर्धारित समय : 3 घण्टे

अधिकतम अंक : 80

Time allowed : 3 hours

Maximum Marks : 80

32/5/1-15

Page 1 of 27

P.T.O.



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** mark.*
- (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 Answer (LA) 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.*
- (ix) *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. Such questions are to be attempted by Visually Impaired candidates only.*

SECTION A
(Multiple Choice Questions) (20×1=20)

1. Who among the following hosted the 'Vienna Congress' in 1815 ? 1
- (A) Chancellor Duke Metternich
 - (B) Ernst Renan
 - (C) William I
 - (D) Otto von Bismarck

32/5/1-15

Page 3 of 27

P.T.O.



2. Which one of the following religions emerged from eastern India and spread in several directions through intersecting points on the 'silk routes' ? 1

(A) Hinduism
(B) Christianity
(C) Buddhism
(D) Jainism

3. Arrange the following events in chronological order and choose the correct option. 1

I. Formation of Khilafat Committee in Bombay
II. Jallianwala Bagh Massacre
III. Bardoli Satyagraha
IV. 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

4. Choose the correct option to fill in the blank. 1

In the beginning of the 19th century, _____ a girl married in a very orthodox household wrote an autobiography called '*Amar Jiban*'.

(A) Pandita Ramabai
(B) Rashsundari Devi
(C) Tarabai Shinde
(D) Kailashbashini Debi



5. Match Column I with Column II and choose the correct option. 1

<i>Column I</i> (National Park)	<i>Column II</i> (State)
i. Kaziranga	a. Madhya Pradesh
ii. Jim Corbett	b. Assam
iii. Sunderbans	c. Uttarakhand
iv. Bandhavgarh	d. West Bengal

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
6. In which one of the following states is 'bamboo drip irrigation system' prevalent ? 1
- (A) Tamil Nadu (B) West Bengal
(C) Meghalaya (D) Odisha
7. Which one of the following is the highest 'bauxite' producing state of India ? 1
- (A) Maharashtra (B) Jharkhand
(C) Gujarat (D) Odisha
8. Two statements, I and II are given below. Read both the statements and choose the correct option. 1

Statement I : Division of power is good for democratic systems.

Statement II : It helps to reduce the possibility of conflict between social groups.

Options :

- (A) Statement I is true, but II is false.
(B) Statement I is false, but II is true.
(C) Statements I and II are true and II is the correct explanation of I.
(D) Statements I and II are true, but II is **not** the correct explanation of I.

9. Choose the most appropriate option regarding the division of legislative rights in India. 1

<i>Subject list in Indian Constitution</i>	<i>Subjects</i>
--	-----------------

- | | |
|------------------------|-------------------------------|
| (A) Union List | – Defence and Commerce |
| (B) State List | – Police and Agriculture |
| (C) Concurrent List | – Forest and Communication |
| (D) Residuary Subjects | – Computer Software and Trade |
10. Read the following provisions regarding Secularism in the Indian Constitution and choose the correct option. 1

- I. The Indian State has not adopted any religion as its official religion.
- II. The Constitution gives freedom to all the citizens to practice and propagate any religion.
- III. The Constitution declares any kind of discrimination done on the basis of religion to be legal.
- IV. It gives the government the right to intervene in religious matters for ensuring equality within religious communities.

Options :

- (A) Only I, II and III are correct.
 - (B) Only I, II and IV are correct.
 - (C) Only I, III and IV are correct.
 - (D) Only II, III and IV are correct.
11. Which one of the following steps has been taken by the Election Commission of India to reform political parties ? 1
- (A) Amended the Constitution to prevent defection.
 - (B) Candidates will have to give the details of criminal cases on affidavit.
 - (C) Candidates will have to give details of their property on affidavit.
 - (D) It has been made mandatory for all parties to conduct organizational elections and file income tax returns.



12. Two statements are given below. They are Assertion (A) and Reason (R).
Read both the statements and choose the correct option. 1

Assertion (A) : Multi-party system has been adopted in India.

Reason (R) : It is capable of accommodating all the social and geographical differences in India.

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.
13. Which one of the following is a scheduled language as per the Constitution of India ? 1
- (A) Bhojpuri
 - (B) Garhwali
 - (C) Nepali
 - (D) Rajasthani

14. Two statements, I and II are given below. Read both the statements and choose the correct option. 1

Statement I : Women are now actively contributing to various professions including roles as doctors, engineers, lawyers, managers and university teachers.

