



# DAV INSTITUTIONS ODISHA ZONE

## DAV SUPPORT MATERIAL 2022-23

SAMPLE PAPERS AND QUESTION BANK



## SOCIAL SCIENCE CLASS - X



# **CONTENT**

- I. COURSE STRUCTURE**
- II. COURSE CONTENT**
- III. SAMPLE PAPERS**
- IV. CHAPTER WISE QUESTION BANK**

<b>Sl. No.</b>	<b>SAMPLE PAPERS</b>
<b>01.</b>	<b>Sample Paper-1 (With Marking Scheme)</b>
<b>02.</b>	<b>Sample Paper-2 (With Marking Scheme)</b>
<b>03.</b>	<b>Sample Paper-3 (With Marking Scheme)</b>
<b>04.</b>	<b>Sample Paper-4 (With Marking Scheme)</b>
<b>05.</b>	<b>Sample Paper-5 (With Marking Scheme)</b>
<b>06.</b>	<b>Sample Paper-6 (With Marking Scheme)</b>
<b>07.</b>	<b>Sample Paper-7 (With Marking Scheme)</b>
<b>08.</b>	<b>Sample Paper-8 (With Marking Scheme)</b>
<b>09.</b>	<b>Sample Paper-9 (With Marking Scheme)</b>
<b>10.</b>	<b>Sample Paper-10 (With Marking Scheme)</b>
<b>11.</b>	<b>Sample Paper-11 (With Marking Scheme)</b>
<b>12.</b>	<b>Sample Paper-12 (With Marking Scheme)</b>
<b>13.</b>	<b>Sample Paper-13 (With Marking Scheme)</b>
<b>14.</b>	<b>Sample Paper-14 (With Marking Scheme)</b>
<b>15.</b>	<b>Sample Paper-15 (With Marking Scheme)</b>
<b>16.</b>	<b>Sample Paper-16 (With Marking Scheme)</b>
<b>17.</b>	<b>Sample Paper-17 (With Marking Scheme)</b>

# SOCIAL SCIENCE

CLASS X (2022-23)

(CODE NO. 087)

## Rationale

Social Science is a compulsory subject up to secondary stage of school education. It is an integral component of general education because it helps the learners in understanding the environment in its totality and developing a broader perspective and an empirical, reasonable and humane outlook. This is of crucial importance because it helps them grow into well-informed and responsible citizens with necessary attributes and skills for being able to participate and contribute effectively in the process of development and nation-building.

The Social Science curriculum draws its content mainly from History, Geography, Political Science and Economics. Some elements of Sociology and Commerce are also included. Together they provide a comprehensive view of society over space and time, and in relation to each other. Each subject's distinct methods of enquiry help the learners to understand society from different angles and form a holistic view.

## Objectives

The main objectives of this syllabus are to:

- ❖ develop an understanding of the processes of change and development-both in terms of time and space, through which human societies have evolved
- ❖ make learners realize that the process of change is continuous and any event or phenomenon or issue cannot be viewed in isolation but in a wider context of time and space
- ❖ develop an understanding of contemporary India with its historical perspective, of the basic framework of the goals and policies of national development in independent India, and of the process of change with appropriate connections to world development
- ❖ deepen knowledge about and understanding of India's freedom struggle and of the values and ideals that it represented, and to develop an appreciation of the contributions made by people of all sections and regions of the country
- ❖ help learners understand and cherish the values enshrined in the Indian Constitution and to prepare them for their roles and responsibilities as effective citizens of a democratic society
- ❖ deepen the knowledge and understanding of India's environment in its totality, their interactive processes and effects on the future quality of people's lives
- ❖ facilitate the learners to understand and appreciate the diversity in the land and people of the country with its underlying unity
- ❖ develop an appreciation of the richness and variety of India's heritage-both natural and cultural and the need for its preservation
- ❖ promote an understanding of the issues and challenges of contemporary India-

environmental, economic and social, as part of the development process

- ❖ help pupils acquire knowledge, skills and understanding to face the challenges of contemporary society as individuals and groups and learn the art of living a confident and stress-free life as well as participating effectively in the community
- ❖ develop scientific temperament by promoting the spirit of enquiry and following a rational and objective approach in analysing and evaluating data and information as well as views and interpretations
- ❖ develop academic and social skills such as critical thinking, communicating effectively both in visual and verbal forms - cooperating with others, taking initiatives and providing leadership in solving others' problems
- ❖ develop qualities clustered around the personal, social, moral, national and spiritual values that make a person humane and socially effective.

**COURSE STRUCTURE**  
**CLASS X (2022-23)**

**Theory Paper**

<b>Time: 3 Hrs.</b>		<b>Max. Marks: 80</b>	
<b>No.</b>	<b>Units</b>	<b>No. of Periods</b>	<b>Marks</b>
I	India and the Contemporary World – II	60	20
II	Contemporary India – II	55	20
III	Democratic Politics - II	50	20
IV	Understanding Economic Development	50	20
<b>Total</b>		<b>215</b>	<b>80</b>

## COURSE CONTENT

Unit 1: India and the Contemporary World – II		60 Periods
Themes	Learning Objectives	
<b>Section 1: Events and Processes:</b>		
<b>1. The Rise of Nationalism in Europe:</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>❖ The French Revolution and the Idea of the Nation</li> <li>❖ The Making of Nationalism in Europe</li> <li>❖ The Age of Revolutions: 1830-1848</li> <li>❖ The Making of Germany and Italy</li> <li>❖ Visualizing the Nation</li> <li>❖ Nationalism and Imperialism</li> </ul>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>❖ Enable the learners to identify and comprehend the forms in which nationalism developed along with the formation of nation states in Europe in the post-1830 period.</li> <li>❖ Establish the relationship and bring out the difference between European nationalism and anti-colonial nationalisms.</li> <li>❖ Understand the way the idea of nationalism emerged and led to the formation of nation states in Europe and elsewhere.</li> </ul>
<b>2. Nationalism in India:</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>❖ The First World War, Khilafat and Non-Cooperation</li> <li>❖ Differing Strands within the Movement</li> <li>❖ Towards Civil Disobedience</li> <li>❖ The Sense of Collective Belonging</li> </ul>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>❖ Recognize the characteristics of Indian nationalism through a case study of Non-Cooperation and Civil Disobedience Movement.</li> <li>❖ Analyze the nature of the diverse social movements of the time.</li> <li>❖ Familiarize with the writings and ideals of different political groups and individuals.</li> </ul>
<b>Section 2: Livelihoods, Economies and Societies:</b>		
<b>3. The Making of a Global World:</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>❖ The Pre-modern world</li> <li>❖ The Nineteenth Century (1815-1914)</li> <li>❖ The Inter war Economy</li> <li>❖ Rebuilding a World Economy: The Post-War Era</li> </ul>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>❖ Appreciate the ideas promoting Pan Indian belongingness.</li> <li>❖ Show that globalization has a long history and point to the shifts within the process.</li> <li>❖ Analyze the implication of globalization for local economies.</li> <li>❖ Discuss how globalization is experienced differently by different social groups.</li> </ul>

#### **4. The Age of Industrialization:**

- ❖ Before the Industrial Revolution
- ❖ Hand Labour and Steam Power
- ❖ Industrialization in the Colonies
- ❖ Factories Come Up
- ❖ The Peculiarities of Industrial Growth
- ❖ Market for Goods

#### **Section 3: *Everyday Life, Culture and Politics:***

#### **5. Print Culture and the Modern World:**

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

- ❖ Familiarize with the Pro- to- Industrial phase and Early – factory system.
- ❖ Familiarize with the process of industrialization and its impact on labour class.
- ❖ Enable them to understand industrialization in the colonies with reference to Textile industries.

- ❖ Identify the link between print culture and the circulation of ideas.
- ❖ Familiarize yourself with pictures, cartoons, extracts from propaganda literature and newspaper debates on important events and issues in the past.
- ❖ Understand that forms of writing have a specific history, and that they reflect historical changes within society and shape the forces of change.

**Unit 2: Contemporary India – II**  
**55 Periods**

Themes	Learning Objectives
<b>1. Resources and Development:</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>❖ Concept</li> <li>❖ Development of Resources</li> <li>❖ Resource Planning - Resource Planning in India, Conservation of Resources</li> <li>❖ Land Resources</li> <li>❖ Land Utilization</li> <li>❖ Land Use Pattern in India</li> <li>❖ Land Degradation and Conservation Measures</li> <li>❖ Soil as a Resource - Classification of Soils, Soil Erosion and Soil Conservation (excluding Box Information on State of India's Environment)</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>❖ Understand the value of resources and the need for their judicious utilization and conservation.</li> </ul>
<b>2. Forest and Wildlife</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>❖ Conservation of forest and wildlife in India</li> <li>❖ Types and distribution of forests and wildlife resources</li> <li>❖ Community and Conservation</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>❖ Understand the importance of forests and wildlife.</li> <li>❖ Understand the ability and knowledge of how forest and wildlife conservation and management relate to the economy and environment, both currently and in the future.</li> </ul>
<b>3. Water Resources:</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>❖ Water Scarcity and The Need for Water Conservation and Management</li> <li>❖ Multi-Purpose River Projects and Integrated Water Resources Management</li> <li>❖ Rainwater Harvesting</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>❖ Comprehend the importance of water as a resource as well as develop awareness towards its judicious use and conservation.</li> </ul>
<b>4. Agriculture:</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>❖ Types of Farming – Primitive Subsistence, Intensive Subsistence, Commercial</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>❖ Explain the importance of agriculture in the national economy.</li> </ul>

- ❖ Cropping Pattern – Major Crops, Food Crops other than Grains, Non Food Crops, Technological and Institutional Reforms
- ❖ Food Security (excluding impact of globalization on agriculture)

### **5. Minerals and Energy Resources**

- ❖ What is a mineral?
- ❖ Mode of occurrence of Minerals - Where are these minerals found?, Ferrous Minerals, Non-Ferrous Minerals, Non-Metallic Minerals, Rock Minerals
- ❖ Conservation of Minerals
- ❖ Energy Resources - Conventional Sources of Energy, Non-Conventional Sources of Energy
- ❖ Conservation of Energy Resources

### **6. Manufacturing Industries:**

- ❖ Importance of Manufacturing - Industrial Location (excluding Industry Market Linkage), Agro based Industry (excluding Cotton Textiles, Jute Textiles, Sugar Industry), Mineral based Industries (excluding Iron Steel Industry, Cement Industry), Industrial Pollution and Environmental Degradation, Control of Environmental Degradation

### **7. Life Lines of National Economy:**

- ❖ Roadways
- ❖ Railways

- ❖ Identify various types of farming and discuss the various farming methods; describe the spatial distribution of major crops as well as understand the relationship between rainfall regimes and cropping patterns.
- ❖ Explain various government policies for institutional as well as technological reforms since independence.
- ❖ Identify different types of minerals and energy resources and places of their availability.
- ❖ Feel the need for their judicious utilization.
- ❖ Bring out the importance of industries in the national economy as well as understand the regional disparities which resulted due to concentration of industries in some areas.
- ❖ Discuss the need for a planned industrial development and debate over the role of government towards sustainable development.
- ❖ Explain the importance of transport and communication in the ever-shrinking world.



<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>❖ Pipelines</li> <li>❖ Waterways</li> <li>❖ Major Seaports</li> <li>❖ Airways</li> <li>❖ Communication</li> <li>❖ International Trade</li> <li>❖ Tourism as a Trade</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>❖ Understand the role of trade and tourism in the economic development of a country.</li> </ul>
<b>Unit 3: Democratic Politics – II</b>	
<b>50 Periods</b>	
<b>Themes</b>	<b>Learning Objectives</b>
<b>1. Power Sharing:</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>❖ Belgium and Sri Lanka</li> <li>❖ Majoritarianism in Sri Lanka</li> <li>❖ Accommodation in Belgium</li> <li>❖ Why is power sharing desirable?</li> <li>❖ Forms of Power Sharing</li> </ul> <b>2. Federalism:</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>❖ What is Federalism?</li> <li>❖ What makes India a Federal Country?</li> <li>❖ How is Federalism practiced?</li> <li>❖ Decentralization in India</li> </ul> <b>4. Gender, Religion and Caste:</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>❖ Gender and Politics - Public/Private division, Women's political representation</li> <li>❖ Religion, Communalism and Politics – Communalism, Secular State (excluding image on page 46, 48, 49 of NCERT Textbook – Democratic Politics –II - reprinted edition 2021)</li> <li>❖ Caste and Politics - Caste inequalities, Caste in politics, Politics in caste</li> </ul> <b>6. Political Parties:</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>❖ Why do we need Political Parties? – Meaning, Functions, Necessity</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>❖ Familiarize with the centrality of power sharing in a democracy.</li> <li>❖ Understand the working of spatial and social power sharing mechanisms.</li>   <li>❖ Analyze federal provisions and institutions.</li> <li>❖ Explain decentralization in rural and urban areas.</li>   <li>❖ Identify and analyze the challenges posed by communalism to Indian democracy.</li> <li>❖ Recognize the enabling and disabling effects of caste and ethnicity in politics.</li> <li>❖ Develop a gender perspective on politics.</li>   <li>❖ Analyze party systems in democracies.</li> </ul>



❖ Sectors in terms of ownership: Public and Private Sectors	
<b>3. Money and Credit:</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>❖ Money as a medium of exchange</li> <li>❖ Modern forms of Money</li> <li>❖ Loan activities of Banks</li> <li>❖ Two different Credit situations</li> <li>❖ Terms of Credit</li> <li>❖ Formal Sector Credit in India</li> <li>❖ Self Help Groups for the Poor</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>❖ Understand money as an economic concept.</li> <li>❖ Understand the role of financial institutions from the point of view of day-to- day life.</li> </ul>
<b>4. Globalization and the Indian Economy:</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>❖ Production across countries</li> <li>❖ Interlinking production across countries</li> <li>❖ Foreign Trade and integration of markets</li> <li>❖ What is Globalization?</li> <li>❖ Factors that have enabled Globalization</li> <li>❖ World Trade Organization</li> <li>❖ Impact of Globalization in India</li> <li>❖ The Struggle for a fair Globalization</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>❖ Explain the working of the Global Economic phenomenon.</li> </ul>
<b>5. Consumer Rights:</b> <b>To be used only for Project Work</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>❖ Gets familiarized with the rights and duties as a consumer; and legal measures available to protect from being exploited in markets.</li> </ul>

**PROJECT WORK  
CLASS X (2022-23)**

**05 Periods**

**05 Marks**

1. **Every student** has to compulsorily undertake **any one project** on the following topics:

Consumer Awareness

**OR**

Social Issues

**OR**

Sustainable Development

2. **Objective:** The overall objective of the project work is to help students gain an insight and pragmatic understanding of the theme and see all the Social Science disciplines from an interdisciplinary perspective. It should also help in enhancing the Life Skills of the students.

Students are expected to apply the Social Science concepts that they have learnt over the years in order to prepare the project report.

If required, students may go out to collect data and use different primary and secondary resources to prepare the project. If possible, various forms of art may be integrated in the project work.

3. The distribution of marks over different aspects relating to Project Work is as follows:

S. No.	Aspects	Marks
a.	Content accuracy, originality and analysis	2
b.	Presentation and creativity	2
c.	Viva Voce	1

4. The projects carried out by the students in different topics should subsequently be shared among themselves through interactive sessions such as exhibitions, panel discussions, etc.

5. All documents pertaining to assessment under this activity should be meticulously maintained by concerned schools.

6. A Summary Report should be prepared highlighting:

- ❖ objectives realized through individual work and group interactions;
- ❖ calendar of activities;
- ❖ innovative ideas generated in the process ;
- ❖ list of questions asked in viva voce.

7. It is to be noted here by all the teachers and students that the projects and models prepared should be made from eco-friendly products without incurring too much expenditure.

8. The Project Report can be handwritten/digital.

9. The Project Work needs to enhance cognitive, affective, and psychomotor skills of the learners. It will include self-assessment and peer assessment, and progress of the child in project-based and inquiry-based learning, art integrated activities, experiments, models, quizzes, role plays, group work, portfolios, etc., along with teacher.

#### ASSESSMENT. (NEP-2020)

(The Project work can culminate in the form of Power Point Presentation/Exhibition/ Skit/albums/files/song and dance or culture show /story telling/ debate/ panel discussion, paper presentation and whichever is suitable to **Visually Impaired Candidates.**)

10. Records pertaining to projects (internal assessment) of the students will be maintained for a period of three months from the date of declaration of result for verification at the discretion of Board. Subjudiced cases, if any or those involving RTI / Grievances may however be retained beyond three months.

#### QUESTION PAPER DESIGN CLASS X

Time: 3 Hours		Maximum Marks : 80	
Sr. No.	Competencies	Total Marks	% Weightage
1	<b>Remembering and Understanding:</b> Exhibiting memory of previously learned material by recalling facts, terms, basic concepts, and answers; Demonstrating understanding of facts and ideas by organizing, translating, interpreting, giving descriptions and stating main ideas.	28	35%
2	<b>Applying:</b> Solving problems to new situations by applying acquired knowledge, facts, techniques and rules in a different way.	15	18.75%
3	<b>Formulating, Analyzing, Evaluating and Creating:</b> Examining and breaking information into parts by identifying motives or causes; Making inferences and finding evidence to support generalizations; Presenting and defending opinions by making judgments about information, validity of ideas, or quality of work based on a set of criteria; Compiling information together in a different way by combining elements in a new pattern or proposing alternative solutions.	32	40%
4	<b>Map Skill</b>	5	6.25%
		<b>80</b>	<b>100%</b>

**Note:** 1. Teachers may refer ‘Learning Outcomes’ published by NCERT for developing lesson plans, assessment framework and questions.