Statement II : Political expression of gender division and political mobilization helped to improve women's role in public life.

Options :

- (A) Statement I is true, but II is false.
- (B) Statement I is false, but II is true.
- (C) Statements I and II are true and II is the correct explanation of I.
- (D) Statements I and II are true, but II is **not** the correct explanation of I.

15. In one of the small villages, a farmer borrows money from the village moneylender at a high monthly interest rate but is not able to repay it back. Next, he borrows it from a bank at a lower interest rate. Gradually he earns and pays back the loan to the moneylender and the bank.

Which of the following best describes the role of the bank in this credit situation ?

1

- (A) The bank acts as a cooperative lender.
- (B) The bank facilitates a debt-trap situation.
- (C) The bank ensures a fair exchange of goods.
- (D) The bank saves the farmer from debt-trap.

16. Look at the given picture. The work being done in the picture comes under which one of the following economic sectors ?

1



- (A) Primary
- (B) Secondary
- (C) Tertiary
- (D) Quaternary

Note : The following question is for the **Visually Impaired Candidates** only, in lieu of Q. No. 16.

'Floriculture' comes under which one of the following sectors of the economy ?

1

- (A) Primary
- (B) Secondary
- (C) Tertiary
- (D) Quaternary

17. Two statements are given below. They are Assertion (A) and Reason (R). Read both the statements and choose the correct option.

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 true, but (R) is false.
- (D) (A) is false, but (R) is true.



18. Which one of the following is included in 'liberalization' ? 1
- (A) Promoting trade barriers
 - (B) Removing trade barriers
 - (C) Controlling the other country through trade
 - (D) Increasing import, export duty on goods
19. Which one of the following sectors has the highest share in employment in India ? 1
- (A) Primary
 - (B) Secondary
 - (C) Tertiary
 - (D) Quaternary
20. Select the formal sources of credit from the given sources and choose the correct option. 1
- I. Bank
 - II. Moneylender
 - III. Cooperatives
 - IV. Businessman
- Options :**
- (A) Only I and II
 - (B) Only II and III
 - (C) Only I and III
 - (D) Only I and IV



SECTION B

(Very Short Answer Type Questions)

(4×2=8)

21. Why was the Indian subcontinent central to the flows of the trading network before the sixteenth century ? Explain. 2
22. (a) “Minerals occur in igneous and metamorphic rocks.” Explain the statement with example. 2
- OR**
- (b) “The ocean waters contain vast quantities of minerals.” Explain the statement with example. 2
23. Why was the need for decentralisation recognized in the Indian Constitution ? Explain. 2
24. How have the developments in information and communication technology been the major factor to enable globalisation ? Explain. 2

SECTION C

(Short Answer Type Questions)

(5×3=15)

25. (a) Explain the role of women in the Civil Disobedience Movement, with examples. 3
- OR**
- (b) How did the Indian folklore and symbols strengthen the idea of nationalism during the twentieth century ? Explain with examples. 3
26. Describe any three impacts of globalisation on Indian agriculture. 3
27. Analyse any three challenges faced by political parties in India. 3
28. Describe any three characteristics of the Indian federal system. 3
29. Why has the issue of sustainability become essential for development in present times ? Explain with example. 3



SECTION D
(Long Answer Type Questions)

(4×5=20)

30. (a) Evaluate the role of Giuseppe Mazzini in the unification of the Italian Republic. 5

OR

- (b) Evaluate the role of Otto von Bismarck in the unification of Germany. 5

31. (a) “Manufacturing sector is considered the backbone of development of the country.” Justify the statement. 5

OR

- (b) “Agriculture and Industry move hand in hand.” Justify the statement. 5

32. (a) Explain with examples the role of democracy in the reduction of inequality and poverty. 5

OR

- (b) How is democracy a legitimate government? Explain with examples. 5

33. (a) Explain the differences between public and private sector of economic activities. 5

OR

- (b) Explain the differences between the organised and unorganised sector of economic activities. 5

SECTION E
(Case-Based/Source-Based Questions)

(3×4=12)