2. 02 Items from History Map List and 03 Items from Geography Map List

### INTERNAL ASSESSMENT: 20 MARKS

	Marks	Description				
Periodic Assessment	10 Marks	<table><tr><td>Pen Paper Test</td><td>5 marks</td></tr><tr><td>Assessment using multiple strategies For example, Quiz, Debate, Role Play, Viva, Group Discussion, Visual Expression, Interactive Bulletin Boards, Gallery Walks, Exit Cards, Concept Maps, Peer Assessment, Self-Assessment, etc.</td><td>5 marks</td></tr></table>	Pen Paper Test	5 marks	Assessment using multiple strategies For example, Quiz, Debate, Role Play, Viva, Group Discussion, Visual Expression, Interactive Bulletin Boards, Gallery Walks, Exit Cards, Concept Maps, Peer Assessment, Self-Assessment, etc.	5 marks
		Pen Paper Test	5 marks			
		Assessment using multiple strategies For example, Quiz, Debate, Role Play, Viva, Group Discussion, Visual Expression, Interactive Bulletin Boards, Gallery Walks, Exit Cards, Concept Maps, Peer Assessment, Self-Assessment, etc.	5 marks			
Portfolio						
Portfolio	5 Marks	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>❖ Classwork</li><li>❖ Work done (Activities / Assignments)</li><li>❖ Reflections, Narrations, Journals, etc.</li><li>❖ Achievements of the student in the subject throughout the year</li><li>❖ Participation of the student in different activities like Heritage India Quiz</li></ul>				
Subject Enrichment Activity	5 Marks	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>❖ Project Work</li></ul>				

### LIST OF MAP ITEMS CLASS X (2022-23)

A. **HISTORY** (Outline Political Map of India)

**Chapter - 3 Nationalism in India** – (1918 – 1930) for locating and labelling / Identification

#### 1. Indian National Congress Sessions:

- a. Calcutta (Sep. 1920)
- b. Nagpur (Dec. 1920)
- c. Madras (1927)

## 2. Important Centres of Indian National Movement

- a. Champaran (Bihar) - Movement of Indigo Planters
- b. Kheda (Gujarat) - Peasant Satyagraha
- c. Ahmedabad (Gujarat) - Cotton Mill Workers Satyagraha
- d. Amritsar (Punjab) - Jallianwala Bagh Incident
- e. Chauri Chaura (U.P.) - Calling off the Non-Cooperation Movement
- f. Dandi (Gujarat) - Civil Disobedience Movement

## B. GEOGRAPHY (Outline Political Map of India)

### Chapter 1: Resources and Development (Identification only)

- a. Major soil Types

### Chapter 3: Water Resources (Locating and Labelling)

Dams	
<ol style="list-style-type: none"><li>a. Salal</li><li>b. Bhakra Nangal</li><li>c. Tehri</li><li>d. Rana Pratap Sagar</li></ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"><li>e. Sardar Sarovar</li><li>f. Hirakud</li><li>g. Nagarjuna Sagar</li><li>h. Tungabhadra</li></ol>
<b>Chapter 4: Agriculture</b> (Identification only) <ol style="list-style-type: none"><li>a. Major areas of Rice and Wheat</li><li>b. Largest / Major producer states of Sugarcane, Tea, Coffee, Rubber, Cotton and Jute</li></ol>	
<b>Chapter 5: Minerals and Energy Resources</b> Minerals (Identification only)	
<b>a. Iron Ore mines</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Mayurbhanj</li><li>• Durg</li><li>• Bailadila</li></ul> <b>b. Coal Mines</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Raniganj</li><li>• Bokaro</li></ul> <b>c. Oil Fields</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Digboi</li><li>• Naharkatia</li><li>• Mumbai High</li></ul> <b>Power Plants</b> <b>(Locating and Labelling only)</b> <b>a. Thermal</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Namrup</li><li>• Singrauli</li></ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Bellary</li><li>• Kudremukh</li> <li>• Talcher</li><li>• Neyveli</li> <li>• Bassien</li><li>• Kalol</li><li>• Ankaleshwar</li> <li>• Ramagundam</li></ul>
<b>b. Nuclear</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Narora</li><li>• Kakrapara</li></ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Tarapur</li><li>• Kalpakkam</li></ul>

## **Chapter 6: Manufacturing Industries (Locating and Labelling Only)**

### **Software Technology Parks:**

- |                |                       |
|----------------|-----------------------|
| a. Noida       | e. Hyderabad          |
| b. Gandhinagar | f. Bengaluru          |
| c. Mumbai      | g. Chennai            |
| d. Pune        | h. Thiruvananthapuram |

## **Chapter 7: Lifelines of National Economy**

### **Major Ports: (Locating and Labelling)**

- |                  |                  |
|------------------|------------------|
| a. Kandla        | f. Tuticorin     |
| b. Mumbai        | g. Chennai       |
| c. Marmagao      | h. Visakhapatnam |
| d. New Mangalore | i. Paradip       |
| e. Kochi         | j. Haldia        |

### **International Airports:**

- |  |  |
|--|--|
| a. Amritsar (Raja Sansi - Sri Guru Ram Dass jee) | d. Chennai (MeenamBakkam)                |
| b. Delhi (Indira Gandhi)                         | e. Kolkata (Netaji Subhash Chandra Bose) |
| c. Mumbai (Chhatrapati Shivaji)                  | f. Hyderabad (Rajiv Gandhi)              |



*Note: Items of Locating and Labelling may also be given for Identification.*

**PRESCRIBED BOOKS:**

1. India and the Contemporary World-II (History) - Published by NCERT
2. Contemporary India II (Geography) - Published by NCERT
3. Democratic Politics II (Political Science) - Published by NCERT
4. Understanding Economic Development - Published by NCERT
5. Together Towards a Safer India - Part III, a textbook on Disaster Management - Published by CBSE

*Note: Please procure the latest reprinted edition (2021) of prescribed NCERT textbooks.*

**SAMPLE QUESTION PAPER-1**  
**DAV PUBLIC SCHOOLS, ODISHA ZONE**  
**SAMPLE QUESTION PAPER-(2022-23)**

Please check that this question paper contains **09** printed pages.

Check that this question paper contains **37** questions.

Set number given on the right-hand side of the question paper should be written on the title page of the answer book by the candidate.

Write down the Serial Number of the question in the left side of the margin before attempting it.

15 minutes time has been allotted to read this question paper. The question paper will be distributed 15 minutes prior to the commencement of the examination. The students will read the question paper only and will not write any answer on the answer script during this period.

**CLASS-X**  
**SOCIAL SCIENCE (087)**

**Time Allowed:3 Hours**

**Maximum Marks:80**

**General Instructions:**

- i. This Question paper is divided into six sections-Section A, B, C, D, E & F There are 37 questions in the question paper. All questions are compulsory.
- ii. **Section-A:** From Question 1 to 20 are MCQs of 1 mark each.
- iii. **Section-B:** Question no. 21 to 24 are Very short answer type questions, carrying 2 marks each. Answers to each question should not exceed 40 words.
- iv. **Section-C:** Question no. 25 and 29 are short answer type questions, carrying 2 marks each. Answers to each question should not exceed 60 words.
- v. **Section-D:** Question no. 30 and 33 are long answer type questions, carrying 5 marks each. Answers to each question should not exceed 120 words.
- vi. **Section-E:** Question no. From 34 to 36 are case based questions with three sub-questions and are of 4 marks each.
- vii. **Section F-**Question no 37 is map based, carrying 5 marks with two parts, 37.1 from History (2 mark) and 37.2 from Geography (3 marks).
- viii. There is no overall choice in the question paper. However, an internal choice has been provided in a few questions. Only one of the choices in such questions has to be attempted.
- ix. In addition to this, separate instructions are given with each section and question, wherever necessary.



**SECTION –A**  
**MCQs (1x20=20)**

1. El Dorado in South America is a 1  
 A. Famous slave market                      C. Place where Columbus landed  
 B. Fabled city of gold                        D. Silver city
2. The printing press was first introduced in India by 1  
 A. Indian reformers officials                      C. East India Company  
 B. Arabic Traders                                  D Portuguese Missionaries.
3. Look at the picture given below. Identify the name of the painter of this 1  
 painting from the following options.



- A. Kitagawa Utamaro                                  C. Erasmus
  - B. Shunman Kubo                                      D. Kuroda Kiyotaka,
4. Arrange the following in chronological order: 1  
 I. Richard M. Hoe of New York had perfected the power-driven cylindrical press.  
 II. The first book printed by Gutenberg was the Bible.  
 III. In England, penny chapbooks were carried by petty pedlars known as chapmen.  
 IV. Development of print in China  
 OPTIONS:  
 A. III, II, I & IV    C. IV, III, II & I  
 B. I, II, III & IV    D. IV, II, III & I
5. Which of the following descriptions of local communities and conservation is 1  
 NOT correct?  
 A. In Sariska Tiger Reserve, villagers have fought against mining by citing the Wildlife Protection Act.  
 B. Navdanya has shown that adequate levels of diversified crop production without the use of synthetic chemicals are possible and economically viable.  
 C. Chipko Movement in Alwar district is associated with community afforestation of indigenous species.  
 D. In JFM, the members of local institutions are entitled to intermediary

benefits like non-timber forest produces.

1

6. Match the following:

Type of Soil	Features
a. Alluvial soil	I. Develops on crystalline igneous rocks in areas of low rainfall.
b. Black soil	II. Develops under tropical and subtropical climate with alternate wet and dry seasons.
c. Red soil	III. Intensively cultivated.
d. Laterite soil	IV. Develops deep crack during hot weather

**Options:**

A. a-I, b-IV, c-III, d-II

C. a-IV, b-I, c-II, d-III

B. a-III, b-I, c-IV, d-II

D. a-III, b-IV, c-I, d-II

7. Identify the Crop with the help of the following information.

1

- It grows well in the drier parts of black soil in the Deccan.
- It requires high temperatures and light rainfall.
- 210 frost free days and bright sunshine is ideal for its growth.

A. Wheat    B. Millets    C. Cotton    D. Sugar Cane

8. Consider the following statements regarding horizontal form of power sharing and identify the **incorrect** one from the following:

1

- A. Power is shared among different organs of government, such as the legislature, executive and judiciary.
- B. It allows different organs of government placed at the same level to exercise different powers.
- C. Such a separation ensures that none of the organs can exercise unlimited power
- D. This arrangement is called federal division of power sharing

9. Which one of the following subjects comes under the legislation of the State government in India?

1

A. Education    B. Forests    C. Banking    D. Trade

10. Which of the following statements is true regarding Indian secularism? 1
- A. The Constitution encourages discrimination on grounds of religion
  - B. There is no official religion for the Indian state.
  - C. Beliefs of one religion are presented as superior to those of other religions, when the Demands of one religious group are formed in opposition to another
  - D. State power is used to establish domination of one religious group over the rest.

11. Which one among the following pairs is correctly matched? 1

LIST I	LIST II
A. INC	1884
B. BJP	1985
C. BSP	1984
D. NCP	1998

12. There are two statements marked as Assertion (A) and Reason (R). Mark your answer as per the codes provided below: 1

**Assertion (A):** In actual life, democracies do not appear to be very successful in reducing economic inequalities

**Reason (R):** The cost of time that democracy pays is perhaps worth it.

- 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 language is dominantly spoken in Belgium? 1

A. Dutch      B. Spanish      C. French      D. Italian

14. Read the data given below and answer the question. 1

YEAR	Health Index (HI)		Education Index (EI)		Income Index (II)		HDI	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
2011-12	0.752	0.725	0.557	0.473	0.762	0.494	0.683	0.553
2017-18	0.735	0.775	0.544	0.544	0.843	0.546	0.696	0.609

(Source: National Statistical Office, GOI)

The type of index that shows improvement for women is-

- A. HDI      B. HI      C. EI      D. II

15. Study the Literacy rate (in %) data given below and answer the question. 1  
(Census -2011)

	Literacy in %	
State	Male	Female
Tamil Nadu	86.81	73.86
Punjab	81.48	71.34
Maharashtra	89.82	75.48
Rajasthan	80.51	52.66

Maximum difference in male female literacy is in the state of –

- A. Tamil Nadu    B. Punjab    C. Maharashtra    D. Rajasthan

16. Find the odd one out from the following section. 1

- A. Postman      B. Cobbler      C. Soldier      D. Police constable

17. Fill in the blanks: 1

Sector	Criteria used
Primary and Tertiary	Nature of economic activity
Public and Private	?

- A. Nature of social activities  
B. Nature of production  
C. Organization of employment situation  
D. Ownership of the sector

18. Sabita has taken a loan of Rs.15 Lakhs from a bank at 10% rate of interest to construct a new house on his land. She had to submit papers of his land to the bank against the loan. What is this process called as? 1

- A. Collateral  
B. Double coincidence of wants  
C. Interest rate  
D. Principal amount

19. Which of the following international agencies divided all countries by using per capita income? 1

- A. WTO      B. World Bank      C. IMF      D. UNDP

20. Identify the incorrect statement about globalization. 1

- I. Removal of barriers by the government.  
II. Foreign companies are allowed to set up factories.

- III. Has lessened foreign investment and foreign trade.  
IV. Globalization creates opportunities for small producers.

OPTIONS:

- A- I and IV  
B. III and IV

- C. I and II  
D. II and III

**SECTION-B**  
**VERY SHORT ANSWER QUESTIONS (2X4=8)**

21. Analyse any two factors that attracted the Europeans to Africa. 2  
22. Examine the role of politics in caste. 2  
23. "Minerals are an indispensable part of our lives." Give any two reasons to support the statement. 2

**OR**

Why is there a pressing need to use renewable energy sources?

24. Mention the two criteria by which we can compare the three sectors of Indian Economy to find out which one is most dominant in contributing to the GDP? 2

**SECTION-C**  
**SHORT ANSWER BASED QUESTIONS (3X5=15)**

25. Evaluate the role of women in the Civil Disobedience Movement. 3

**OR**

How did the idea of nationalism develop through a movement to revive Indian folklore? Explain.

26. Examine the reasons for considering tourism as a trade. 3  
27. Explain the three ways in which MNCs set up or control production in other countries. 3  
28. 'Democracy is better than any other form of government'. Examine the statement. 3  
29. Highlight any three reasons to justify the rising importance of Tertiary sector in Indian Economy. 3

**SECTION-D**  
**LONG ANSWER BASED QUESTIONS (5X4=20)**

30. Explain the role of languages in developing the nationalists' sentiments in Europe. 5

**OR**

"The 1830s were called the years of great economic hardship in Europe"  
Elucidate.

31. Why is economic strength of a country measured by the development of 5



manufacturing industries?

**OR**

Explain the pro- active approach adopted by the National Thermal Power Corporation for preserving the natural environment.

32. Political parties play a major role in democracy. Discuss. 5

**OR**

Discuss various challenges faced by political parties.

33. Explain the significance of the Reserve Bank of India in the Indian economy. 5

### **SECTION-E**

#### **CASE BASED QUESTIONS (4X3=12)**

34. **Read the source given below and answer the question that follows:** 4

The history of many business groups goes back to trade with China. From the late eighteenth century, as you have read in your book last year, the British in India began exporting opium to China and took tea from China to England. Many Indians became junior players in this trade, providing finance, procuring supplies, and shipping consignments. Having earned through trade, some of these businessmen had visions of developing industrial enterprises in India. In Bengal, Dwarkanath Tagore made his fortune in the China trade before he turned to industrial investment, setting up six joint-stock companies in the 1830s and 1840s. Tagore's enterprises sank along with those of others in the wider business crises of the 1840s, but later in the nineteenth century many of the China traders became successful industrialists. In Bombay, Parsis like Dinshaw Petit and Jamsetjee Nusserwanjee Tata who built huge industrial empires in India, accumulated their initial wealth partly from exports to China, and partly from raw cotton shipments to England. Seth Hukumchand, a Marwari businessman who set up the first Indian jute mill in Calcutta in 1917, also traded with China. So did the father as well as grandfather of the famous industrialist G.D. Birla.

34.1 Analyse the exchange of trade by the British in India with China from the late 18<sup>th</sup> century. 1

34.2 Explain in which way many Indians became junior players in trade with China. 1

34.3 'In the 19th century many of the Chinese traders became successful industrialists in India'. Examine the statement. 2

35. **Read the given extract and answer the following questions.** 4

Given the abundance and renewability of water, it is difficult to imagine that we may suffer from water scarcity. The moment we speak of water shortages, we immediately associate it with regions having low rainfall or those that are drought prone. We instantaneously visualise the deserts of Rajasthan and women balancing many '*matkas*' (earthen pots) used for collecting and storing



37. 37.1.-Two places A and B have been marked on the given outline map of India. Identify them and write their correct names on the lines drawn near them.

A. Indian National Congress session at this place in 1920

B. The place where Mahatma Gandhi launched the Satyagraha Movement against the oppressive plantation system.

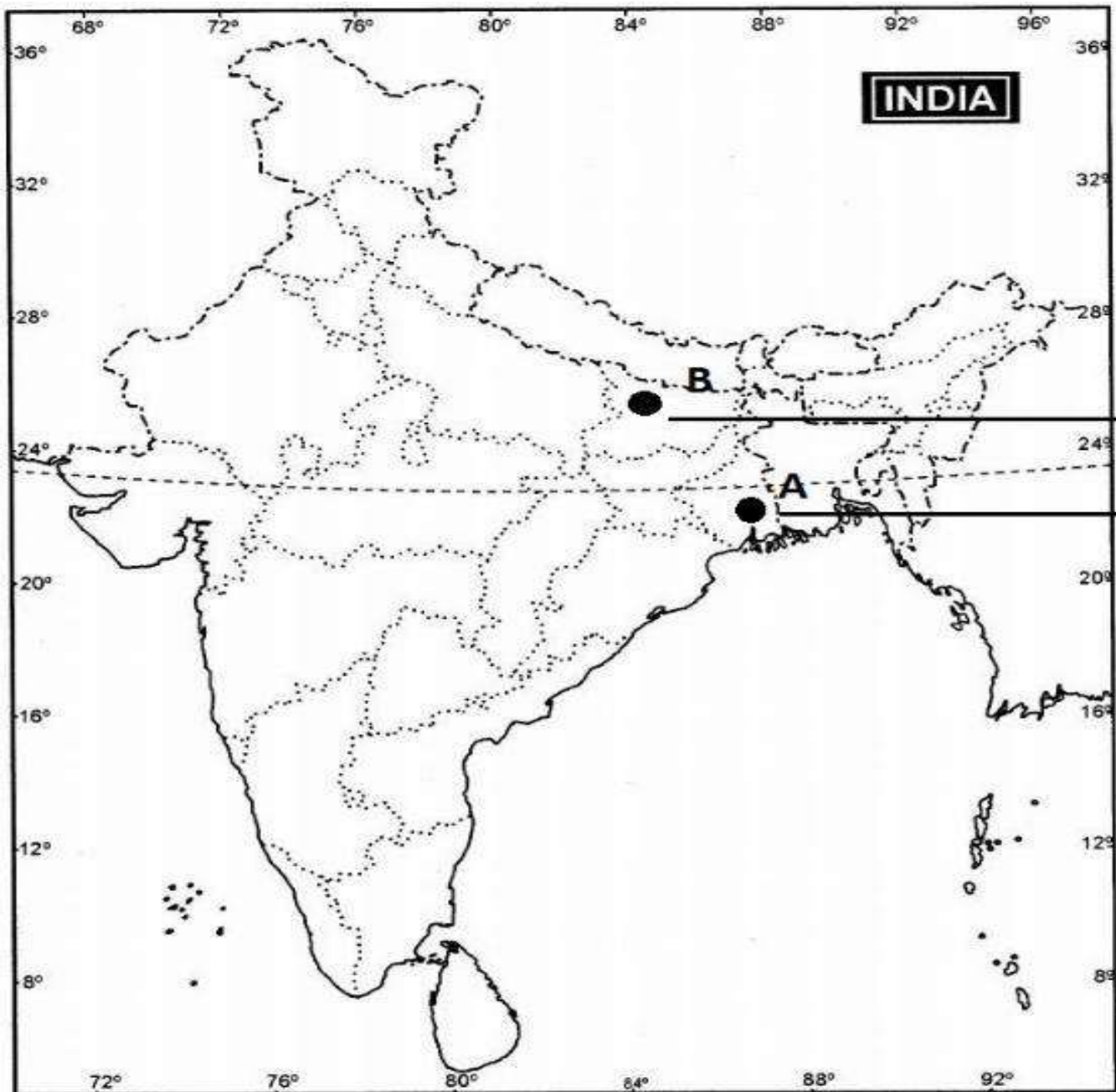
37.2.-On the same outline map of India locate and label any **THREE** of the following with suitable symbols.

a. Tehri Dam

b. Singrauli Thermal Power Plant

c. Hyderabad Software Technology Park

d. Marmagao Port



**MARKING SCHEME-1**  
**SAMPLE QUESTION PAPER 2022-23**

	<b>SECTION –A</b> <b>MCQs (1x20=20)</b>	
1	B- Fabled City of Gold	1
2	D-Portuguese Missionaries	1
3	A-Kitagawa Utamaro	1
4	D-IV, II, III & I	1
5	C-Chipko Movement in Alwar district is associated with community afforestation of indigenous species.	1
6	D-a-III, b-IV, c-I, d-II	1
7	C-Cotton	1
8	D-This arrangement is called federal division of power sharing	1
9	D-Trade	1
10	B-There is no official religion for the Indian state	1
11	C-BSP-1984	1
12	B. Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A	1
13	A- Dutch	1
14	B- HI	1
15	D- Rajasthan	1
16	B-Cobbler	1
17	D-Ownership of the sector	1
18	A-Collateral	1
19	B-World Bank	1
20	B-III and IV	1
	<b>SECTION-B</b> <b>VERY SHORT ANSWER QUESTIONS (2X4=8)</b>	
21	a. In the late nineteenth century, Europeans were attracted to Africa due to its vast resources of land and minerals. b. Europeans came to Africa hoping to establish plantations and mines to produce crops and minerals for export to Europe	2
22	a. Each caste group tries to become bigger by incorporating within it neighbouring castes or sub-castes which were earlier excluded from it. b. Various caste groups are required to enter into a coalition with other castes or communities and thus enter into a dialogue and negotiation. c. New kinds of caste groups have come up in the political arena like	2

	‘backward’ and ‘forward’ caste groups. <b>(Any two Points)</b>	
23	<p>Minerals are an indispensable part of our lives. It is true to say so because:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Almost everything we use, from a tiny pin to a towering building or a big ship, all are made from minerals.</li> <li>The railway lines and the tarmac (paving) of the roads, our implements and machinery too are made from minerals.</li> <li>Cars, buses, trains, aeroplanes are manufactured from minerals and run-on power resources derived from the earth.</li> <li>Even the food that we eat contains minerals.</li> <li>In all stages of development, human beings have used minerals for their livelihood, decoration, festivities, religious and ceremonial rites. <i>(any two points)</i></li> </ol> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>OR</b></p> <p>There is a pressing need to use renewable energy sources like solar energy, wind, tide, biomass and energy from waste material due to the following reasons:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The growing consumption of energy has resulted in the country becoming increasingly dependent on fossil fuels such as coal, oil and gas.</li> <li>Rising prices of oil and gas and their potential shortages have raised uncertainties about the security of energy supply in future, which in turn has serious repercussions on the growth of the national economy.</li> <li>Increasing use of fossil fuels also causes serious environmental problems. <i>(any two points)</i></li> </ol>	2
24	<p>Two criteria are-</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Total amount of production of goods and services.</li> <li>How many people are employed in the sector?</li> </ol>	2
	<b>SECTION-C</b> <b>SHORT ANSWER BASED QUESTIONS (3X5=15)</b>	
25	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>During Gandhiji’s salt march, thousands of women came out of their homes to listen to him.</li> <li>They participated in protest marches, manufactured salt, and picketed foreign cloth and liquor shops.</li> <li>Many went to jail.</li> <li>Moved by Gandhiji’s call, they began to see service to the nation as a sacred duty of women. <i>(Any three points)</i></li> </ol> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>OR</b></p>	3