34. Read the given source and answer the questions that follow :

Print Comes to India

From 1780, James Augustus Hickey began to edit the *Bengal Gazette*, a weekly magazine that described itself as ‘a commercial paper open to all, but influenced by none’. So it was private English enterprise, proud of its independence from colonial influence, that began English printing in



India. Hickey published a lot of advertisements, including those that related to the import and sale of slaves. But he also published a lot of gossip about the Company's senior officials in India. Enraged by this, Governor-General Warren Hastings persecuted Hickey, and encouraged the publication of officially sanctioned newspapers that could counter the flow of information that damaged the image of the colonial government. By the close of the eighteenth century, a number of newspapers and journals appeared in print. There were Indians, too, who began to publish Indian newspapers. The first to appear was the weekly *Bengal Gazette*, brought out by Gangadhar Bhattacharya, who was close to Raja Rammohan Roy.

- (34.1) In which language was '*Bengal Gazette*' edited by James Augustus Hickey published ? 1
- (34.2) Why was James Augustus Hickey persecuted ? 1
- (34.3) Which newspapers were encouraged during the 1780s ? Why were they encouraged ? 1+1=2

35. Read the given source and answer the questions that follow :

Conservation of Resources

At the international level, the *Club of Rome* advocated resource conservation for the first time in a more systematic way in 1968. Subsequently, in 1974, Gandhian philosophy was once again presented by Schumacher in his book *Small is Beautiful*. The seminal contribution with respect to resource conservation at the global level was made by the Brundtland Commission Report, 1987. This report introduced the concept of 'Sustainable Development' and advocated it as a means for resource conservation, which was subsequently published in a book entitled *Our Common Future*. Another significant contribution was made at the Earth Summit at Rio de Janeiro, Brazil in 1992.

- (35.1) Explain the meaning of sustainable development. 1
- (35.2) In which international conference was 'Agenda-21' accepted ? 1
- (35.3) Explain any two outcomes of the Summit. 2×1=2

36. Read the given source and answer the questions that follow :

Loans from Cooperatives

Besides banks, the other major source of cheap credit in rural areas are the cooperative societies (or cooperatives). Members of a cooperative pool their resources for cooperation in certain areas. There are several types of cooperatives possible such as farmers cooperatives, weavers cooperatives, industrial workers cooperatives, etc. Krishak Cooperative functions in a village not very far away from Sonpur. It has 2300 farmers as members. It accepts deposits from its members. With these deposits as collateral, the Cooperative has obtained a large loan from the bank. These funds are used to provide loans to members. Once these loans are repaid, another round of lending can take place.

Krishak Cooperative provides loans for the purchase of agricultural implements, loans for cultivation and agricultural trade, fishery loans, loans for construction of houses and for a variety of other expenses.

- (36.1) How do 'Krishak Cooperatives' secure funds for providing loans to their members ? 1
- (36.2) What are the different types of loans that 'Krishak Cooperatives' offer to their members ? 1
- (36.3) Why are such cooperatives desirable in the rural areas ? 2

SECTION F

(Map Skill-Based Question)

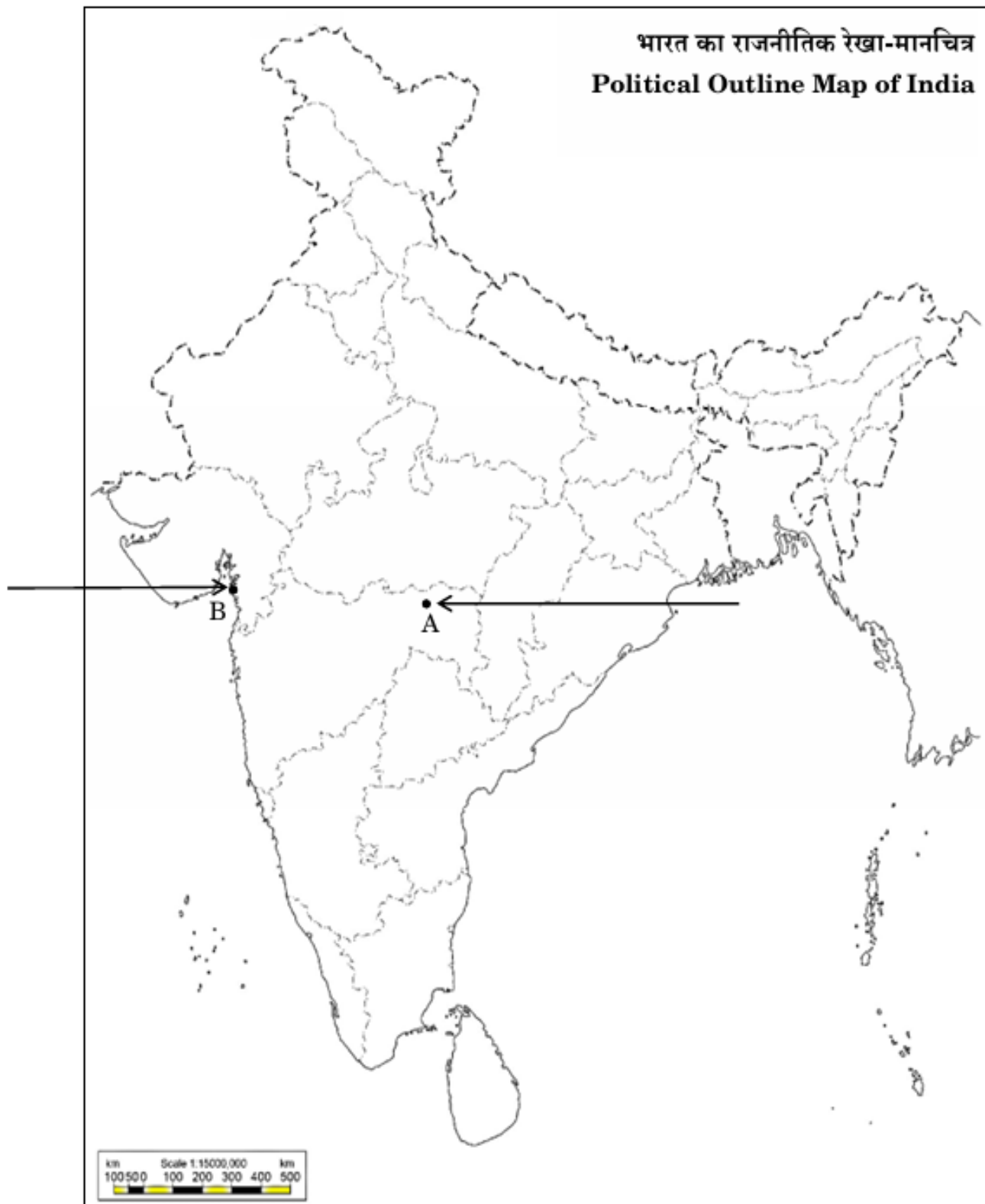
(2+3=5)

37. (a) Two places 'A' and 'B' have been marked on the given political outline map of **India** (on page 27). Identify them with the help of the following information and write their correct names on the lines drawn near them :
- A. The place where the session of Indian National Congress was held in 1920. 1
- B. The place where Gandhiji broke the salt law. 1
- (b) On the same political outline map of **India**, locate and label any **three** of the following with suitable symbols : 3×1=3
- (i) Bailadila – Iron ore Mines
- (ii) Namrup – Thermal Power Plant
- (iii) Kandla – Major Sea Port
- (iv) Meenam Bakkam – International Airport



प्रश्न सं. 37 के लिए

For question no. 37



Section - A

1. A) Chancellor Duke Metternich
2. e) Buddhism
3. c) I, II, IV, III
4. B) Rakhundari Devi
5. D) i-b, ii-c, iii-d, iv-a
6. c) Meghalaya
7. D) Odisha
8. C) Statements I and II are true and II is the correct explanation of I

13. ~~B) Garhwali / C) Nepali / B) Garhwali / C) Nepali / D) Rajasthan~~

B) Only I, II & IV are correct

D) It has been made mandatory for all parties to conduct organisational elections and file income tax returns

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

9. ~~B) State list - Police, Agriculture / A) Union list - Defence & Commerce~~

C) Statements I and II are true and II is correct explanation

D) The bank saves the farmer from debt trap

D) Quaternary / C) Tertiary

A) Both A and R are true & R is correct explanation

B) Removing trade barriers

A) Tanjavur

C) Only I and III

* 11. C) Nepali / B) Ganhwali

Section III

25. a) Indian folklore and symbols strengthened the idea of nationalism during the 20th century in the following ways -

Collecting and recording folk culture was instrumental to the process of nation building as it reflected the national literature and was the most trustworthy account of people's manifestations and thoughts in the country. Rabanindranath Tagore himself collected myths, rhymes (nukky rhymes), folktales etc in Bengal while Natesa Sastri published a massive four volume book named 'Folklore of Southern India'. Villages were toured extensively to collect songs, legends, tales sung by the ballads.