	<p><b>a.</b> In late-nineteenth-century India, nationalists began recording folk tales sung by bards and they toured villages to gather folk songs and legends.</p> <p><b>b.</b> These tales, they believed, gave a true picture of traditional culture that had been corrupted and damaged by outside forces. It was essential to preserve this folk tradition in order to discover one's national identity and restore a sense of pride in one's past.</p> <p><b>c.</b> In Bengal, Rabindranath Tagore himself began collecting ballads, nursery rhymes and myths, and led the movement for folk revival.</p> <p><b>d.</b> In Madras, Natesa Sastri published a massive four-volume collection of Tamil folk tales, <i>The Folklore of Southern India</i>. He believed that folklore was national literature; it was 'the most trustworthy manifestation of people's real thoughts and characteristics'</p> <p>(Any three points)</p>	
26	<p>Tourism in India has grown substantially over the last three decades because there is a vast potential for development of tourism in all parts of the country. It is so because</p> <p><b>a.</b> More than 15 million people are directly engaged in the tourism industry.</p> <p><b>b.</b> Tourism also promotes national integration, provides support to local handicrafts and cultural pursuits.</p> <p><b>c.</b> It also helps in the development of international understanding about our culture and heritage.</p> <p><b>d.</b> Foreign tourists visit India for heritage tourism, eco-tourism, adventure tourism, cultural tourism, medical tourism and business tourism which in turn increases foreign exchange.</p> <p>(Any three points)</p>	3
27	<p>Three ways are-</p> <p><b>a.</b> At times, MNCs set up production jointly with some of the local companies of other countries.</p> <p><b>b.</b> The most common route for MNC investment is to buy up local companies and then to expand production.</p> <p><b>c.</b> Large MNCs in developed countries control production by placing orders with small producers.</p>	3
28	<p><b>a.</b> It promotes equality among citizens</p> <p><b>b.</b> It enhances the dignity of the individual</p> <p><b>c.</b> It improves the quality of decision making</p> <p><b>d.</b> It provides a method to resolve conflicts</p> <p><b>e.</b> It allows room to correct mistakes. (Any three points)</p>	3
29	The reasons are-	3

	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Basic services are provided by the Tertiary sector. Hospitals, Banks, police stations, defence, etc. are all in the Tertiary sector.</li> <li>2. Development of agriculture and industry leads to the development of services in the Tertiary sector.</li> <li>3. Demand on some tertiary sectors rose due to rise of income level, such as private hospitals, tourism, eating outside, etc.</li> </ol>	
	<b>SECTION-D</b> <b>LONG ANSWER BASED QUESTIONS (5X4=20)</b>	
30	<p>Language too played an important role in developing nationalist sentiments.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a. After the Russian occupation, the Polish language was forced out of schools and the Russian language was imposed everywhere.</li> <li>b. In 1831, an armed rebellion against Russian rule took place which was ultimately crushed.</li> <li>c. Following this, many members of the clergy in Poland began to use language as a weapon of national resistance.</li> <li>d. Polish was used for Church gatherings and all religious instruction.</li> <li>e. As a result, a large number of priests and bishops were put in jail or sent to Siberia by the Russian authorities as punishment for their refusal to preach in Russian.</li> <li>f. The use of Polish came to be seen as a symbol of the struggle against Russian dominance. (Any five points)</li> </ol> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>OR</b></p> <p>The 1830s were years of great economic hardship in Europe.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a. The first half of the nineteenth century saw an enormous increase in population all over Europe.</li> <li>b. In most countries there were more seekers of jobs than employment.</li> <li>c. Population from rural areas migrated to the cities to live in overcrowded slums.</li> <li>d. Small producers in towns were often faced with stiff competition from imports of cheap machine-made goods from England</li> <li>e. In those regions of Europe where the aristocracy still enjoyed power, peasants struggled under the burden of feudal dues and obligations.</li> <li>f. The rise of food prices or a year of bad harvest led to widespread pauperism in town and country. (Any five points)</li> </ol>	5
31	<p>Economic strength of a country is measured by the development of manufacturing industries because of the following reasons:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a. Manufacturing industries not only help in modernising agriculture, which forms the backbone of our economy, they also reduce the heavy dependence of people on agricultural income by providing them jobs in secondary and tertiary sectors.</li> </ol>	5



- b. Industrial development is a precondition for eradication of unemployment and poverty from our country. This was the main philosophy behind public sector industries and joint sector ventures in India.
- c. It was also aimed at bringing down regional disparities by establishing industries in tribal and backward areas.
- d. Export of manufactured goods expands trade and commerce, and brings in much needed foreign exchange.
- e. Countries that transform their raw materials into a wide variety of finished goods of higher value are prosperous. India's prosperity lies in increasing and diversifying its manufacturing industries as quickly as possible. (Or any other relevant point)

**OR**

The proactive approach adopted by the National Thermal Power Corporation for preserving the natural environment are as follows:

- a. Optimum utilisation of equipment adopting latest techniques and upgrading existing equipment.
- b. Minimising waste generation by maximising ash utilisation.
- c. Providing green belts for nurturing ecological balance and addressing the question of special purpose vehicles for afforestation.
- d. Reducing environmental pollution through ash pond management, ash water recycling system and liquid waste management.
- e. Ecological monitoring, reviews and online database management for all its power stations. ( any other relevant point)

32	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a. Parties contest elections. In most democracies, elections are fought mainly among the candidates put up by political parties. Parties select their candidates in different ways. In some countries, such as the USA, members and supporters of a party choose its candidates. Now more and more countries are following this method. In other countries like India, top party leaders choose candidates for contesting elections</li> <li>b. Parties put forward different policies and programmes and the voters choose from them. Each of us may have different opinions and views on what policies are suitable for the society. But no government can handle such a large variety of views. In a democracy, a large number of similar opinions have to be grouped together to provide a direction in which policies can be formulated by the governments.</li> <li>c. Parties play a decisive role in making laws for a country. Formally,</li> </ul>	5
----	---	---

laws are debated and passed in the legislature. But since most of the members belong to a party, they go by the direction of the party leadership, irrespective of their personal opinions.

- d. Parties form and run governments. As we noted last year, the big policy decisions are taken by political executive that comes from the political parties. Parties recruit leaders, train them and then make them ministers to run the government in the way they want.
- e. Those parties that lose in the elections play the role of opposition to the parties in power, by voicing different views and criticising government for its failures or wrong policies. Opposition parties also mobilise opposition to the government.
- f. Parties shape public opinion. They raise and highlight issues. Many of the pressure groups are the extensions of political parties among different sections of society.
- g. Parties provide people access to government machinery and welfare schemes implemented by governments. For an ordinary citizen it is easy to approach a local party leader than a government officer.

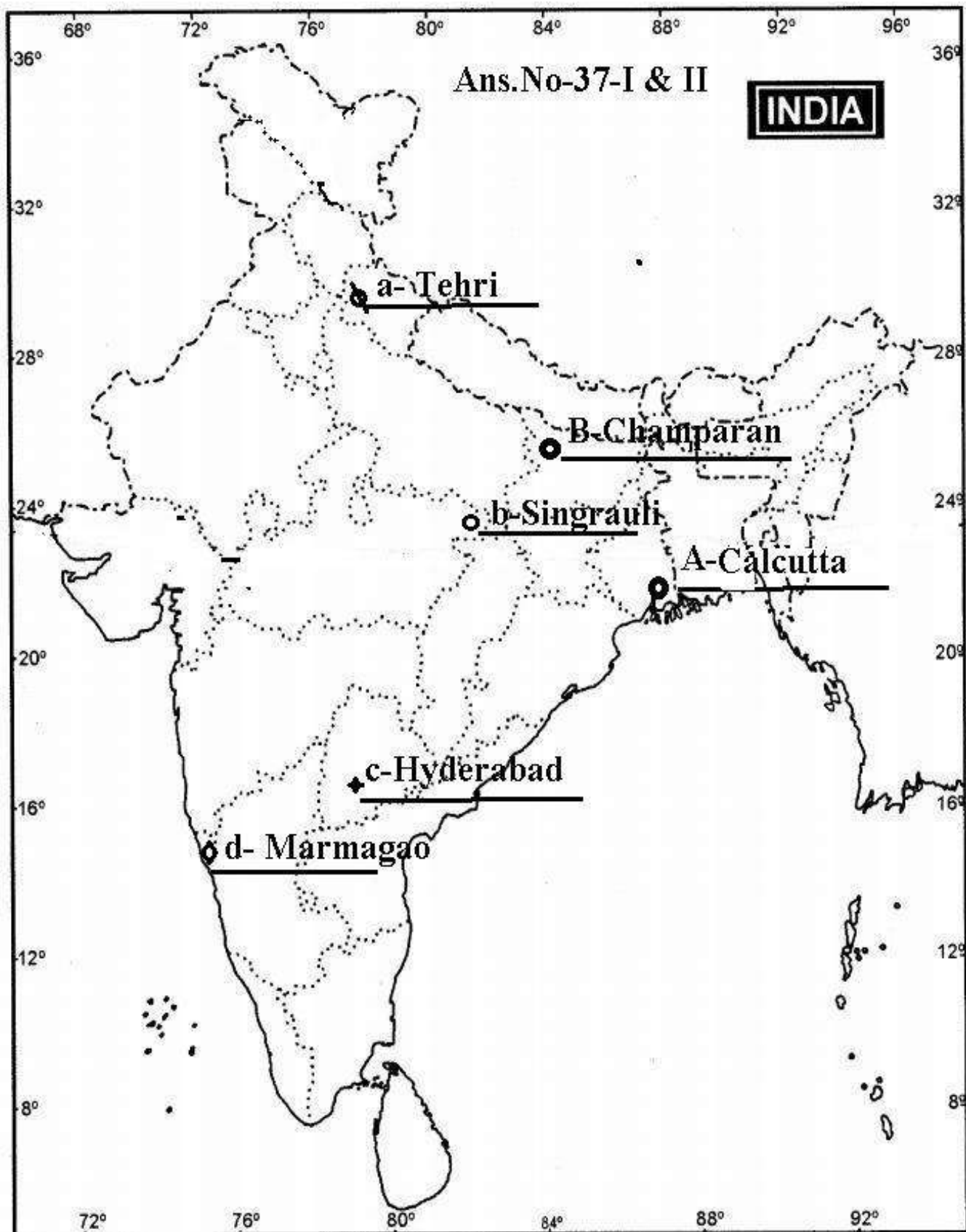
(Any five points)

### OR

- a. Lack of internal democracy within parties- All over the world there is a tendency in political parties towards the concentration of power in one or few leaders at the top. Parties do not keep membership registers, do not hold organisational meetings, and do not conduct internal elections regularly. Ordinary members of the party do not get sufficient information on what happens inside the party.
- b. Dynastic succession -Since most political parties do not practice open and transparent procedures for their functioning, there are very few ways for an ordinary worker to rise to the top in a party. Those who happen to be the leaders are in a position of unfair advantage to favour people close to them or even their family members. In many parties, the top positions are always controlled by members of one family. This is unfair to other members of that party
- c. The growing role of money and muscle power in parties-Since parties are focussed only on winning elections, they tend to use short-cuts to win elections. They tend to nominate those candidates who have or can raise lots of money. Rich people and companies who give funds to the parties tend to have influence on the policies and decisions of the party.
- d. The fourth challenge is that very often parties do not seem to offer a meaningful choice to the voters. In order to offer meaningful choice,

	<p>parties must be significantly different. In recent years there has been a decline in the ideological differences among parties in most parts of the world. For example, the difference between the Labour Party and the Conservative Party in Britain is very little. They agree on more fundamental aspects but differ only in details on how policies are to be framed and implemented. In our country too, the differences among all the major parties on the economic policies have reduced ( any other relevant point)</p>	
33	<p>Explain the significance of the Reserve Bank of India in the Indian economy.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>It supervises the functioning of formal sources of loans.</li> <li>The banks maintain a minimum cash balance out of the deposits they receive.</li> <li>The RBI monitors that the banks actually maintain the cash balance.</li> <li>The RBI sees that the banks give loans not just to profit-making businesses and traders but also to small cultivators, small scale industries, to small borrowers etc.</li> <li>Periodically, banks have to submit information to the RBI on how much they are lending, to whom, at what interest rate, etc.</li> </ol> <p>(Or any other relevant point)</p>	5
	<p style="text-align: center;"><b>SECTION-E</b> <b>CASE BASED QUESTIONS (4X3=12)</b></p>	
34	<p>34.1 From the late eighteenth century, as you have read in your book last year, the British in India began exporting opium to China and took tea from China to England.</p> <p>34.2 Many Indians became junior players in this trade, providing finance, procuring supplies, and shipping consignments</p> <p>34.3 i) In Bombay, Parsis like Dinshaw Petit and Jamsetjee Nusserwanjee Tata who built huge industrial empires in India.</p> <p>ii) Seth Hukumchand, a Marwari businessman who set up the first Indian jute mill in Calcutta in 1917.</p>	<p><b>1+1+</b> <b>2=4</b></p>
35	<p>35.1 A growing population means more water not only for domestic use but also to produce more food.</p> <p>35.2 To facilitate higher food-grain production, water resources are being over-exploited to expand irrigated areas and dry-season agriculture.</p> <p>35.3 The reasons for variation in water resources over space and time is mainly due to</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>the variations in seasonal and annual precipitation.</li> <li>variation is also because of over- exploitation, excessive use and unequal access to water among different social groups</li> </ol>	<p><b>1+1+</b> <b>2=4</b></p>

36	<p><b>36.1</b> power sharing is good because it helps to reduce the possibility of conflict between social groups</p> <p><b>36.2</b> A legitimate government is one where citizens, through participation, acquire a stake in the system.</p> <p><b>36.3.</b> Imposing the will of majority community over others may look like an attractive option in the short run, but in the long run it undermines the unity of the nation. it often brings ruin to the majority as well</p>	<p><b>1+1+ 2=4</b></p>
----	--	----------------------------





# SAMPLE QUESTION PAPER – 2

## DAV PUBLIC SCHOOLS, ODISHA ZONE

Please check that this question paper contains **09** printed pages.

Check that this question paper contains **37** questions.

Set number given on the right-hand side of the question paper should be written on the title page of the answer book by the candidate.

Write down the Serial Number of the question in the left side of the margin before attempting it.

15 minutes time has been allotted to read this question paper. The question paper will be distributed 15 minutes prior to the commencement of the examination. The students will read the question paper only and will not write any answer on the answer script during this period.

### CLASS-X SOCIAL SCIENCE (087)

**Time Allowed:3 Hours**

**Maximum Marks:80**

#### **General Instructions:**

- i. This Question paper is divided into six sections-Section A, B, C, D, E & F  
There are 37 questions in the question paper. All questions are compulsory.
- ii. **Section-A:** From Question 1 to 20 are of MCQs of 1 mark each.
- iii. **Section-B:** Question no. 21 to 24 are Very short answer type questions, carrying 2 marks each. Answer to each question should not exceed 40 words.
- iv. **Section-C:** Question no. 25 and 29 are short answer type questions, carrying 2 marks each. Answer to each question should not exceed 60 words.
- v. **Section-D:** Question no. 30 and 33 are long answer type questions, carrying 5 marks each. Answer to each question should not exceed 120 words.
- vi. **Section-E:** Question no. From 34 to 36 are case based questions with three sub-questions and are of 4 marks each.
- vii. **Section F-**Question no 37 is map based, carrying 5 marks with two parts, 37.1 from History (2 mark) and 37.2 from Geography (3 marks).
- viii. There is no overall choice in the question paper. However, an internal choice has been provided in a few questions. Only one of the choices in such questions has to be attempted.

- ix. In addition to this, separate instructions are given with each section and question, wherever necessary.

## SECTION-A

### MCQs(1x20=20)

1. Which of the following statements correctly identifies the Corn Laws? 1
- A. Restricted the import of corn to England
  - B. Allowed the import of corn to England
  - C. Imposed tax on corn
  - D. Abolished the sale of corn
2. The main theme of the book 'Chhote Aur Bade Ka Sawal' written by Kashibaba, a Kanpur mill worker, was: 1
- A. The life of the elite upper castes.
  - B. The link between caste and class exploitation.
  - C. Restrictions on the Vernacular Press.
  - D. Injustices of the caste system
3. Look at the picture given below. Identify the name of the person from the followings. 1



- A. Martin Luther
  - B. James Hickey
  - C. Johann Gutenberg
  - D. Henry Potullom.
4. Arrange the following in chronological order: 1
- I. Richard Arkwright created the first cotton mill



II. Establishment of the East India Company.

III. Matthew Boulton manufactured the new model of the steam engine

IV. James Watt patented the Steam Engine.

Options:

A.III, II, IV & I

B. IV, I, II & III

C. II, I, IV & III

D. II, III, I & IV

5. Identify the crop with the help of the following information: 1

- ❖ It is a tropical as well as a sub-tropical crop.
- ❖ It grows well in hot and humid climate with a temperature of 21°C to 27°C
- ❖ Irrigation is required in the regions of low rainfall.
- ❖ It can be grown on a variety of soils

Options:

A. Maize

B. Wheat

C. Rubber

D. Sugarcane

6. Which one of the following is not a direct outcome of environmental destruction? 1

- A. Biological loss
- B. Loss of cultural diversity
- C. Severe droughts
- D. River Valley Projects

7. Match the Following: 1

Column I	Column II
I) New Alluvial soil	a) Bad Land
II) Soil formed by leaching	b) Red soil
III) Land with many gullies and Ravines	c) Khadar
IV) Rich in iron compounds	d) Laterite

**Options:**

- A. I-c), II-a), III-d), IV-b)
- B. I-a), II-d), III-b), IV-c)
- C. I-c), II-d), III-a), IV-b)
- D. I-b), II-d), III-b), IV-a)

8. In dealing with power sharing, which one of the following statements is NOT correct about democracy?

1

- A. People are the source of all political power.
- B. In a democracy, people rule themselves through institutions of self-governance.
- C. In a democracy, due respect is given to diverse groups and views that exist in a society.
- D. In a democracy, if the power to decide is dispersed, it is not possible to take quick decisions and enforce them.

9. Consider the following statements on the practice of federalism in India. Identify those which hold correct for decentralization after 1992.

1

- A. Local governments did not have any power or resources of their own.
- B. It became constitutionally mandatory to hold regular elections to local government bodies.
- C. The state governments are required to share some powers and revenue with local government bodies.
- D. No seats are reserved in the elected bodies for scheduled castes, scheduled tribes and other backward classes.

**Options:**

- A. B and C
- B. A and C
- C. A and D
- D. B and D

10. "A woman or a man who believes in equal rights and opportunities for men and women." Select the correct option for the definition.

1

- A. Feminist
- B. Patriarchy
- C. Caste hierarchy
- D. Social change

11. Which among the following pairs is correctly matched?

1

LIST I	LIST II
--------	---------

A. Congress party	Left Front
B. Communist Party Of India(Marxist)	National Democratic Alliance
C. One-Party System	United States Of America
D. Telugu Desam Party	National Party

12. There are two statements marked as Assertion (A) and Reason (R).Mark your answer as per the codes provided below: 1

**Assertion (A):** Democratic government is certainly better than its alternatives

**Reason(R):** Democratic government may be slow, less efficient but it is legitimate and people's own government.

**Options:**

- A. Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
- B. Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
- C.A is correct but R is wrong.
- D.A is wrong but R is correct.

13. Who elects the community government in Belgium? 1

- A. People belonging to one language community only.
- B. By the leader of Belgium.
- C. The citizens of the whole country.
- D. The community leaders of Belgium

14. The following table shows the proportion of adults (aged 15-59 years) whose BMI is below normal ( $BMI < 18.5 \text{ kg/m}^2$ ) in India. Look at the table and answer the following questions. 1

State	Male%	Female%
Kerala	8.5	10
Karnataka	17	21
Madhya Pradesh	28	28

- i) Compare the nutritional level of people in Kerala and Madhya Pradesh.
- ii) Can you guess why around one-fifth of people in the country are undernourished even though it is argued that there is enough food in the country? Describe in your words.

15. Read the following data and information carefully and select the most appropriate answer from the given options: 1

Compare the two countries
---------------------------

Country	Monthly Incomes of Citizens in 2010 (in Rupees)				
Country A	I 10000	II 9500	III 10500	IV 11000	V 9810
Country B	1500	1200	600	50000	450
Country C	9500	1050	750	2200	5000

Amit is working in a company .He got calls from three other companies to join .He calculates the income of all the citizens given in the data of three countries. Which country do you think he will be choosing to joining?

Options:

A. Country A      B. Country B      C. Country C      D. Any one of these

16. Choose the correct option from the following:

1

List I(Example)	List II(sectors)
A.ATM booths	Secondary Sector
B.Forestry	Secondary Sector
C.Goldsmith	Primary Sector
D.Call centres	Tertiary Sector

17. A man works in a garment shop and gets salary at the end of the month. He doesn't have any paid leave, when he takes any leave during illness or urgency his salary is deducted. Find out which of the sectors he is working in?

1

- A.Primary Sector
- B.Secondary sector
- C.Organised Sector
- D.Unorganised Sector

18. Modern form of money is linked with which system?

1

- A. Accounts system
- B. Finance System
- C. Banking System
- D. Foreign Currency

19. FDI (Foreign Direct Investment) attracted by globalisation in India belongs to the:

1

- A. World Bank
- B. Multinationals
- C. Foreign governments
- D. None of the above

20. Identify the statement which is not correct regarding the World Trade Organisation? 1
- A. It allows free trade to all countries without any trade barriers.  
B. Its aim is to liberalise international trade.  
C. It establishes rules regarding international trade.  
D. WTO rules have forced the developing countries to remove trade barriers.

### **SECTION-B**

#### **VERY SHORT ANSWER TYPE QUESTIONS (2x4=8)**

21. Mention two steps that were taken to meet the increased demand for food in Britain. 2
22. State any two advantages of the political expression of caste differences. 2
23. Highlight any two uses of copper. 2

**OR**

Define Placer Deposit. Give examples of minerals found in such deposits.

24. Explain the objectives of National Rural Employment Guarantee Act 2005. 2

### **SECTION-C**

#### **SHORT ANSWER TYPE QUESTIONS (3x5=15)**

25. Describe the causes which led to the slowdown of Non-Cooperation Movement gradually in the cities. 3

**OR**

Explain the circumstances under which Gandhiji decided to call off the Civil Disobedience Movement in 1931. 3

26. State the main features of the Indian postal network.
27. Examine the steps taken by the government to attract foreign investment. 3
28. 'Some people think that democracy produces a less-effective government.' Analyse the statement. 3
29. The problem of underemployment is not confined only to agriculture". Support the statement with examples. 3

### **SECTION-D**

#### **LONG ANSWER BASED QUESTIONS (5x4=20)**

30. 'Culture has played an important role in the development of nationalism in Europe during the 18th and 19th centuries.' Justify the statement with examples. 5

**OR**

"The 1830s had brought great economic hardships in Europe."Examine.

31. "Agriculture and industry are not exclusive of each other, but move hand in hand." Support the statements with suitable arguments. 5

OR

Describe the factors responsible for the location of most of the jute mills along the banks of the Hugli River in West Bengal.

32. Describe any five major functions performed by political parties. 5

OR

Political parties are a necessary condition for a democracy." Analyse the statement with examples.

33. Deposits with the banks are beneficial to the depositors as well as to the nation." Examine the statement. 5

OR

State the basic objective of 'Self Help Groups. Describe any four advantages of 'Self Help Groups' for the poor.

**SECTION-E**  
**CASE BASED QUESTIONS(4x3=12)**

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

Will Thorne is one of those who went in search of seasonal work, loading bricks, and doing odd jobs. He describes how job-seekers walked to London in search of work: 'I had always wanted to go to London, and my desire ... as stimulated by letters from an old workmate ... who was now working at the Old Kent Road Gas Works ... I finally decided to go ... in November 1881. With two friends I started out to walk the journey, filled with the hope that we would be able to obtain employment, when we get there, with the kind assistance of my friend ... we had little money when we started, not enough to pay for our food and lodgings each night until we arrived in London. Some days we walked as much as twenty miles and other days less. Our money was gone at the end of the third day ... For two nights we slept out – once under a haystack and once in an old farm shed ... On arrival in London we tried to find ... my friend ... but ... were unsuccessful. Our money was gone, so there was nothing for us to do but to walk around until late at night and try to find someplace to sleep. We found an old building and slept in it that night. The next day, Sunday, late in the afternoon, we got to the Old Kent Gas Works and applied for work. To my great surprise, the man we had been looking for was working at the time. He spoke to the foreman and I was given a job.

Answer the following questions:

- |  |   |
|--|---|
| 34.1. What kinds of production demanded seasonal labour?   | 1 |
| 34.2. What was the possibility of getting a job with abundance of labour in cities such as London? | 1 |
| 34.3. State the problems workers faced during the Industrialisation.                               | 2 |

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

In the semi-arid and arid regions of Rajasthan, particularly in Bikaner, Phalodi and Barmer, almost all the houses traditionally had underground tanks or tankas for storing drinking water. The tankas were part of the well-developed rooftop rainwater harvesting system and were built inside the main house or the courtyard. They were connected to the sloping roofs of the houses through a pipe. Rain falling on the rooftops would travel down the pipe and was stored in these underground 'tankas'. The first spell of rain was usually not collected as this would clean the roofs and the pipes. The rainwater from the subsequent showers was then collected. The rainwater can be stored in the tankas till the next rainfall making it an extremely reliable source of drinking water when all other sources are dried up, particularly in the summers. Rainwater, or palar pani, as commonly referred to in these parts, is considered the purest form of natural water. Many houses constructed underground rooms adjoining the 'tanka' to beat the summer heat as it would keep the room cool. Today, in western Rajasthan, sadly the practice of

rooftop rainwater harvesting is on the decline as plenty of water is available due to the perennial Indira Gandhi Canal, though some houses still maintain the tankas since they do not like the taste of tap water.

**Answer the following questions:**

- 35.1. Why is the spell of first rainwater not collected in Rajasthan? 1  
35.2. What does palar pani meant? 1  
35.3. State two uses of rainwater harvesting in Rajasthan. 2

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

Power is shared among different organs of government, such as the legislature, executive and judiciary. Let us call this horizontal distribution of power because it allows different organs of government placed at the same level to exercise different powers. Such a separation ensures that none of the organs can exercise unlimited power. Each organ checks the others. This results in a balance of power among various institutions. In a democracy, even though ministers and government officials exercise power, they are responsible to the Parliament or State Assemblies. Similarly, although judges are appointed by the executive, they can check the functioning of executive or laws made by the legislatures. This arrangement is called a system of checks and balances.

**Answer the following questions:**

- 36.1. What is a checks and balances system? 1  
36.2. Why is it vital for the organs of government to check each other? 1  
36.3. State the role of judges. 2

**SECTION-E**  
**MAP SKILL BASED QUESTION (2+3=5)**

**37. On the given outline map of India, Identify the locations with the help of specified information.**

**37.1.** Two places A and B have been marked on the given outline map of India.

Identify them and write their correct names on the lines drawn near them.

- A. Indian National Congress session at this place in 1927. 1  
B. Mahatma Gandhi organized a Satyagraha Movement at this place for cotton mill workers. 1

**37.2.** On the same outline map of India, locate and label any **THREE** of the following with suitable Symbols. 1+1+1

- A. Tehri Dam  
B. Narora Nuclear Power Plant



C. Thiruvananthapuram software Technology Park  
D. Marmagao Port

# INDIA POLITICAL भारत राजनीतिक

B

A



**MARKING SCHEME -2**  
**SOCIAL SCIENCE (CODE-087)**  
**CLASS-X-SESSION 2022-23**  
**SECTION-A**

1. A. Restricted the import of corn to England. ( Hist:page-57)
2. B. The link between caste and class exploitation.(Hist:page-126)
3. C. Johann Gutenberg.(Hist-page-109)
4. C. II, I, IV & III (Hist:page-109-111)
5. D. Sugarcane (Geo:page-40)
6. C. Severe droughts (Geo:page-18)
7. C.I-c), II-d), III-a), IV-b) (Geo:page-08)
8. D. In a democracy, if the power to decide is dispersed, it is not possible to take quick decisions and enforce them. (DP:page-08)
9. A.B and C (DP:page-24)
10. A. Feminist (DP:page-40)
11. C. One Party System- United States of America (DP:page-80)
12. A. Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A. (DP:page-91)
13. A. People belonging to one language community only. (DP:page-04)
14. i) In Kerala, 8.5 percent males and 10 percent females are undernourished whereas, in Madhya Pradesh 28 percent males and 28 percent females are undernourished.  
ii)Around one-fifth of people in the country are undernourished even though it is argued that there is enough food in the country. It is because a large number of populations in our country are poor and living below the poverty line. This section of the population cannot afford to buy food even at subsidised rates or from ration shop. (Eco:page-13)
15. A. Country A (Eco:page-30)
16. D. Call Centers- Tertiary Sector (Eco:page-20)
17. D. Unorganised Sector (Eco:page-20)
18. C. Banking System (Eco:page-20)
19. B. Multinationals (Eco:page-57)

20. A. It allows free trade to all countries without any trade barriers. (Eco:page-65)

### **SECTION-B**

21.i). Lands were cleared in Eastern Europe, Russia, America and Australia to expand food production to meet the British demand. (Hist:page-59)

ii) New harbours were built and old ones expanded to ship the new cargoes.

22. i) The caste-politics in India has helped Dalits and OBCs to gain better access to decision making. (DP:page-51)

ii) Several political and non-political organisations have come forward in support of particular castes. They have demanded to end discrimination against them. Their demands include more dignity for them, more access to land, resources and opportunities.

23. i) It is used in manufacturing electrical cables (Geo:page-55)

ii) It is used in electronic industries

iii) It is used in Chemical industries

(Any two relevant points)

**OR**

Certain minerals may occur as alluvial deposits in the sands of the valley floors and the base of hills. (Geo:page-52)

Examples –Gold, Silver, tin, Platinum

24.i) To implement the Right to Work in 200 districts of India. (Eco:page-29)

ii) To guarantee 100 days of employment in a year by the Government. In case the Government fails, it offers unemployment allowance.

iii) To give preference to the type of work that will help increase the production from land.

### **SECTION-C**

25. Non-cooperation movement gradually slowed down in the cities for a variety of reasons: (Hist:page-34)

- i) Khadi cloth was often more expensive than mass produced mill cloth and poor people could not afford to buy it.
- ii) Boycott of British institutions posed a problem for the movement to be successful. Alternative Indian institutions had to be set up so that they could be used in place of the British ones.
- iii) The institutions were slow to come up. So teachers and students began trickling back to the government schools and even lawyers joined back work in government courts.

OR

Gandhiji decided to call off the Civil Disobedience movement in 1931 because (Hist:page-40)

- i) Political leaders like Khan Abdul Ghaffar Khan were arrested. More than one lakh people were arrested.
- ii) Government responded with brutal repression and peaceful satyagrahis were arrested. Women and children were beaten up.
- iii) It resulted in an uprising in Peshawar in 1930.
- iv) Industrial workers in Solapur attacked a police post. In Chittagong, the revolutionaries captured the armoury and a pitched battle was fought between the government troops and the revolutionaries.

26. **Main features of the Indian postal network are as given below : (Geo:page-90)**

i) The Indian postal network is the largest network in the world.

**ii) Types of mail: There are two types of mail :**

- ❖ **First-class mail:** Cards and envelopes fall in this category.
- ❖ **Second-class mail :** It includes book packets, registered newspapers and periodicals.

**iii) Mail channels :** For quick delivery of mails, six channels have been introduced. These are – Rajdhani Channel, Metro Channel, Green Channel, Business Channel, Bulk Mail Channel and Periodical Channel.

**27. The steps taken by the government to attract foreign investment are as mentioned below : (Eco:page-67)**

- i) Industrial zones, called Special Economic Zones (SEZs) are being set up.
- ii) SEZs are to have world class facilities: electricity, water, roads, transport, storage etc.
- iii) Companies who set up production units in the SEZs do not have to pay taxes for an initial period of five years.
- iv) The government has also allowed flexibility in labour laws g., workers can be hired for short period.

**28. Some people think that democracy produces a less-effective government because of the following reasons.(Dp:page90)**

- ❖ In democracy, decisions are delayed because of a long decision-making process. Too many people have to be consulted before reaching a consensus. Non-democratic governments take quick decisions as they are not worried about deliberations and public opinion.
- ❖ Democratic governments do not have a very good record when it comes to sharing information with the citizens.
- ❖ Democracies often frustrate the aspirations of the people and often ignore the demands of a majority of its population.

**29. The problem of underemployment is not confined only to agriculture. It can also happen in other sectors. (Eco:page-26)**

- ❖ For example, there are thousands of casual workers in the service sector in urban areas who search for daily employment. They are employed as painters, plumbers, repair persons and other odd jobs. Many of them don't find work every day.
- ❖ Similarly, we see other people of the service sector on the street pushing a cart or selling something where they may spend the whole day but earn very little. They are doing such work only due to the lack of better employment opportunities.
- ❖ The unorganised sector includes small and scattered units outside the government control. Employment is not secure. People can be asked to leave without any reason. When there is less work, such as during some seasons, some people may be asked to leave.

## **SECTION-D**

30. Culture played an important role in creating the idea of the nation: art and poetry, stories and music helped express and shape nationalist feelings. (Hist:page-13) Romanticism helped in developing a particular form of nationalist sentiments.

(1) Romantic artists and poets generally criticised the glorification of reason and science.

(2) They focused on emotions, intuition and mystical feelings in order to create a sense of a shared collective heritage, a common cultural past, as the basis of a nation.

(3) German philosopher Johann Gottfried tried to popularise the true spirit of the nation through folk songs, folk poetry and folk dances.

(4) The emphasis on Vernacular language and the collection of local folklore was to recover an ancient national spirit and to carry the modern nationalist message to large audiences who were mostly illiterate.

(5) In Poland which had been partitioned by the Great Powers, national feelings were kept alive through music and language. Karol Kurpinski celebrated the national struggle through his operas and music, turning folk dances like the polonaise and mazurka into nationalist symbols.

(6) Language too played an important role in developing nationalist sentiments.

(Any five relevant points)

OR

1. There was enormous increase in population all over Europe. (Hist:page-15)

2. There were more seekers of jobs than employment.

3. People migrated from rural areas to the cities to live in overcrowded slums.

4. There was stiff competition between the products of small producers and products imported from England where goods were made by machines as industrialisation had already taken place there.

5. Peasants' condition was bad due to burden of feudal dues and obligations.

6. The prices of food had risen due to bad harvest. This had resulted in widespread pauperism in town and country.

31. i) Agro-industries in India have boosted agriculture by raising its productivity. (Geo:page-65)

ii) Industries depend on agriculture for their raw materials, e.g. cotton textile industry.

iii) Industries provide many agricultural inputs like irrigation pumps, fertilisers, insecticides, PVC pipes, machines and tools etc. to the farmers.

iv) Manufacturing industries have assisted agriculturists to increase their production and also made the production processes very efficient.

v) Development of different modes of transport by industrial sector has not only helped farmers to obtain agricultural inputs but has also helped them trade their products.

OR

The factors for the location of most of the jute mills along the banks of the Hugli river in a narrow belt i.e., 98 km long and 3 km wide in West Bengal are as given below : (Geo-71)

1. Proximity of the jute producing areas.
2. Inexpensive water transport.
3. Good network of railways, roadways and waterways to facilitate movement of raw material to the mills.
4. Abundant water for processing raw jute.
5. Cheap labour from West Bengal and adjoining states of Bihar, Orissa and Uttar Pradesh.
6. Availability of facilities such as banking, insurance and port facilities for export of jute goods at Kolkata which is a large urban centres.

32. To fill political offices and exercise political power, political parties are needed to perform a series of functions, which are the following: (DP:page-73)

1. Parties contest elections. Elections are fought mainly among candidates put up by political parties. In India, top party leaders choose candidates for contesting elections.
2. Parties put forward different policies and programmes. Political parties in a democracy group together similar opinions, to provide a direction in which government policies can be formulated,
3. Parties make laws for a country. Laws are debated and passed in the legislature.
4. Parties that lose elections play the role of the opposition. Opposition parties voice their views by criticizing government for its failure or wrong policies.



5. Parties shape public opinion. They raise and highlight issues and resolve people's problems. Many pressure groups are the extensions of political parties.

OR

“Political parties are a necessary condition for a democracy” in the following ways:  
(DP:page-72)

1. Without political parties democracies cannot exist. If we do not have political parties, every candidate in elections will be independent.
2. No one will be able to make any promises to the people about any major policy changes.
3. The government may be formed but its utility will remain uncertain.
4. Elected representatives will be accountable to their constituency, for what they do in their locality but no one will be responsible for how the country will run.
5. As societies become large and complex they also needed some agencies to gather different views on various issues and to present these to the government, that's why political parties are needed.

33. (i) Deposits with the banks are beneficial for individual because banks accept the deposits and also pay an amount as interest on the deposits. (Eco:page-40)

(ii) In this way, people's money is safe with the banks and it earns an amount of interest.

(iii) People also have the provision to withdraw the money as and when they require.

(iv) Demand deposits offer cheque facility to the bank account holder. The facility of cheques against demand deposits makes it possible to directly settle payments without the use of cash.

(v) Banks use the major portion of the deposits to extend loans for various economic activities. This creates employment and income to the people of the nation and contributes to the national development.

OR

The basic objective of 'Self Help Groups' is to organize rural poor, particularly women belonging to one neighbourhood into small Self Help Groups (15-20 members). (Eco:page-50)

The four advantages of 'Self Help Groups' are as follows:

1. The members can take small loans from the group itself to meet their needs. The group charges interest on these loans which is still less than what moneylenders charge.
2. After a year or two, if the group is regular in savings, it becomes eligible for availing loan from the bank which is sanctioned in the name of the group to

create self employment opportunities. All important decisions regarding loan, purpose, amount of interest, non-payment of loan are taken by the group members.

For instance, small loans are provided to the members for releasing mortgaged land, meeting working capital needs, for acquiring assets like sewing machines, handlooms, cattle etc.

3. Since non-repayment of loans is dealt with seriously by group members, therefore banks are willing to lend to the poor women when organized in SHGs, even though they have no collateral as such. Thus, the SHGs help women to become financially self reliant.
4. The regular meetings of the group provide a platform to discuss and act on a variety of social issues such as health, nutrition, domestic violence etc.

## **SECTION-E**

34.1. Bookbinders and printers (Hist:page-85)

34.2. A job depended on existing networks of friendship and kin relations in a factory.

- 34.3.(a) Migration from one place to another in search of suitable job.  
(b) Spending nights under bridges or in night shelters.