2. Allegories were prevalent during this period which provided a concrete focus to the abstract idea of freedom. Indians visually associated the identity of India with the image of Bharat Mata which was first created by Bankim Chandra Chattopadhyaya and later on, Abanindranath Tagore made an ascetic, calm, composed image of Bharat Mata, dispensing learning and food along with the clothing. Mr. Chattopadhyaya also composed a hymn called 'Vande Matram' which was widely sung during the Swadeshi movement in Bengal.
3. A tri-colour flag made up of yellow, red and green colours, comprising eight lotuses representing British provinces along with a crescent moon symbolising Muslims & Hindus was designed during the Swadeshi movement. Gandhi ji later on designed his swaraj flag made up of red, white and green colours with a 'charkha' in the middle symbolising Gandhi's idea of self help. It was a symbol of defiance against the British authorities.

Conclusion - All these processes / activities along with reinterpretation of history were a part of wider cultural movement to instill a sense of collective belonging amongst the Indians. History was reinterpreted and taught differently to rediscover one's identity and take pride in our victorious achievements in different fields like science, maths, law etc.

2) Globalisation is not a new phenomenon for a country like India which has been engaged in international trade since time immemorial.

1. Imperialists were mostly attracted to the rich resources in their colonies like India which was already exporting spices when they invaded the country. Good quality of cotton was exported from India due to which cotton textile industries flourished in Manchester and Liverpool in England. Indian farmers were forced to grow indigo due to which they were unable to grow crops to sustain their families. This resulted in the Champaran movement in Bihar.

2. Post independence, Indian farmers have faced stiff competition in the global market due to highly subsidised rates of agriculture in the developed countries. Despite being important producers of pulses, cereal crops etc, the country faces competition and struggles with many challenges. The reduction of duties imposed on agricultural goods in our country has further threatened the farmers as the public investment in this sector is also declining. To compete in the global market, our products must be at par in terms of quality with other products.

3. Indian market must diversify its crop production, harnessing the climate to grow a

variety of crops. Following the examples of leading economies like Israel, China and Italy, India must export high value crops like fruits, olives and import cereal crops. Bio-diesel crops like Jatroba and jatropha and jojoba which require very less moisture, fruits, medicinal herbs etc can be grown. Country's prosperity lies in diversifying its crop production.

27) Challenges faced by political parties are as follows -

1. Lack of Internal Democracy : There is concentration and accumulation of power in the hands of party leaders at the top and the ordinary members of the party often lack the means and influence to voice their opinions. Membership registers are not maintained, regular organisational meetings are not conducted. Devotion and commitment to the party leaders are valued more than the devotion towards the party principles and constitution.

2. Dynastic Succession : Leaders at the top often misuse their power to support their families and relatives. Free, fair and open elections are not conducted for the top positions. As a result, people who lack support, potential and skills come to power.

because of favouritism. In various political parties, leaders often belong to the same family generation after generation. Consequently, Deserving candidates are unable to get free and fair opportunities.

3. Increasing role of power and might along with lack of meaningful choice — Growing role of power, money and might is an alarming concern for most of the democracies all across the globe. Criminals are often nominated as party candidates as they have various links and contacts. Rich people who can gather funds in order to win the elections are favoured. Various industrialists and businessmen who finance the parties influence its policies and decisions. Decreasing ideological differences on the economic front are also a concern for democrats. Political party leaders often change parties for gaining power which leaves no meaningful choice for the citizens.

28. Three characteristics of the Indian federal system are —

It is an example of holding together federation wherein the centre tends to be more powerful vis-à-vis the states. The Constitution declares India to be a Union of states with a three tier system (3 levels) — Central, State and local

governments which comprise of municipalities and panchayats.

2. The jurisdictions of each tier of government is clearly specified in the constitution which ensures that the presence and authority of each level is constitutionally guaranteed. Constitution provides a three fold distribution comprising of union, state and concurrent lists. Each level has its own jurisdiction in legislative, administrative and affairs related to taxation.