35.1. The first spell of rain was usually not collected as this would clean the roofs and the pipes. (Geo:page-31)

35.2. Rainwater, or palār pani, as commonly referred to in these parts, is considered the purest form of natural water.

35.3. Drinking and to beat the summer heat the rainwater harvesting is done on roof top.

36.1. In a democracy, even though ministers and government officials exercise power, they are responsible to the Parliament or State Assemblies. Similarly, although judges are appointed by the executive, they can check the functioning of executive or laws made by the legislatures. This arrangement is called a system of checks and balances. (DP:page-08)

36.2. Each organ checks the others. This results in a balance of power among various institutions.

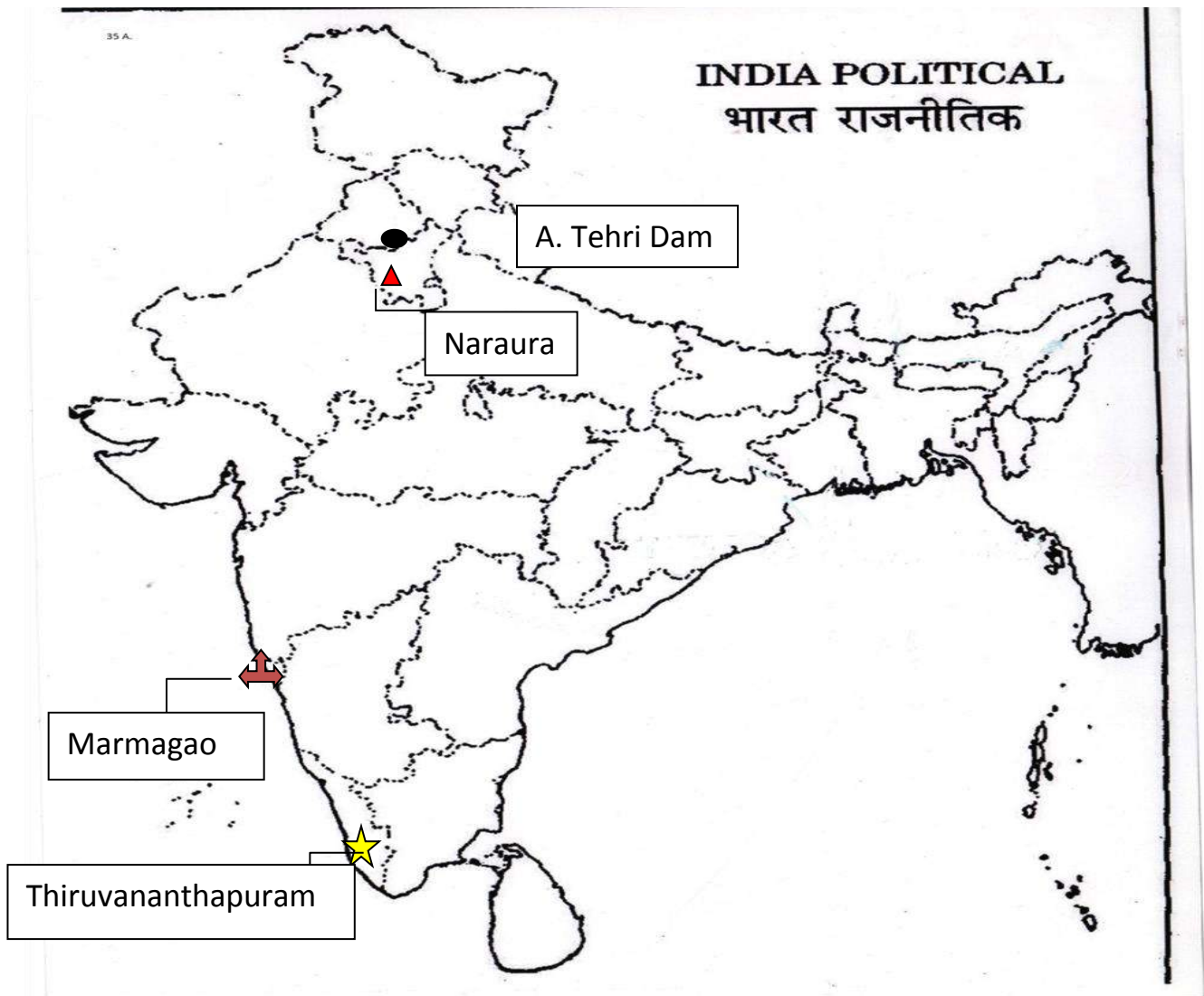
36.3. The role of the judges is to check the functioning of executive or laws made by the legislatures.

## SECTION-F

37.1.A. Madras

B.Ahmedabad

37.2.



# SAMPLE QUESTION PAPER – 3

## DAV PUBLIC SCHOOLS, ODISHA ZONE

Please check that this question paper contains **09** printed pages.

Check that this question paper contains **37** questions.

Set number given on the right-hand side of the question paper should be written on the title page of the answer book by the candidate.

Write down the Serial Number of the question in the left side of the margin before attempting it.

15 minutes time has been allotted to read this question paper. The question paper will be distributed 15 minutes prior to the commencement of the examination. The students will read the question paper only and will not write any answer on the answer script during this period.

### CLASS-X SOCIAL SCIENCE (087)

**Time allowed:3 Hours**

**Maximum Marks:80**

#### **General Instructions:**

- i. This Question paper is divided into six sections-Section A, B, C, D, E & F  
There are 37 questions in the question paper. All questions are compulsory.
- ii. **Section-A:** From Question 1 to 20 are of MCQs of 1 mark each.
- iii. **Section-B:** Question no. 21 to 24 are Very short answer type questions, carrying 2 marks each. Answer to each question should not exceed 40 words.
- iv. **Section-C:** Question no. 25 and 29 are short answer type questions, carrying 2 marks each. Answer to each question should not exceed 60 words.
- v. **Section-D:** Question no. 30 and 33 are long answer type questions, carrying 5 marks each. Answer to each question should not exceed 120 words.
- vi. **Section-E:** Question no. From 34 to 36 are case based questions with three sub-questions and are of 4 marks each.
- vii. **Section F-**Question no 37 is map based, carrying 5 marks with two parts, 37.1 from History (2 mark) and 37.2 from Geography (3 marks).
- viii. There is no overall choice in the question paper. However, an internal choice has been provided in a few questions. Only one of the choices in such questions has to be attempted.

- ix. In addition to this, separate instructions are given with each section and question, wherever necessary.

## SECTION –A

### MCQs (1x20=20)

1. Identify the correct statement with regard to 'The Act of Union-1707' from the following -

OPTIONS: [1]

- (a) The British monarchy surrendered the power to English Parliament.
- (b) The British Parliament seized power from Ireland.
- (c) The formation of the 'United Kingdom of Great Britain'.
- (d) The British nation was formed as a result of a war with Scotland and Wales.

2. The Vernacular Press Act of 1878 was modelled on ----- [1]

- (a) American Press Laws
- (b) Indian Press Laws
- (c) British Press Laws
- (d) Irish Press Laws

3. Printing in which of the following languages had not begun until the 1870s? [1]

- (a) Hindi
- (b) Urdu
- (c) Bengali
- (d) Maratha

4. Identify the given picture of late Nineteenth Century [1]



- (a) Ghor Kali
- (b) Painting of Ravi Verma
- (c) Diwan
- (d) European couple

5. Who elects the community government in Belgium? [1]

- (a) People belonging one community only.
- (b) By the leader of Belgium

(c) The citizen of whole country (d) The community government of Belgium

6. The ----- wanted a separate state for themselves in Sri Lanka.

[1]

(a) Muslims (b) Sinhalese (c) Sri Lankan Christians (d) Sri Lanka Tamil

7. The distinguishing feature of a federal government is:

[1]

(a) National government gives some power to the provincial government.

(b) Power is distributed among legislature, executive and judiciary.

(c) Elected officials exercise supreme power in the government

(d) Governmental power is divided between different levels of government.

8. Which of the following divisions is unique to India ?

[1]

(a) Gender division (b) Caste division

(c) Economic division (d) Religious division

9. Match the list I with the list II and select the correct answer using the codes given below.

[1]

List I	List-II
1. Congress Party	A. National Democratic Alliance.
2. BJP	B. State Party
3. Communist Party of India (Marxist)	C. United Progressive Alliances
4. Telugu Desam Party	D. Left Front.

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

10. **Assertion-Reason (A-R)**

[1]

In each of the following questions, use the following key to choose the appropriate answer.

(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 and (R) is false.

(d) (A) is false but (R) is false.

**Assertion (A):** In democracy some delay in decision making is bound to take place.

**Reason (R):** Democratic government take more time to follow procedure before arriving at a decision.

11. To get more income people need:

[1]

(a) Better wages (b) Equal treatment (c) Freedom (d) Security

12 Read the given data and find out which country has most equitable distribution of income.

[1]

	I	II	III	IV	V
A	9500	9600	10000	10400	10500
B	3000	2000	5000	4000	36000

(a) Country A (b) Country B (c) Country A and B (d) None of these

13. In which sector most of the people employed?

[1]

(a) Primary sector (b) Secondary sector (c) Tertiary sector (d) None of these

14. Choose the incorrect option from the following.

[1]

(a) Courier- -----Tertiary sector

(b) Fisherman----- Primary sector

(c) Carpenter-----Primary sector.

(d) Banker----- Tertiary sector.

15. What are electronic banking services?

[1]

(a) ATM (b) Debit Card (c) Credit Card (d) All of the above.

16. Investments made by MNCs are called

[1]

(a) Foreign Investment .

(b) Investment



(c) Direct Investment

(d) Fixed Investment

17. A company that owns or controls production in more than one nation is called- [1]

(a) Foreign Company.

(b) Multinational Company.

(c) International Company.

(d) Local Company.

18. Identify the crop with the help of the following features. [1]

(i) It is a kharif crop.

(ii) Requires high temperature, (Above  $25^{\circ}\text{C}$ ) and high humidity.

(iii) Requires annual rainfall above 100 cm and in the areas of less rainfall, it grows with the help of irrigation.

(a) Rice

(b) Wheat.

(c) Cotton

(d) Sugarcane

19. Which of the following conservation strategies does not directly involve community participation?

[1]

(a) Joint Forest Management

(b) Beej Bachao Andolana

(c) Chipko Movement

(d) Demarcation of Wildlife Sanctuaries.

20. Resource which are found in a region but have not been utilised.

[1]

(a) Renewable

(b) Developed

(c) National

(d) Potential

### **SECTION-B**

#### **VERY SHORT ANSWER QUESTION (2X4=8)**

21. How were jute producers of Bengal affected by the economic crisis? [2]

22. Describe the adverse effects of caste in politics in India. [2]

23. Give two examples of the secondary activities. [2]

24. How is Durg-Bastar-Chandrapur belt important for India? [2]

OR

Suggest two ways to improve usages of solar energy

**SECTION-C**

**SHORT ANSWER QUESTION (3X5=15)**

25. Simon commission was greeted with the slogan 'Go back Simon' at arrival in India. Support this reaction of Indians with arguments. [3]

OR

Describe the main features of 'Poona Pact'.

26. How is tertiary sector different from the other two sectors of economic activity? [3]

27. Describe any three ways in which countries can be linked through globalisation.[3]

28. 'An ideal federal system has two important objectives.' Explain. [3]

29. Explain any three merits of air transport. [3]

**SECTION-D**

**LONG ANSWER BASED QUESTIONS(5X4=20)**

30. What led to the rise of the revolutionaries after the establishment of the conservative regimes in Europe after 1815? [5]

OR

"Culture played an important role in creating the idea of the nation, in Europe." Support the statement with examples.

31. Mention three problems faced by the textile industries in India. What is the contribution of textile industries to the Indian economy? [5]

OR

Describe the steps taken by NTPC towards environmental protection.

32. Describe the role of political parties in Indian Democracy. [5]

OR

"Lack of internal democracy is a challenge to efficient functioning of Indian political parties." Justify the statement.

33. “Deposits with the banks are beneficial to the depositors as well as to the nation.”  
Examine the statement. [5]

OR

“Credit sometimes pushes the borrower into a situation from which recovery is very painful”. Support the statement with examples.

### **SECTION-E**

#### **CASE BASED QUESTIONS(3X3=15)**

**34. Read the passage given below and answer the questions that follow.**

Within this system a close relationship developed between the town and the countryside. Merchants were based in towns but the work was done mostly in the countryside. A merchant clothier in England purchased wool from a wool stapler, and carried it to the spinners; the yarn (thread) that was spun was taken in subsequent stages of production to weavers, fullers, and then to dyers. The finishing was done in London before the export merchant sold the cloth in the international market.

34.1. Mention the place where finishing was done.  
[1]

34.2. What is the meaning of stapler?  
[1]

34.3. Who are fullers? What activities were done before exporting cloth to international market?  
[2]

**35. Read the passage given below and answer the following questions:**

Power can be shared among governments at different levels - a general government for the entire country and governments at the provincial or regional level. Such a general government for the entire country is usually called federal government. In India, we refer to it as the Central or Union Government. The governments at the provincial or regional level are called by different names in different countries.

35.1. Which institution clearly lays down the powers among different levels of government in India?  
[1]

35.2. What is a Federal Government?  
[1]

35.3. State the vertical division of power sharing.

[2]

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

Irrigation has also changed the cropping pattern of many regions with farmers shifting to water intensive and commercial crops. This has great ecological consequences like salinization of the soil. At the same time, it has transformed the social landscape ie. increasing the social gap between the richer landowners and the landless poor. As we can see, the dams did create conflicts between people wanting different uses and benefits from the same water resources. In Gujarat, the Sabarmati-basin farmers were agitated and almost caused a riot over the higher priority given to water supply in urban areas, particularly during droughts. Interstate water disputes are also becoming common with regard to sharing the costs and benefits of the multi-purpose project.

36.1. What has changed the cropping pattern of many regions?

[1]

36.2. State the impact of farmers shifting to water intensive and commercial crops.

[1]

36.3. Examine the importance of multi-purpose project.

[2]

### **SECTION-F**

#### **MAP SKILL BASED QUESTIONS (2+3=5)**

37.a. Two places A and B have been marked on the given out line map of India. Identify them and write their correct names on the lines drawn near them.

A. Indian National Congress session held in 1927.

B. The place where Mahatma Gandhi called off the Non—Cooperation Movement.

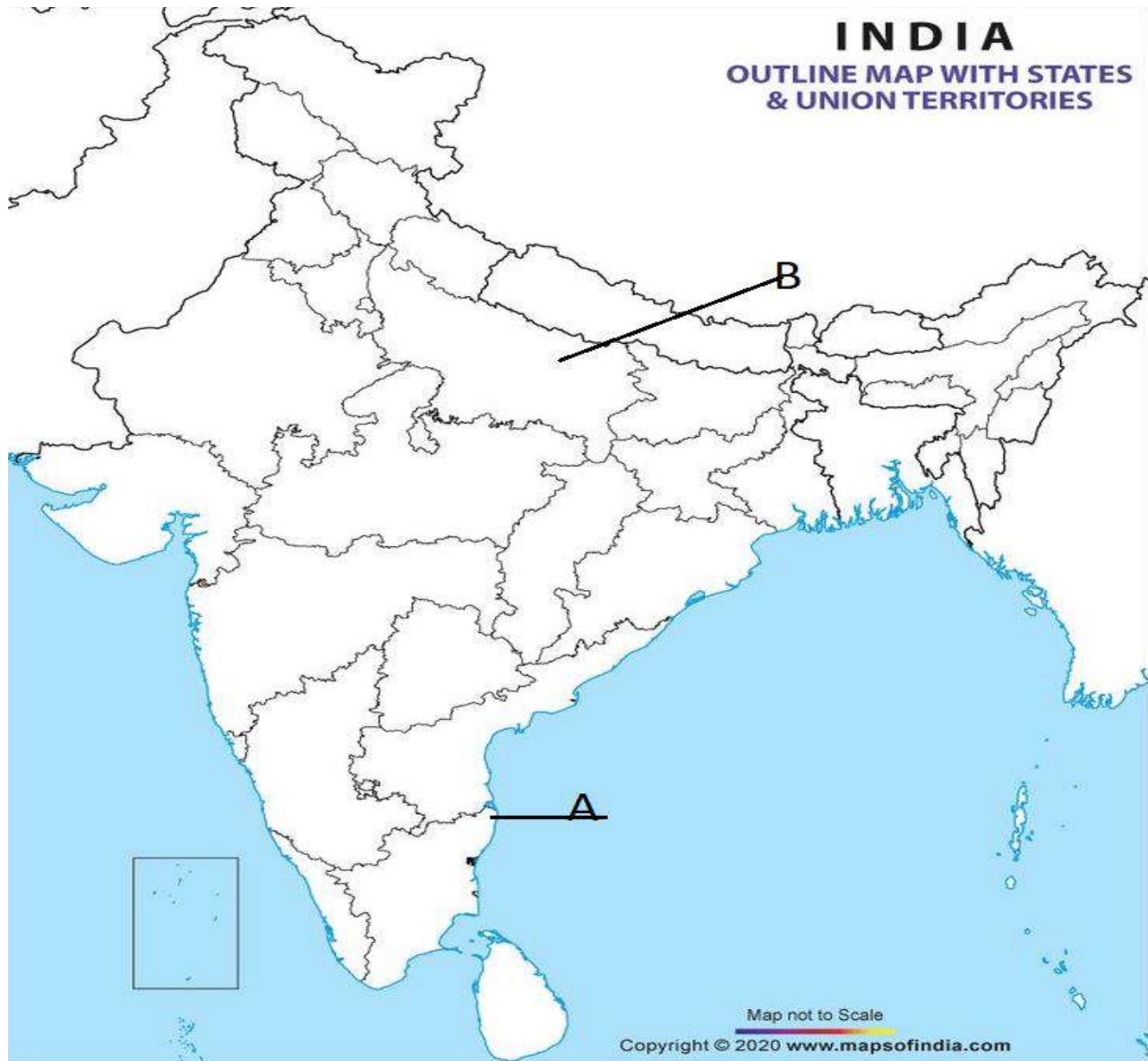
37.b. On the same outline map locate and label the following.

A. Raja Sansi Air Port

B. Sardar Sarovar Dam

C. Noida Software Technology Park

D. Kudremukh Iron ore mine



**MARKING SCHEME. - 3**  
**SOCIAL SCIENCE (CODE-087)**  
**CLASS X- SESSION 2022-23**

1. (C) The formation of the 'United Kingdom of Great Britain'.
2. (d) Irish Press Laws
3. (a) Hindi
4. (a) Ghor Kali
5. (a) People belonging to one language community only.
6. (d) Sri Lankan Tamils
7. (d) Governmental power is divided between different levels of government.
- 8.(b) Caste division
9. (c) C,A,D,B
- 10.(c) (A) is true and (R) is false.
11. (a) Better wages
12. (a) Country A.
13. (a) primary sector.
14. (c) Carpenter-Primary sector.
15. (d) All of the above.
16. (a) Foreign investment
17. (b) Multi National Company.
18. (a) Rice
19. (d) Demarcation wildlife sanctuaries.
20. (d) Potential
21. (i) Jute producers of Bengal grew raw jute that was processed in factories for export in the form of gunny bags. But as gunny export collapsed, the price of raw jute crashed more than 60% and peasants who borrowed in the hope of better time, fell deeper and deeper into debt.

22. Political parties try to use caste to gain votes. They promise to take care of the interests and demands of different castes. It leads to conflict and tensions among various caste groups.

23. (i) Using cotton fibre from the plant, we spin yarn and weave clothes.

(ii) Using sugarcane as a raw material, we make sugar or gur.

OR

i.Reducing the cost of solar panels.

ii.Use of efficient solar panel models.

24.Durg-Bastar-Chandrapur Belt lies in Chhattisgarh and Maharashtra. Very high grade haematites are found in the famous Bailadila range of hills in the Bastar district of Chhattisgarh. The range of hills comprises of 14 deposits of s super high grade haematite iron ore. It has the best physical properties needed for making steel. Iron ore from these mines is also exported to Japan and South Korea via Vishakhapatnam port. Thus, Durg-Bastar-Chandrapur belt is important for India.

25. (i)The new government in Britain constituted a Statutory Commission under Sir John Simon.

(ii) It was set up in response to the nationalist movement.

(iii) The main objective was to look into the functioning of the constitutional system in India and suggest changes.

(iv) The problem was that the commission did not have a single Indian member.

(v) When the Simon Commission arrived in India in1928, it was greeted with the slogan ‘Go Back, Simon’.

(vi) All parties, including the Congress and Muslim League, participated in the demonstration.

(Any three points)

Or

(i) The Poona Pact gave Depressed Classes reserve seats in Provincial and Central Legislative Councils.

(ii) They were to be voted in by the general electorates.

(iii) This Act came into force due to Gandhiji's fast unto death and Dr. B.R. Ambedkar ultimately accepted Gandhiji's stand.

26. (i) Does not provide or produce goods.

(ii) Provide services such as railways, postal, banking etc.

(iii) It is the backbone of all sectors.

27. (i) By movement of goods and services.

(ii) By movement of investment.

(iii) By movement of technology.

28. The federal system has dual objectives:

(i) To promote and safeguard the unity of country.

(ii) To accommodate regional diversities.

(iii) These two aspects are crucial for the institutions and practice of federation. Government at different levels should agree to some rules of power sharing. An ideal federal system has both the aspects-mutual respect and trust and agreement to live together.

29. Merits of air transport are-

(i) Air transport is the fastest, most comfortable and prestigious mode of transport.

(ii) It can cover very difficult terrains with great ease.

(iii) It makes access to far-flung and remote and inaccessible areas easier and quicker.

(iv) It provides transport services to offshore oil and gas exploration activities. (Any three)

30. The following were the reasons that led to the rise of revolutionaries after the establishment of conservative regimes in Europe after 1815.

(a) During the years following 1815, the conservative regimes began curbing activities that questioned the legitimacy of the autocratic governments in Europe.

(b) Criticism and dissent were not tolerated.

(c) Censorship was imposed to control the spread of the ideas like liberty and freedom.



(d) Freedom of expression was curbed as thinkers were not allowed to raise their views.

(e) The liberal nationalists, inspired by French Revolution, began to carry their opposition secretly and formed secret societies to spread the ideas of nationalism and train the revolutionaries.

Or

Culture played an important role in creating the idea of a nation in Europe in the following ways.

(a) Art, music, literature and drama helped to express, shape and strengthen nationalist sentiments.

(b) The German philosopher Johann Gottfried Herder held the view that true German culture could be discovered only among the common people, the *das volk*.

(c) Glorification of reason and science was criticised by the romantic artists, rather they emphasised on emotions, intuitions and mystical feelings.

(d) Language too boosted nationalism. The Polish people opposed the Russian occupation and the ban on Polish language, by using it in the Church gathering for all religious ceremonies and for religious instruction. The Polish language became a weapon of the nationalists.

(e) Operas and music, like that of Karol Kurpinski, kept alive the national spirit.

(f) Folk dances like the polonaise and mazurka became national symbols.(any five)

31.The following are the three major problems faced by the cotton textile industries in India:

(a) Erratic power supply.

(b) Old and obsolete machinery.

(c) Stiff competition from the synthetic fibre industry.

The textile industry occupies a unique position in the Indian economy.

(a) It contributes significantly to the industrial production.

(b) It provides direct employment to million people.

(c) It contributes considerable foreign exchange to the GDP.

Or

NTPC is a major power providing corporation in India. It has ISO certification for EMS (Environmental Management System) 14001. The corporation has a proactive approach for preserving the natural environment and resources like water, oil, gas and fuels in places where it is setting up power plants. This is achieved through the following methods.

- (a) Optimum utilization of equipment adopting latest techniques and upgrading existing equipment.
- (b) Minimizing waste generation by maximizing ash utilization.
- (c) Providing green belts for nurturing ecological balances and encouraging afforestation.
- (d) Reducing environmental pollution through ash pond management, ash water recycling system and liquid waste management.
- (e) Ecological monitoring reviews and online database management for all its power stations.

32. Political parties perform a series of functions in our democracy. These are:

- (i) Parties contest elections. By winning the election, political party can form the government. Sometimes more than two parties form coalition and form the government.
- (ii) Parties put forward different policies and programmes and the voters choose from them.
- (iii) Parties play a decisive role in making laws for our country by making debate and passing law for people.
- (iv) Parties form and run government by recruiting leaders, train them and make them ministers to run the government.
- (v) Parties shape public opinion by raising and highlighting important issues.
- (vi) Those parties that lose in the elections play the role of opposition to the parties in power by criticising government for its failures or wrong policies.
- (vii) Parties provide people access to government machinery and welfare schemes implemented by governments. Parties have to be responsive to people's needs and demands otherwise people can reject those parties in the next elections.

Or

Lack of internal democracy is a challenge to the efficient functioning of political parties. The following points justify the statements

- (i) All over the world, there is a tendency in political parties towards the concentration of power in one or few leaders at the top.
- (ii) Parties do not keep membership registers, do not hold organisational meetings and do not conduct internal elections regularly.
- (iii) Ordinary members of the party do not get sufficient information on what happens inside the party. They do not have the means or the connection needed to influence the decisions. As a result, the leaders assume greater power to make decision in the name of the party.
- (iv) Since one or few leaders exercise the power in the party, those who disagree with the leadership find it difficult to continue in the party.

33. Deposits with the banks are beneficial to the depositors as well as to the nation. This can be asserted through the following arguments:

- (i) Banks accept the deposits and pay interest to the depositors. They help keep the money of the people safe.
- (ii) Demand deposits can be withdrawn at any point of time.
- (iii) Banks use these deposits to extend loans further.
- (iv) Banks mediate between those who have surplus funds and those who are in need of these funds through these deposits. Thus, it helps in the economic development of the nation.

Or

Yes, it is true that credit sometimes pushes the borrower into a situation from which recovery is very painful. It can be further understood through the following points:

- (i) Sudden calamities cannot be predicted. In rural areas, if crops fail due to any natural factors, then it becomes difficult for the borrower to repay the loan. For example, thunderstorms, hailstorms, etc. destroy crops and farmer's source of income. Loan repayment becomes impossible for the farmer.
- (ii) In informal sectors, the rate of interest is not fixed and is usually very high. In case the credit is not repaid then the interest rates further mounts leading the borrower in a debt trap.
- (iii) There are cases when people have to sell their land and fixed assets to repay loan.

(iv) The borrower is often pushed into a painful situation in case of high-risk activities failure and specially when there is no support.

(v) Some borrowers also commit suicide if they fail to repay the loan.

34.a Proto industrial system.

(b) A person who sorts wool according to its fibre.

(c) A person gathers cloth by pleating. The finishing was done in London before the export merchant sold the cloth in the international market.

35. 1. The Constitution

35.2.The general government for the entire country

35.3. i.Power shared among governments at different levels

ii.The division of powers involves higher and lower levels of government.

36.1. irrigation

36.2.salinization of the soil

36.3. i.It helps for irrigation

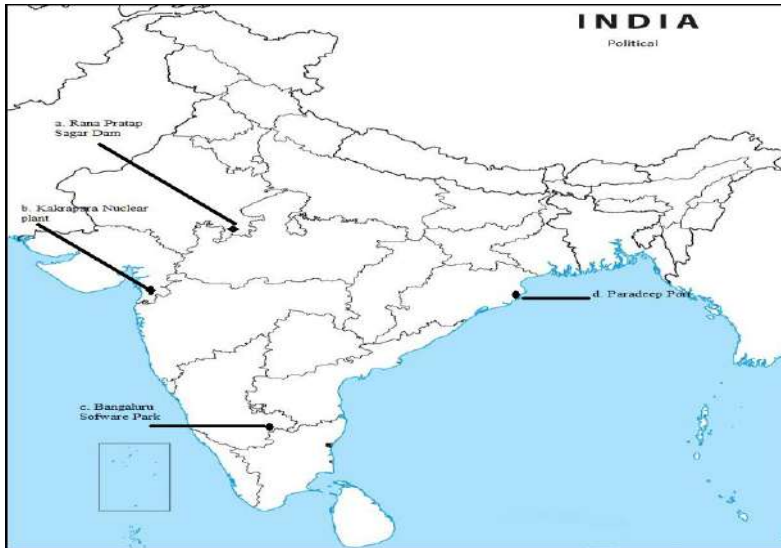
ii.It helps to generate hydro-electricity

37.

37.a A- Madras

2

B- Champaran



**.SAMPLE QUESTION PAPER – 4**  
**DAV PUBLIC SCHOOLS, ODISHA ZONE**

Please check that this question paper contains **09** printed pages.

Check that this question paper contains **37** questions.

Set number given on the right-hand side of the question paper should be written on the title page of the answer book by the candidate.

Write down the Serial Number of the question in the left side of the margin before attempting it.

15 minutes time has been allotted to read this question paper. The question paper will be distributed 15 minutes prior to the commencement of the examination. The students will read the question paper only and will not write any answer on the answer script during this period.

**CLASS-X**  
**SOCIAL SCIENCE (087)**

**Time Allowed: 3 Hour**

**Maximum Marks: 80**

**General Instructions:**

- i. Question paper comprises Six Sections – A, B, C, D, E and F. There are 37 questions in the question paper. All questions are compulsory.*

- ii. Section A:** From question 1 to 20 are MCQs of 1 mark each.
  - iii. Section B:** Question no. 21 to 24 is Very Short Answer Type Questions, carrying 2 marks each. Answer to each question should not exceed 40 words.
  - iv. Section C:** Contains Q.25 to Q.29 are Short Answer Type Questions, carrying 3 marks each. Answer to each question should not exceed 60 words
  - v. Section D:** Question no. 30 to 33 are long answer type questions, carrying 5 marks each. Answer to each question should not exceed 120 words.
  - vi. Section E:** Questions no from 34 to 36 are case based questions with three sub questions and are of 4 marks each
  - vii. Section F:** Question no. 37 is map based, carrying 5 marks with two parts, 37 a from History (2 marks) and 37 b from Geography (3 marks).
  - viii.** There is no overall choice in the question paper. However, an internal choice has been provided in a few questions. Only one of the choices in such questions have to be attempted.
  - ix.** In addition to this, separate instructions are given with each section and question, wherever necessary
- =====

**SECTION-A**  
**MCQs (1 x 20 = 20)**

1. Identify the correct statement from the following options that best describes the meaning of Indenture Labour. (1)
  - A. An unpaid labourer
  - B. A bonded Labourer, to pay off his passage to a new country or home
  - C. A slave brought from Africa
  - D. A labourer who is paid in kind only
2. Which of the following books of Jyotiba Phule was based on the caste system? (1)
  - A. Amar Jiban
  - B. Istri Dharm Vichar
  - C. Sacchi Kavayen
  - D. Gulamgiri

3. Look at the picture given below and identify the person from the following options. (1)



- A. Indian Charivari
- B. Martin Luther
- C. Raja Ram Mohan Roy
- D. Raja Ritudhwaj

**NOTE:** The following question is for Visually Impaired Candidates only in lieu of Q. No. 3

Who among the following was the author of the book 'Ram Charita Manas'?

- A. Tulsidas
- B. Surdas
- C. Jayadev
- D. Ramdas

4. Arrange the following in chronological order: (1)
- I. Publication of Martin Luther's 'Ninety-Five Theses'
  - II. First book printed by Johann Gutenberg – 'Bible'
  - III. Passing of Vernacular Press Act
  - IV. Publication of old Japanese Book 'Diamond Sutra'

**OPTIONS:**

- A. III, II, I & IV

B. I, II, III & IV

C. IV, III, II & I

D. IV, II, I & III

5. Identify the crop with the help of the following information. (1)

- ❖ It is the second most important cereal crop
- ❖ It is the main food crop of north and Northwest India
- ❖ It requires cool growing season and bright France and at the time of ripening
- ❖ It requires 50 -75 cm annual rainfall

A. Rice

B. Wheat

C. Sugarcane

D. Tea

6. Choose conservation strategies which do not directly involve community participation. (1)

- A. Beej Bachao Andolan
- B. Joint Forest Management
- C. Indian Wildlife Protection Act
- D. Chipko Movement

7. Match the following : (1)

A (States)	B (Causes of land Degradation)
A. Madhya Pradesh and Chhattisgarh	(i) Slash and burn farming
B. Arunachal Pradesh	(ii) Overgrazing
C. Gujarat and Maharashtra	(iii) Over irrigation
D. Punjab and Haryana	(iv) Mining

**OPTIONS:**

A B C D



- |   |     |     |     |     |
|---|-----|-----|-----|-----|
| A | ii  | iii | iv  | ii  |
| B | iv  | i   | ii  | iii |
| C | iii | iv  | ii  | i   |
| D | iv  | i   | iii | li  |

8. Consider the following statements and choose the appropriate option (1)  
associated with Belgium.

- A. Out of total population of Belgium, 80% lives in the Flemish region and speaks French language.
- B. The total population of Belgium is 10 crores.
- C. Belgium is a small country in North America.
- D. Belgium has borders with France, the Netherlands, Germany and Luxembourg.

9. Which one of the following country adopted Majoritarianism in its (1)  
constituencies?

- A. Bangladesh
- B. Sri Lanka
- C. India
- D. Nepal

10. The rise of political parties is directly linked to the emergence of \_\_\_\_\_. (1)

- A. Monitory democracies
- B. Direct democracies
- C. Representative democracies
- D. Constitutional democracies.

11. Which one among the following pairs is correctly matched? (1)

LIST – I	LIST – II
A. Union List	Defence
B. State List	Foreign Affairs
C. Concurrent List	Computer Software
D. Residuary Subject	Public Health and Sanitation

12. There are two statements marked as Assertion (A) and Reason (R). Mark your answer as per the codes provided below:

**Assertion (A) :** Democracies are based on political equality. (1)

**Reason(R):** All individuals have equal right in electing representatives.

- 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. In which of these categories of work do you think less time is spent by men? (1)

A. Household and related work.

B. Sleep, self-care, reading etc.

C. Income-generating work.

D. Talking and gossiping.

14. Read the given data and find out which country has most equitable distribution of income. (1)

Countries	Monthly Income of Citizens in four countries in 2018					
	Citizen I	Citizen II	Citizen III	Citizen IV	Citizen V	Average
Country L	10500	11200	10800	11000	10700	10,840
Country M	600	5000	600	600	600	1,480
Country N	550	10500	400	7500	2000	4,190
Country O	800	4800	700	5000	750	2,410

A. Country L

B. Country M

C. Country N

D. Country O

15. Refer to the given data and answer the questions that follow: (1)

State	Infant Mortality rate per 1,000 (2003)	Literacy Rate (%) (2001)	Net attendance Ratio for Classes I-Vm(1995-96)
Punjab	49	70	81
Kerala	11	91	91
Bihar	60	47	41

Select the most appropriate reason for the low literacy rate in Bihar?

- A. Children help their parents in the work
- B. Low attendance ratio in school
- C. People don't give value to education
- D. All the above

16. Arrange the following in the correct sequence: (1)

- I. Transportation of cloth to the workshops
- II. Sale of the fabric in shops and showrooms
- III. Spinning of the yarn
- IV. Weaving of the fabric

**OPTIONS:**

- A. III, II, I & IV
  - B. III, IV, I & II
  - C. IV, III, II & I
  - D. IV, II, I & III
17. Fill in the blank: (1)

SECTOR	CRITERIA USED
Organized & Unorganized	Nature of Employment condition
Primary, Secondary & Tertiary	?

**OPTIONS:**

- A. Nature of economic activity
- B. Nature of social activities
- C. Nature of employment activities
- D. Nature of political activities

**18.** Read the information given below and select the correct option **(1)**

Deepak wants to take a loan of Rs.10 lakhs from a bank to purchase a house on 8% rate of interest for which he has to submit Collateral. Which of the following he can submit for this purpose?

- I. Livestock
- II. Certificates of his Educational Degrees
- III. Deposits with Bank
- IV. Land

**OPTIONS:**

- A. Only III
- B. III & IV only
- C. IV, III, & II only
- D. I, III & IV only

**19.** Which of the following is an example of Trade Barrier? **(1)**

- A. Excise Duty
- B. Transit permit
- C. Tax on imports
- D. All of the above

**20.** Identify the correct statements about MNCs. **(1)**

- I. MNC is a company that owns or controls production in more than one nation.
- II. MNCs never form partnership with Local Companies.
- III. MNCs set up offices and factories for production in regions where they can get cheap labourers and other resources.
- IV. MNCs have lessened foreign investment and foreign trade

**OPTIONS:**

- A. I & II
- B. II & III
- C. I & III

**SECTION- B**

**VERY SHORT ANSWER QUESTIONS (2 x 4 = 8)**

21. Analyse any two factors that helped in the development of the Global Agricultural Economy by 1890? (2)
22. Mention any two features of the caste system in India. (2)
23. Give any two reasons why there is a need to conserve mineral resources. (2)

**OR**

Write any two features of non-ferrous minerals and give an example.

24. "All of the service sector is not growing equally well in India". Justify the statement. (2)

**SECTION- C**

**SHORT ANSWER BASED QUESTIONS (3 x 5 = 15)**

25. How did the Awadh peasants relate themselves to the Non-cooperation Movement? Explain. (3)

**OR**

Explain the reasons for the lukewarm response of some Muslim Organizations to the Civil- Disobedience Movement.

26. Explain any three merits of waterways in India. (3)
27. Explain the facilities available in Special Economic Zones that are developed by Central and State Government to attract Foreign Investment. (3)
28. Differentiate between Coming Together Federation and Holding Together Federation. (3)
29. 'Disguised unemployment destroys the productive assets of a country.' Justify the statement with suitable arguments. (3)

**SECTION- D**

**LONG ANSWER BASED QUESTIONS (5 x 4 = 20)**

30. What did Liberal Nationalism stand for? Explain any four ideas of Liberal Nationalists in the economic sphere. (5)

**OR**

"Napoleon had, no doubt, destroyed democracy in France, but in the administrative field he had incorporated revolutionary principles in order to make the whole system more rational and efficient." Support the statement with suitable arguments.

31. 'In the early years the cotton textile industry was concentrated in the cotton (5)

growing belt Maharashtra and Gujarat.' Examine the statement.

**OR**

'Most of the iron and steel industry concentrated in and around Chotanagpur plateau region' .Explain the reasons.

32. Describe the various functions that political parties perform in a democracy. (5)

**OR**

Describe the main policies of Bahujan Samaj Party.

33. "Deposits with the banks are beneficial to the depositors as well as to the nation." Examine the statement. (5)

**OR**

"Cheap and affordable credit is crucial for the country's development." Assess the statement.

### **SECTION -E**

#### **CASE BASED QUESTIONS (4 x 3 = 12)**

34. **Read the source given below and answer the question that follows:**

The fear of unemployment made workers hostile to the introduction of new technology. When the Spinning Jenny was introduced in the woollen industry, women who survived on hand spinning began attacking the new machines. This conflict over the introduction of the jenny continued for a long time. After the 1840s, building activity intensified in the cities, opening up greater opportunities of employment. Roads were widened, new railway stations came up, railway lines were extended, tunnels dug, drainage and sewers laid, rivers embanked. The number of workers employed in the transport industry doubled in the 1840s, and doubled again in the subsequent 30 years.

34.1 Which new technology introduced in England angered women?

34.2 Why did the women working in the woollen textile industry start attacking the Spinning Jenny? (1)

34.3 Analyse how the employment opportunities doubled in 1840 and again in the subsequent 30 years? (1)

35. **Read the given extract and answer following questions:**

A dam is a barrier across flowing water that obstructs, directs or retards the flow, often creating a reservoir, lake or impoundment. "Dam" refers to the reservoir rather than the structure. Most dams have a section called a spillway or weir over which or through which it is intended that water will flow either intermittently or continuously. Dams are classified according to structure, intended purpose or height. Based on structure and the materials used, dams are classified as timber dams, embankment dams or masonry

dams, with several subtypes. According to the height, dams can be categorised as large dams and major dams or alternatively as low dams, medium height dams and high dams.

**35.1** What is a dam ? (1)

**35.2.** Classify Dam on the basis of structure and materials used. (1)

**35.3** Write Merits of dam . (2)

**36. Read the given extract and answer following questions:**

The distrust between the two communities turned into widespread conflict. It soon turned into a civil war. As a result thousands of people of both the communities have been killed. Many families were forced to leave the country as refugees and many more lost their livelihoods. But the civil war has caused a terrible setback to the social, cultural and economic life of the country."

36.1 .What were the reasons for the distrust between the Sinhallas and Tamils?

36.2 . What is civil war?

36.3. State the results of distrust between Sinhallas and Tamils.

**SECTION - F**

**MAP SKILL BASED QUESTION (2+3=5)**

**37. a)** Two places A and B have been marked on the given outline map of India. (2)

Identify them and write their correct names on the lines drawn near them.

**A.** Indian National Congress session at this place in 1927.

**B.** The place where Mahatma Gandhi organized a Satyagraha against the oppressive indigo plantation. (3)

**b)** On the same outline map of India locate and label any **THREE** of the following with suitable symbols.

**C.** Locate the Rana Pratap Sagar Dam.

**D.** Locate the Tarapur Nuclear Plant.

**E.** Locate Noida the Software Technology Park.

**F.** Locate the State where Kochi 'Sea Port' is located.

**Note: The following questions are for Visually Impaired Candidates only (5) in lieu of.**

**Q.No.37.**

**Attempt any FIVE questions.**

37.1 Name the Place where the session of Indian National Congress was held in Sept 1920

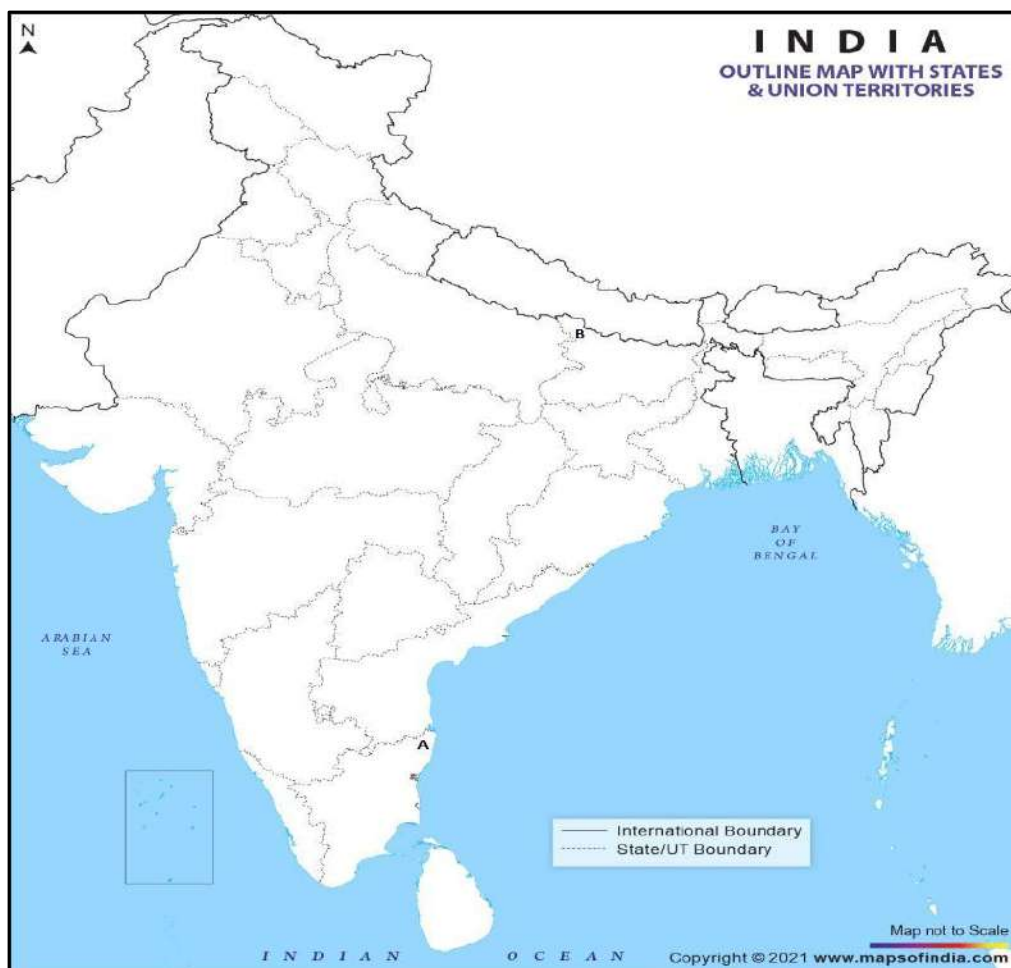
37.2 Name the place where Mahatma Gandhi broke Salt Law.