3.

3. Judiciary acts as an umpire in case a dispute arises between the levels of the government and has the power to interpret the constitution and the powers of each and every tier of the government. Federal structure helps us to strengthen the unity of the country and accommodate its regional diversity.

29. Sustainable development refers to economic development without degrading the environment and ^{compromising} ~~is compromising~~ with the needs of future generations.

1. Sustainable existence as a component of development is important to ensure survival of life and maintain the quality of life. Human beings have

Indiscriminately exploited the resources of nature which has led to environmental degradation and disrupted the ecological balance. Global Warming, Climate change, Depletion of renewable resources are global issues which don't respect national boundaries.

2. Excessive deforestation, burning of ~~forest~~ fossil fuels have caused a lot of damage to our environment. Air pollution and land pollution have become very common these days.
3. Drying aquifers, depleting water tables and contamination of water resources are very alarming. Over-utilisation of renewable resources which is degrading their quality and increasing their cost has posed a serious question on energy security in future. These resources like coal, petroleum are exhaustable in nature.

Conclusion - Therefore, It is important to realize that nature has a lot to fulfil our needs but not our greeds. Use of sustainable practices like using renewable resources and energy conservation are the need of the hour.

Section D

30. b) In 1848, The spirit of national unification and liberalism was widespread amongst the middle class educated elites who wanted to unify the numerous german speaking principalities into a nation state under a constitution. All of them gathered in Frankfurt to vote for All German National Assembly and later on drafted a constitution with monarchy leading the state and being subject to monarchy.
- ② However, This liberal initiative was suppressed by monarchy (autocracy and military) which also got support from the large landowners of Prussia called Junkers. Prussia took on the leadership of uniting Germany when King Frederic Wilhelm IV refused to accept the constitution and disbanded the Frankfurt parliament.
- ③ Otto Von Bismark, chief minister of Prussia played a very important role in the unification process along with the army and bureaucracy.

④ 3 wars were fought over 7 years with France, Austria and Denmark which resulted in the Prussian victory. King Kaiser William I was proclaimed as the new German emperor on 18 January, 1871 in the Hall of Mirrors at ~~Paris~~ Versailles. All the princes, important ministers including Otto Von Bismarck were present there.

⑤ The new state laid emphasis on modernising legal, judicial, banking system along with currency. The Prussian model was followed in the whole country. Owing to Bismarck's immense contribution in this unification process, role of army was considered very significant in architecting and forming a country. Through this unification, Prussian dominance was exerted and reflected.

71 2) Manufacturing sector is considered to be the backbone of development in general and economic development in particular because of the following reasons -

(i) This sector helps to revolutionise agriculture which is considered to be the backbone of the economy. It also reduces the heavy dependency of people on

agriculture by creating alternative job opportunities in the secondary as well as tertiary sectors. Growth and development of agro-based industries help in increasing the production and efficiency of agriculture.

② Industrial development is a pre-condition for eradication of unemployment and poverty. This was the main philosophy behind the public sector industries and joint sector ventures in India.

③ It also aims at reducing regional disparities by setting up industries in local, tribal, primitive, backward areas to create income opportunities for the residents and raise their living standards by uplifting the condition of the region.

④ Industrial production by manufacturing industries brings in the much needed foreign exchange by expanding the trade and commerce of the country.

⑤ Countries which transform their raw materials into finished goods of higher value are more prosperous. India's prosperity lies in diversifying its manufacturing industries.

22 78

1. Democracy is a legitimate government because it comprises of a government which is freely and fairly elected by the citizens of the country. It gives prime importance to the people of the country who have a right to choose their leaders and participate in the decision making process whenever necessary.

2. It produces a fair, accountable government which is responsive to the needs of the citizens. All democratic governments are expected to follow free and fair rules and regulations and maintain transparency at all times. Free and fair elections are regularly conducted where people have a right to rectify their mistakes and are placed on an equal political footing.

3. Democracy enhances the dignity of an individual by following an accommodative policy with mutual respect for social differences. It is based on the idea of deliberation and negotiation to ensure that different views are heard and considered during policy formations.