37.3 Name the State where Hirakud Dam is located.

37.4 Name the State where Tarapur Nuclear plant is located.

37.5 Name the State where Noida Software Technology Park is located.

37.6 Name the State where Kochi 'Sea Port' is located.





\*\*\*\*\*

**MARKING SCHEME - 4**  
**DAV PUBLIC SCHOOLS, ODISHA ZONE**  
**Social Science (Code 087)**  
**Class X – Session 2022-23**

<b>Q No.</b>	<b>Answer Key</b>	<b>Page No. of NCERT Text Book</b>
1	B.A bonded Labourer, to pay off his passage to a new country or home	Hist.Pg.87
2	D. Gulamgiri	Hist.Pg.174
3	A.Indian Charivari	Hist.Pg.124
4	D. IV, II, I &III	Hist.Pg.160
5	B. Wheat	Geo. Pg.38
6	C. Indian Wildlife Protection Act	Geo. Pg.18
7	B. IV, I, II & III	Geo. Pg.7
8	D. Belgium has borders with France, the Netherlands, Germany and Luxembourg.	DP-Pg 2
9	B. Sri Lanka	DP-Pg 3
10	c) Representative democracies	DP-Pg 3
11	A. Union List- Defence	DP-Pg 16
12	A. Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.	DP-Pg 43
13	A. Household and related work.	DP-Pg 40
14	A. Country L	Eco. Pg.10
15	D. All of the above	Eco. Pg.9
16	B. III,IV,I & II	Eco. Pg.20
17	A Nature of economic activity	Eco.Pg.30-31
18	D. I, III & IV only	Eco. Pg.45
19	D. All of the above	Eco. Pg.64
20	C. I & III	Eco.Pg.56-57
21	i) By 1890, a global agricultural economy had take shape, accompanied by complex changes in labour movement patterns, capital flows, ecologies and technology. ii) Food no longer came from a nearby village or town, but from thousands miles away. iii) It was not grown by a peasant tilling his own land, but by an agricultural worker, perhaps recently arrived, who was now working on a large farm that only a generation ago had most likely been a forest. (Any two points)	Hist.Pg.83



Q No.	Answer Key	Page No. of NCERT Text Book				
	<p>(Any three or related points)</p> <p>OR</p> <p>i) The failure of Non-cooperation and Khilafat movement led to a large number of Muslims to wave out from the nationalist struggle.</p> <p>ii) The congress was more closely associated with the Hindu nationalist group like ‘The Hindu Mahasabha’ which distanced Muslims from the Nationalist activities.</p> <p>iii) The relationships between the Hindus and the Muslims worsened when the two began organizing religious processions in militant favour.</p>					
26	<p>Three merits of waterways in India are:</p> <p>I. -The maintenance cost is less.</p> <p>II. -It is comparatively less expensive than rail and road transport.</p> <p>III. -It is good for carrying heavy goods. Water transportation is used in defence in the form of the Navy.</p> <p>IV. -An important role is played by the water transport in foreign trades.</p>	Geo. Pg.87				
27	<p>(I) SEZs are industrial zones set up by the government to promote the establishment of MNCs. These zones provide world class facilities electricity, water, transport, storage, recreational and educational facilities.</p> <p>(II) Companies operating in SEZ do not have to pay taxes for the first five years.</p> <p>(III) Government has allowed flexibility in the labour laws to attract MNCs.</p>	Eco. Pg.67				
28	<table><tr><th>COMING TOGETHER FEDERATION</th><th>HOLDING TOGETHER FEDERATION</th></tr><tr><td>In this type, independent states come together on their own to form bigger Unit.</td><td>In this type, a large country decides to divide power between the constituent states and the National Government.</td></tr></table>	COMING TOGETHER FEDERATION	HOLDING TOGETHER FEDERATION	In this type, independent states come together on their own to form bigger Unit.	In this type, a large country decides to divide power between the constituent states and the National Government.	Dp Pg-15
COMING TOGETHER FEDERATION	HOLDING TOGETHER FEDERATION					
In this type, independent states come together on their own to form bigger Unit.	In this type, a large country decides to divide power between the constituent states and the National Government.					

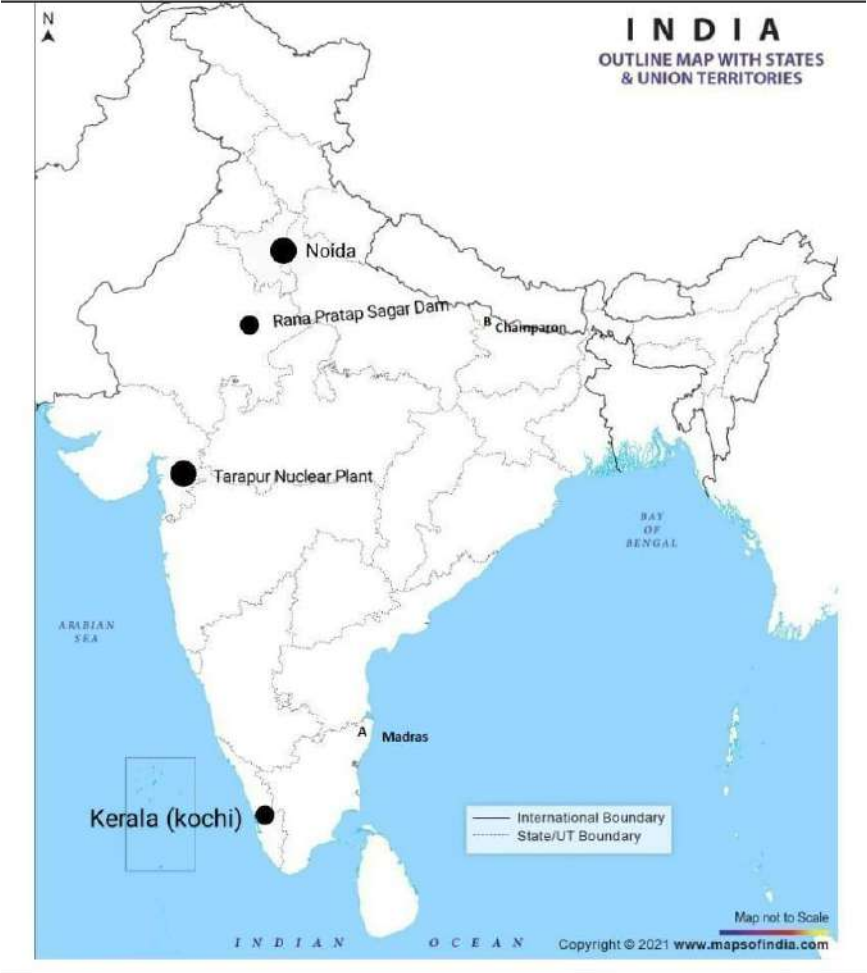


<b>Q No.</b>	<b>Answer Key</b>	<b>Page No. of NCERT Text Book</b>
	<p>establishing equality before law and securing the right to property.</p> <p>ii) Administrative divisions were simplified</p> <p>iii) Feudal system was abolished and peasants were freed from serfdom and manorial dues (abuse of manorial lords). In towns, guild restrictions were removed.</p> <p>iv) Transport and communication systems were improved.</p> <p>v) Peasants, artisans, workers and new businessmen enjoyed a new found freedom. Businessmen and small-scale producers of goods in particular began to realize that uniform laws, standardised weights and measures and a common national currency would facilitate the movement and exchange of goods and capital from one region to another</p>	
31	<p>The cotton textile industries were mainly concentrated in the cotton-growing belt of Gujarat and Maharashtra, in the early years because -</p> <p>I. The moist climate of the area helped in the growth of cotton. So, raw cotton was readily available in the area.</p> <p>II. There were ports nearby so the manufactured goods could be easily transported.</p> <p>III. There was enough labor force in the area. There were farmers, cotton ball pluckers, and workers who did the work of spinning, weaving, dyeing, tailoring, and sewing.</p> <p>IV. It was easy to access the markets for finished goods from here.</p> <p>V. Other supporting industries involved in manufacturing dyes and packaging materials were available in the area.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p> <p>Chota Nagpur Plateau region has the highest concentration of iron and steel industries due to the following reasons: This region has vast reserves of coal and iron ore. Also, iron ore is cheaply available in the region, thus providing the raw material for iron and steel industries.</p>	Geo. Pg. 68 & 21
32	<p>a. Parties contest elections.</p> <p>b. Parties put forward different policies and programmes and the voters choose from them.</p> <p>c. Parties play decisive role in making laws for a</p>	DP- Pg No 73,74



<b>Q No.</b>	<b>Answer Key</b>	<b>Page No. of NCERT Text Book</b>
	<p>because:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>i) More lending would lead to higher incomes and encourage people to invest in agriculture, engage in business and set up small industries.</li> <li>ii) Cheap credit will enable more investment. This leads to an acceleration of economic activity.</li> <li>iii) Cheap credit would also allow weaker sections of society to access the formal sector of lending and get rid of informal moneylenders.</li> <li>iv) Affordable credit would also end the cycle of debt trap.</li> <li>v) Cheap and easy terms of credit would inspire better investment in technology and thus increase competition.</li> </ul>	
34	<p>34.1. The introduction of new technology, the Spinning Jenny in the woollen industry in England</p> <p>34.2. Women working in the woollen textile industry start attacking the Spinning Jenny because; women who survived on hand spinning became unemployed.</p> <p>34.3. After the 1840s, building activity intensified in the cities, opening up greater opportunities of employment. Roads were widened, new railway stations came up, railway lines were extended, tunnels dug, drainage and sewers laid, rivers embanked. As a result employment opportunities were doubled.</p>	Hist.Pg.111
35	<p>35.1. Dam refers to the barrier across the flowing water that obstructs the flow where water is stored for different purposes.</p> <p>35.2.i. Timber dam</p> <p style="padding-left: 40px;">ii. Embankment dam</p> <p>35.3.i. For irrigation</p> <p style="padding-left: 40px;">ii. Electricity production</p>	Geo. Pg.21
36	<p>36.1 .The government measures such as making Sinhala as official language, preferential policies etc. coming one after another increase the feeling of alienation among the Tamils.</p> <p>36.2. A violent conflicts between opposing groups within a country that becomes so intense that appears like a war.</p> <p>36.3. Thousands of people of both the communities have been killed.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>❖ Many families were forced to leave the country as refugees and many more lost their livelihoods.</li> <li>❖ The civil war has caused a terrible setback to the social,</li> </ul>	DP PG-93



Q No.	Answer Key	Page No. of NCERT Text Book
	cultural and economic life of the country.	
37		Hist.Pg.55 Geog. Pg.28,77,89

.....

**SAMPLE QUESTION PAPER – 5**  
**DAV PUBLIC SCHOOLS, ODISHA ZONE**

Please check that this question paper contains **09** printed pages.

Check that this question paper contains **37** questions.

Set number given on the right-hand side of the question paper should be written on the title page of the answer book by the candidate.

Write down the Serial Number of the question in the left side of the margin before attempting it.

15 minutes time has been allotted to read this question paper. The question paper will be distributed 15 minutes prior to the commencement of the examination. The students will read the question paper only and will not write any answer on the answer script during this period.

**CLASS-X**  
**SOCIAL SCIENCE (087)**

**Time Allowed: 3 Hours**

**Maximum Marks: 80**

**General Instructions:**

- i. Question paper comprises five Sections – A, B, C, D and E. There are 40 questions in the question paper. All questions are compulsory.*
- ii. Section A – Question no. 1 to 20 are Objective Type Questions of 1 mark each.*
- iii. Section B – Question no. 21 to 24 are very short answer type questions, carrying 2 marks each. Answer to each question should not exceed 40 words.*
- iv. Section C – Question no. 25 to 29 are short answer type questions, carrying 3 marks each. Answer to each question should not exceed 80 words.*
- v. Section D – Question no. 30 to 33 are long answer type questions, carrying 5 marks each. Answer to each question should not exceed 120 words.*
- vi. Section E- Question no. 34 to 36 source based questions, carrying 4 marks each.*
- vii. Section F – Question no. 37 is map based, carrying 5 marks with two parts, 37.1 from History (2 marks) and 37.2 from Geography (3 marks).*
- Viii There is no overall choice in the question paper. However, an internal choice has been provided in few questions. Only one of the choices in such questions have to be attempted.*
- ix. In addition to this, separate instructions are given with each section and question, wherever necessary*

**SECTION-A**  
**MCQs (1X20=20)**

1. What is the meaning of the term Rinderpest? 1

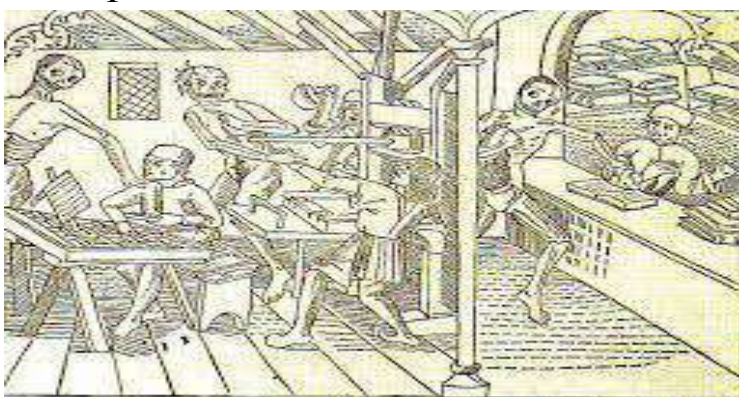
- A. Rats plague
- B. Cattle plague
- C. Bubonic plague
- D. Dogs plague

2. Name the author of the book *Amar Jiban*. 1

- A. Rama Chadha.
- B. Bal Gangadhar Tilak
- C. Rasa Sundari Devi.
- D. Jyotiba Phule

3. Identify the picture and choose the correct option.

1



- A. Protestant reformation
- B. The macabre dance
- C. Printer's workshop
- D. None of these

4. Arrange the following in chronological order: 1

- I. Sacchi Kavitayan
- II. Raja Rammohan Roy started *Sambad Kaumudi*.
- III. Jyotiba Phule wrote *Gulam Giri*.
- IV. Chote Aur Bade Ka Sawal

- A. II, III, IV, I
- B. II, IV, III, I
- C. I, IV, III, II
- D. IV, II, III, I

5. Identify the crop with the help of the following information. 1

- ❖ It is an equatorial crop.
- ❖ Grow well in hot and humid climates.
- ❖ Requires rainfall 200 cm and temperature 25° c.
- ❖ It grows in Kerala, Tamil Nadu and Andaman and Nicobar Island.

- A. Wheat
- B. Maize
- C. Rubber
- D. Sugarcane

6. Which of the following descriptions of forest is NOT correct? 1

- A. Normal Species whose population levels are considered to be normal for their survival
- B. Endangered Species are in danger of extinction
- C. Vulnerable Species are species whose population has declined to levels that it is likely to move into the endangered category in the near future if it continues to decline in the same manner.
- D. Rare Species are species which are only found in some particular areas usually isolated by natural or geographical barriers.

7. Match the following. 1

soil	Features
a. Alluvial	1. Formed due to diffusion of iron
b. Black	2. Found in deltaic region
c. Laterite	3. High moisture retain capacity
d. Red	4. Found in heavy rainfall regions.

- A. a-1, b-2, c-3, d-4
- B. a-2, b-3, c-4, d-1
- C. a-1, b-3, c-2, d-4
- D. a-4, b-2, c-3, d-1

8. Consider the following statements regarding the demands of Sri Lankan Tamils and identify the incorrect one. 1

- A. Regional autonomy.
- B. Recognition of Tamil as an official language.
- C. Recognition of Sinhala as an official language.
- D. Equality of opportunity in securing education and jobs.

9. Name the subject from the following that does not come under the State list in India. 1

- A. Agriculture
- B. Police
- C. Trade
- D. Railways

10. Which of the following statements about the Indian constitution is wrong? 1

- A. Gives official status to one religion.
- B. Ensures equality of citizens within religious communities.
- C. Prohibits discrimination on the grounds of religion.
- D. Provides to all individuals freedom to profess any religion.

11. Which of the following pairs is correctly matched? 1

A. Indian National Congress	1985
B. Bharatiya Janata Party	1990
C. Communist Party of India	1980
D. Nationalist Congress Party	1984

12. **Assertion (A):** Dictatorships have a slightly higher rate of economic growth. 1

**Reason (R):** We can say that democracy is a guarantee of economic development.

- 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 false and R is true

13. Which one of the following is a major ethnic groups of Sri Lanka? 1

- A. Christian and Islam
- B. Buddhist and Hindu
- C. Sinhala and Christian
- D. Sinhala and Tamil

14. Since countries have different \_\_\_\_\_, comparing total income will not tell us what an average person is likely to earn. 1

- A. Economic policies
- B. Reserves
- C. Resources
- D. Populations

15. Which of the following statements about money is not true? 1

- A. Money cannot buy you a pollution-free environment.
- B. Money cannot ensure that you get unadulterated medicines.
- C. Money may also not be able to protect you from infectious diseases.

D. Money is the only important criteria that determine the development of a country.

16. **Assertion (A):** Under MGNREGA 2005, those who are able to and are in need to work in rural areas are guaranteed 100 days of employment in a year. 1

**Reason (R) :** The Central Government in India made a law implementing the Right to Work in about 625 districts of India.

- 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 false and R is true.

17. Fill in the blank: 1

SECTORS	CRITERIA USED
PRIMARY	Continues to be the largest employer in India.
-----	covers activities in which natural products are changed into other forms through ways of manufacturing that we associate with industrial activity.

- A. Tertiary  
B. Secondary  
C. Organised  
D. Unorganised

18. Money-lenders usually demand a 'security' from the borrower. What is the formal word used for 'security'? 1

- A. Deposit  
B. Collateral  
C. Credit  
D. Guarantee

19. The most common route for investments by MNCs in countries around the world is to: 1

- A. Set up new factories  
B. Buy existing local companies  
C. Form partnerships with local companies  
D. None of these

20. Which of the following factors has not facilitated Globalisation? 1

- A. Technology

- B. Liberalisation of trade
- C.WTO
- D. Nationalisation of banks

**SECTION -B**  
**VERY SHORT ANSWER QUESTIONS (2X4=8)**

- 21. Write the benefits of refrigerated ships. 2
- 22. Mention any two forms of communalism in politics. 2
- 23. State any two uses of Mica. 2

Or

- State any two properties of copper. 2
- 24. Enlist any two problems faced by the workers of unorganized sectors. 2

**SECTION –C**  
**SHORT ANSWER BASED QUESTIONS (3X5=15)**

- 25. Describe any three effects of the Non- Cooperation Movement on the economic front. 3

OR

Explain the reaction of Indian people against the Rowlatt Act passed through the Imperial Legislative Council in 1919.