16

4. Democracies might produce a slow, inefficient government but at the end of the day, it is people's own government which raises the citizens from the status of object to citizens as they are able to rationalise and think for themselves. Power and rule of law, reason and justice are given supreme importance.

5. Democracies Democratic governments are concerned about the well being of the poorest of the poor and aim at reducing income disparities. They are able to generate immense support for themselves which is an open testimony to their legitimacy and credibility. They organise public debates and are accountable to the parliament for their actions.

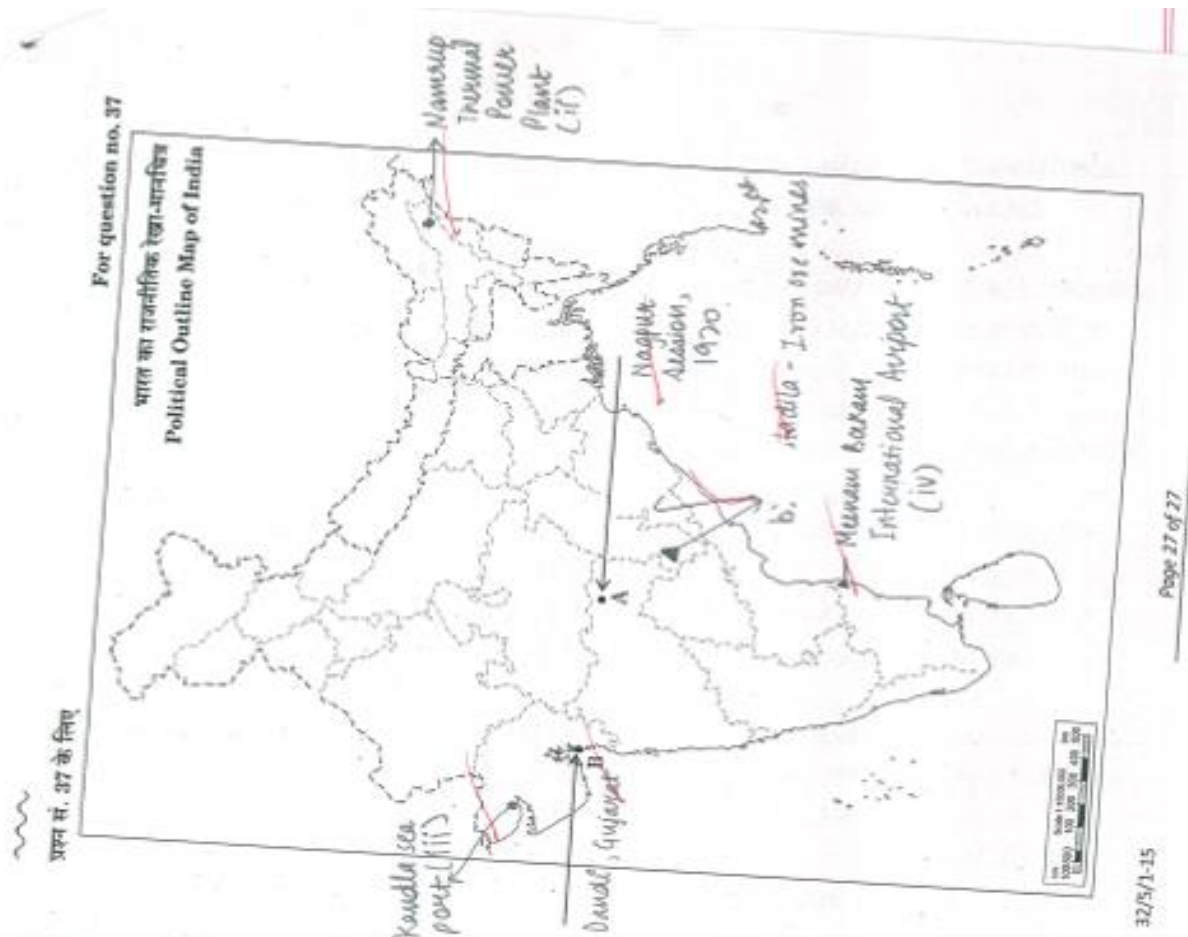
33

ORGANISED SECTOR

This sector comprises of enterprises and places of work which are registered by the government

UNORGANISED SECTOR

① This sector comprises of small and scattered units which are largely outside the control of government



② Rules and regulations are strictly followed

③ Employers have job security and they need to work for a fixed number of hours with secure terms of employment

④ Employers They enjoy benefits of providential fund, gratuity, pension after retirement, paid holidays etc. They are paid overtime for working more number of hours for

⑤ Workers are paid decent wages with due weightage given to Minimum Wages Act. Some other acts like Payment of Gratuity act, Shops and Establishments acts are also followed.

② Rules and regulations are not followed

③ Employers don't have any job security and need to work for irregular time period. They don't have secure terms of employment

④ Employers They don't enjoy any benefits of providential fund, gratuity etc and are not paid overtime

⑤ Workers have low wages. Minimum Wages Act is not followed. No other government act is followed in this sector

Section - E

34.1 12

It was written and published in english language.

34.2

He was persecuted because he published a lot of gossip about the Company's senior officials which enraged the Governor - General Warren Hastings.

34.3

The publication of officially sanctioned newspapers was encouraged because it helped to counter the flow of information that damaged the image of colonial government by celebrating the british rule.

35.1

Sustainable Development refers to the development which doesn't cause environmental degradation and doesn't compromise with the needs of future generations.

35.2

'Agenda 21' was adopted in Rio de Janeiro Earth Summit held by United Nations Conference on Environment and Development (UNCED).

35.3

Two outcomes of the summit ^{were} are -

- ① Declaration on Climate Change and Biological Diversity was signed and the leaders fostered the global forest principles.
- ② Agenda 21 was adopted which expected all the local governments to drive their own agenda 21. This summit was convened to address the urgent issues of socio-economic development and environmental conservation.

36.1

This cooperative has 2300 farmers as members. It accepts deposits from each member which are used as collateral to obtain a large loan from the bank which are further used to provide loans to their members.

* Banks act as cooperative lenders here. loans to buy raw materials, release their mortgaged land, for marketing their output etc. are ^{banks} provided.

36.2 Formal loan loans ^{were} ~~are~~ extended by the government to the cooperatives which were further ^{extended by} ~~extended~~ them to their members. Cooperatives and Banks ~~comp~~ come in the formal source of credit.

- 36.3 (1) Cooperative are useful because they reduce the heavy dependency of rural people on informal sources of credit which charge a very high interest rate and they help to avail loan facilities from banks by overcoming the lack of collateral issue.
- (2) They organise the rural poor and provide a platform for discussing social issues like health, education etc.

Section B

21 (1) Before the European sailors discovered Asia and America, Indian Ocean used to be a trade of goods, services, knowledge, customs, traditions etc. till the 15th century which made the Indian subcontinent central to the flows of the trading network as it placed a crucial role at the point of intersection.

(2) Till the 15th century, India and China were the richest countries which largely dominated the global trade and were pre-eminent in Asian trade of spices, textiles etc. However, the dynamics of global trade changed as the center shifted towards west as China restricted over-seas trade and retracted in isolation.

22. a Minerals occur in igneous and metamorphic rocks in the form of faults, cracks, joints, cavities or wherein the larger occurrences were called lodes and the smaller veins. They were formed when minerals in gaseous/molten form were pushed to the surface of the Earth and cooled down to solidify. Minerals, like copper, lead metals.

were attracted by ~~this~~ such minerals and found in such formations.

- (23) Decentralisation is defined as the process in which power is taken from the Central and State level and is given to the local governments. It is Important Because -

- (1) India is very vast and diverse country with so ~~or~~ many social differences. Mumbai is as big as Maharashtra is as big as Germany while Uttar Pradesh is bigger than Russia. In such a huge country, & with so big and diverse states, it calls for a further division within the states (panchayats and municipal corporations) to simplify the process of administration.
- (2) Problems are best settled at grass root levels wherein people have more knowledge about the issues and have better ideas on how to spend the money and allocate the budget as per the requirements. It inculcates a habit of self governance and democratic participation.

- (24) Information and Communication technology have enabled globalisation in the following ways -

- (1) Rise of telecommunication technology (telephones, fax) allows the users sitting in distant parts of the world to communicate instantaneously at negligible costs. Internet is present in every sphere of life. Provisions of electronic mail and messages have allowed rapid transmission of messages to happen.
- (2) Satellite imaging has also helped in enhancing information and communication technology and has made the world more interconnected, advanced and fast-forward.