- 26. Examine the problems faced by Indian Roadways. 3
- 27. Explain any three advantages of globalization. 3
- 28. Discuss any three political outcomes of democracy. 3
- 29. Economic activities, though grouped into three different categories, are highly interdependent.” Discuss .Do you agree with the view that primary, secondary and tertiary sectors are dependent on each other? 3

**SECTION- D**  
**LONG ANSWER BASED QUESTIONS (5X4=20)**

- 30. Examine the role of language in developing nationalist sentiments in Europe. 5

OR

Examine the process of the unification of Italy. 5

- 31.Explain industrial pollution with examples. 5

OR

Write the role of NTPC to conserve and protect the environment and resources.

32. 'Political parties are the necessary condition for a democracy' .Analyse the statement. 5

OR

Describe any five efforts to reform political parties in India. 5

33. Credit has its own unique role for development'. 5  
Justify the statement with arguments.

OR

“Deposits with the banks are beneficial to the depositors as well as to the nation”.  
Examine the statement. 5

### SECTION-E

#### CASE BASED QUESTIONS (4x3=12)

**34. Read the source given below and answer the question that follows. 4**

The fear of unemployment made workers hostile to the introduction of new technology .When the spinning Jenny was introduced in the woollen industry, Women who survived on hand spinning began attacking the new machines .This conflict over the introduction of the Jenny continued for a long time. After 1840, building activity intensified in the cities, opening greater opportunities of employment. Road were widened ,new railway stations came up, railway lines were expanded, tunnels dug, drainage and sewers laid, rivers embanked. The number of workers employed in the transport industry doubled in the 1840s and doubled again in the subsequent 30 years.

34.1. Which new technology in England made women unemployed?

34.2.What was the spinning Jenny why did the women working in the Olympics time in industry started talking the spinning Jenny spinning

**35.** Though three-fourth of the earth's surface is covered with water, only a small proportion of it is fresh water that can be used for drinking.96.5 per cent of the total volume of world's water is estimated to exist as oceans.2.5percent is freshwater. 70 percent of this fresh water occurs as ice sheets and glaciers in Antarctica, Greenland and the mountainous regions of the world, less than 30 per cent is stored as groundwater in the world's aquifers. India receives nearly 4 per cent of the global precipitation and ranks 133 in the world in terms of water availability per person per annum. Overexploitation, increased business activities etc. are some of the factors that lead to water shortage .In order to conserve water and to solve the problem of scarcity of water we should construct dams as we used to do in ancient times. From



ancient times we have been constructing hydraulic structures like dams built of stone rubble, reservoirs or lakes, embankments and canals for irrigation. Water scarcity in most cases is caused by over exploitation, excessive use and unequal access to water among different social groups.(i) Due to large and growing population, water resources are being over-exploited to expand irrigated areas and dry season agriculture.(ii) Most farmers have their own wells and tube wells for irrigation to increase their produce. This leads to fall in groundwater level. (iii) The ever-increasing industries have made matters worse by exerting pressure on freshwater resources. Much of the energy required for industries comes from hydroelectric power. (iv) Coming up of new urban centres, changing lifestyle, more requirement of energy and water etc. have aggravated the problems. (v) Lot of people can't get water because they live in remote areas which are far off from water sources because they are poor and cannot have their own water arrangements. The possible solutions to tackle the problem of water scarcity are : (i) Rainwater harvesting(ii) Bamboo drip irrigation system(iii) Avoiding wastage of water in day to day life activities(iv) Recycling of used water.

- |  |   |
|--|---|
| 35.1. Highlight on water distribution.               | 2 |
| 35.2. Write any one causes of water scarcity         | 1 |
| 35.3. Suggest any one way to prevent water scarcity. | 1 |

36. The Sri Lankan Tamils launched parties and struggles for the recognition of Tamil as an official language, for regional autonomy and equality of opportunity in securing education and jobs. But their demand for more autonomy to provinces populated by the Tamils was repeatedly denied. By 1980s several political organisations were formed demanding an independent Tamil Eelam (state) in northern and eastern parts of Sri Lanka. The distrust between the two communities turned into widespread conflict. It soon turned into a Civil War. As a result thousands of people of both the communities have been killed. Many families were forced to leave the country as refugees and many more lost their livelihoods. You have read about Sri Lanka's excellent record of economic development, education and health. But the civil war has caused a terrible setback to the social, cultural and economic life of the country.

- |  |   |
|--|---|
| 36.1. Write the meaning of the term Eelam.   | 1 |
| 36.2. Give one reason for launching of parties and struggles by Sri Lankan Tamils. | 1 |
| 36.3. Enlist any two results of the Civil War in Sri Lanka.                        | 2 |

### SECTION-E

#### MAP SKILL BASED QUESTION (2+3=5)

37 a. Two places A and B have been marked on the given outline map of India. Identify them and write their correct names on the lines drawn near them. 2

A) The place where Gandhiji led Satyagraha for plantation workers-

B) The place where the India National Congress held its session in 1927-

b. on the given outline map of India locate and label the following

a. Kalpakkam Nuclear plant.

b. Paradeep port

c. pune software Technology park.

d. locate Narora nuclear plant



**MARKING SCHEME-5****DAV PUBLIC SCHOOLS, ODISHA ZONE  
SAMPLE QUESTION PAPER 2022-23****CLASS –X  
Social Science (087)**

<b>QN. NO</b>	<b>Value Points</b>	<b>Marks Allotted</b>	<b>PAGE NO. OF NCERT /TEXT BOOK</b>
1	B. Cattle plague	1	Hist-62
2	C. Rasa Sundari Devi.	1	Hist-124
3	B. The macabre dance	1	Hist-113
4	A. II, III, IV, I	1	Hist-123- 126
5	C. Rubber	1	Geo-41
6	D. Rare Species are species which are only found in some particular areas usually isolated by natural or geographical barriers.	1	Geo-15
7	B. a-2.b-3,c-4,d-1	1	Geo-8
8	C. Recognition of Sinhalese as an official language.	1	DP-4
9	D. Railways	1	DP-16
10	A. gives official status to one religion.	1	DP-48-49
11	A. Indian National Congress--1985	1	DP-81
12	C. A is true but R is false.	1	DP-93
13	D. Sinhala and Tamil	1	DP-2
14	D. populations	1	Eco-8



	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>❖ There is no provision for over time, paid leave, medical facilities.</li> <li>❖ Employment is a subject to high degree of insecurity.</li> </ul>		31
25	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>❖ Foreign goods were boycotted</li> <li>❖ Liquor shops were picketed and foreign cloth was burnt.</li> <li>❖ The import of foreign cloth halved between 1921-1922.</li> <li>❖ Its value dropped from Rs. 102 core to Rs. 57 core.</li> <li>❖ Many merchants and traders refused to trade in foreign goods or finance foreign trade.</li> <li>❖ People began discarding imported clothes and wearing Indian ones.(Any three points)</li> </ul> <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>❖ Rallies were organized against this Act.</li> <li>❖ Railways, workshops and shops closed down.</li> <li>❖ The procession in Amritsar provoked widespread attacks on buses, post offices, railway stations, telegraphic lines, etc.</li> <li>❖ On 6th April Gandhiji held Hartal against this unjust law (Rowlatt Act).</li> <li>❖ The peaceful demonstration in Jallianwala Bagh led to a violent movement all across the country.</li> </ul>	3	Hist-34
26	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>❖ Ticketless travelling.</li> <li>❖ Damage and theft of railway property.</li> <li>❖ Unnecessary use of emergency chain.</li> <li>❖ Rough terrain.</li> </ul>	3	Geo-83
27	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>❖ Answer: Globalization means integrating the economy of the country with the world economy.</li> <li>❖ Under this process, goods and services along with</li> </ul>	3	Eco-65-67

	<p>capital, resources and technology can move freely from one nation to another.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>❖ It has increased the movement of people between countries. People usually move from one country to another in search of better income, better jobs or better education. Earlier the movement of people between countries was less due to various restrictions.</li> <li>❖ Rapid improvement in technology has been one major factor that has stimulated the globalization process. For instance, advancement in transportation technology has made much faster delivery of goods across long distances possible at lower costs. Container services have led to huge reduction in port handling costs. The cost of air transport has fallen which has enabled much greater volumes of goods being transported by airlines.</li> <li>❖ Developments in information and communication technology (IT in short) has brought a revolution in telecommunications. It has made e-banking, e-commerce, e-learning, e-mail and e-governance a reality.</li> <li>❖ Globalization has resulted in greater competition among producers and has been of advantage to consumers, particularly the well-off section. Rich people now enjoy improved quality and lower prices for several products. Any three points</li> </ul>		
28	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>❖ Democracy produces an accountable, responsible and legitimate government.</li> <li>❖ It ensures the right to the citizens to choose their leaders.</li> <li>❖ It promotes regular, free and fair elections.</li> <li>❖ It generates its own political support for itself.</li> </ul> <p>(any three points to be evaluated)</p>	3	DP-91-92
29	Primary, secondary and tertiary sectors are interdependent as	3	Eco-22



OR

### Italy Unification

- ❖ During the 1830s, Giuseppe Mazzini had sought to put together a coherent programme for a unitary Italian Republic.
- ❖ He had also formed a secret society called Young Italy for the dissemination of his goals.
- ❖ King Victor Emmanuel II joined to unify the Italian states through war.
- ❖ Chief Minister Cavour led the movement to unify the regions of Italy.
- ❖ Through a tactful diplomatic alliance with France engineered by Cavour, Sardinia-Piedmont succeeded in defeating the Austrian forces in 1859.
- ❖ Apart from regular troops, a large number of armed volunteers under the leadership of Giuseppe Garibaldi joined the fray.
- ❖ In 1860, they marched into South Italy and the Kingdom of the Two Sicilies and succeeded in winning the support of the local peasants in order to drive out the Spanish rulers.
- ❖ In 1861 Victor Emmanuel II was proclaimed king of united Italy.

**(Any five points to be evaluated)**

**31**

Industries pollute the environment in many ways. They cause pollution in four ways-air, water, land and noise.

- ❖ Water pollution is caused by the discharge of industrial effluents into the water bodies with treating it.
- ❖ Dumping of wastes, harmful chemicals and industrial effluents e.g. packaging, and garbage makes soil useless. It also results in contamination of groundwater

5

Geo-74



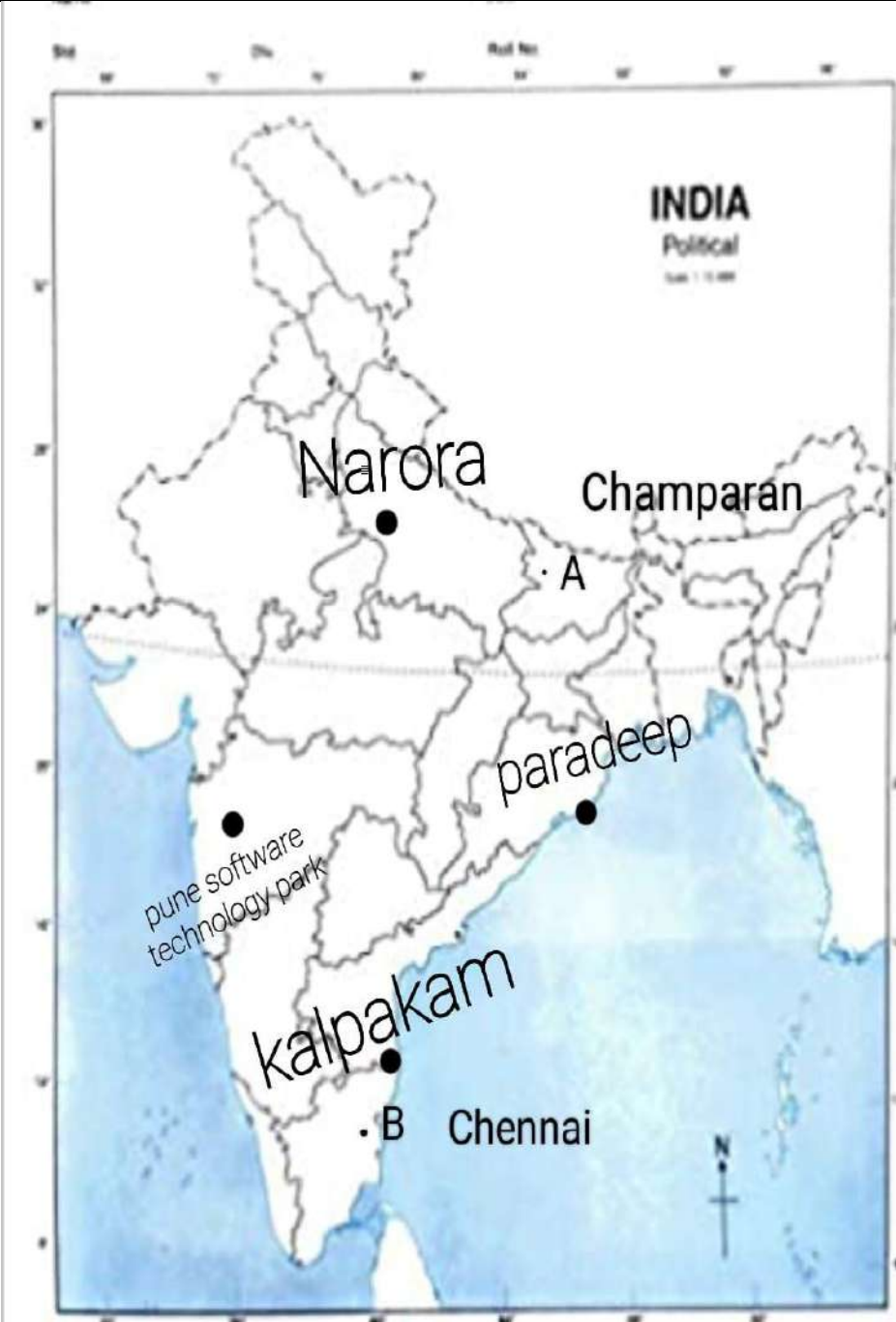
	<p>through seepage of rainwater.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>❖ Air pollution is caused by release of undesirable gases and smoke like sulphur dioxide, carbon monoxide, air-borne particulate materials like dust, sprays, mist and smoke. Smoke is emitted from paper mills, burning of fossil fuels, smelting plants etc.</li> <li>❖ Factory equipments, generators, saws cause noise pollution.</li> <li>❖ Thermal pollution of water occurs when hot water from factories and thermal plants is drained into rivers and ponds before cooling.</li> </ul> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>Or</b></p> <p>NTPC has a proactive approach for preserving the natural environment and resources like water, oil and gas in places where it is setting up power plants. The approaches are as follows:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>❖ Optimum utilisation of equipment by adopting latest techniques and upgradation of existing equipment.</li> <li>❖ Minimising waste generation by maximising ash utilisation.</li> <li>❖ Providing green belts for nurturing ecological balance.</li> <li>❖ Reducing environmental pollution through ash pond management, ash water recycling system and liquid waste management.</li> <li>❖ Ecological monitoring, reviews and on-line database management for all its power stations.</li> </ul>	5	Geo-76
--	--	---	--------

32	<p><b>Necessary conditions of Political parties-</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>❖ Without political parties democracies cannot exist. If we do not have political parties, every candidate in elections will be independent.</li> </ul>	5	DP-74
----	---	---	-------

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>❖ No one will be able to make any promises to the people about any major policy changes.</li> <li>❖ The government may be formed but its utility will remain uncertain.</li> <li>❖ Elected representatives will be accountable to their constituency, for what they do in their locality but no one will be responsible for how the country will run.</li> <li>❖ As societies become large and complex they also needed some agencies to gather different views on various issues and to present these to the government, That's why political parties are needed.</li> </ul> <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p> <p><b>Efforts to reform political parties-</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>❖ Law to regulate the internal affairs of political parties like maintaining a register of its members, to follow its own constitution, to have independent authority, to act as judge in case of party dispute, to hold open elections to the highest post.</li> <li>❖ It should be mandatory for political parties to give one-third tickets to women candidates. Also there should be a quota for women on the decision-making bodies of the party.</li> <li>❖ There should be state funding of elections. The government should give money to parties to support their election expenses in kind (petrol, paper, telephone, etc.) or in cash on the basis of votes secured by the party in the previous election.</li> <li>❖ The candidate should be educated, so that he can solve and understand people's problems. His previous record should be cleared. He should be honest and there should be no criminal case against him.</li> <li>❖ Citizens can reform politics if they take part directly and join political parties. People can put pressure on political parties through petitions, publicity in media, agitations etc.</li> </ul>	5	
33	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>❖ Credit refers to an agreement in which the lender supplies the borrower with money, goods or services in return for the promise of future repayment.</li> <li>❖ Cheap and affordable credit is crucial for the country's</li> </ul>	5	Eco-44

	<p>growth and economic development. Credit is in great demand for various kinds of economic activities—big or small investments, to set up business, buying cars, houses, etc.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>❖ In rural areas credit helps in the development of agriculture by providing funds to farmers to buy seeds, fertilizers, and expensive pesticides.</li> <li>❖ Manufacturers need credit for buying raw material or to meet ongoing expenditure of production. Credit helps in the purchase of plants, machinery, equipment, etc.</li> <li>❖ Some people may need to borrow for illness, marriages etc. Thus, cheap and affordable credit is crucial for the country's growth and economic development.</li> </ul> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>Or</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>❖ “Deposits with the banks are beneficial to the depositors as well as to the nation”. Examine the statement.</li> </ul> <p>Answer:</p> <p>Benefit of deposits to the depositors:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>❖ Bank accepts the deposits and pays interest to the depositor.</li> <li>❖ Banks help people save their money and keep their money in safe custody of the bank.</li> <li>❖ People can withdraw the money as and when they require.</li> <li>❖ Banks also grant loans to people for a variety of purposes. In times of need, individuals, business houses and industries can borrow money from the banks.</li> </ul> <p>Benefit of deposits to the Nation:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>❖ Banks use the major proportion of the deposit to extend loans.</li> <li>❖ There is a huge demand for loans for various economic activities. In times of need, business houses and industries can borrow money from the banks.</li> <li>❖ Banks mediate between those who have surplus funds and those who are in need of these funds. Thus, it helps in the economic development of the Nation.</li> </ul>	5	Eco-46
34	34.1. 39	1	

	<p>34.2. Britain, Russia, Austria, Prussia(any two)</p> <p>34.3. The Bourbon Dynasty was restored to power in France.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>❖ France lost the territories it had annexed under Napoleon.</li> <li>❖ The kingdom of Netherlands was set-up in the North and Genoa was added to Piedmont in the South.</li> <li>❖ Prussia was given new territories on its Western frontier.</li> </ul> <p><b>(Any two relevant points)</b></p>	<p>1</p> <p>2</p>	
35	<p>35.1. Though three-fourth of the earth's surface is covered with water, only a small proportion of it is fresh water that can be used for drinking. 96.5 per cent of the total volume of world's water is estimated to exist as oceans. 2.5 percent is freshwater. 70 percent of this fresh water occurs as ice sheets and glaciers in Antarctica, Greenland and the mountainous regions of the world</p> <p>35.2. (i) Due to the large and growing population, water resources are being over-exploited to expand irrigated areas and dry season agriculture.</p> <p>35.3. Rainwater harvesting</p> <p>Recycling of used water.</p>	<p>2</p> <p>1</p> <p>1</p>	Geo-23-25
36	<p>36.1. State</p> <p>36.2. (i) The recognition of Tamil as an official language,</p> <p>(ii) Regional autonomy.</p> <p>(iii) Equality of opportunity in securing education and jobs.</p> <p><b>(Any one)</b></p> <p>36.3. (i) As a result thousands of people of both the communities have been killed.</p> <p>(ii) Many families were forced to leave the country as refugees and many more lost their livelihoods.</p> <p>(iii) But the civil war has caused a terrible setback to the social, cultural and economic life of the country.</p>	<p>1</p> <p>1</p> <p>2</p>	DP-4

	(Any two)		
37.a	A) Champaran B) Chennai	2	
37.b		3	



# SAMPLE QUESTION PAPER – 6

## DAV PUBLIC SCHOOLS, ODISHA ZONE

Please check that this question paper contains **09** printed pages.

Check that this question paper contains **37** questions.

Set number given on the right-hand side of the question paper should be written on the title page of the answer book by the candidate.

Write down the Serial Number of the question in the left side of the margin before attempting it.

15 minutes time has been allotted to read this question paper. The question paper will be distributed 15 minutes prior to the commencement of the examination. The students will read the question paper only and will not write any answer on the answer script during this period.

### CLASS-X

### SOCIAL SCIENCE (087)

**Time : 3 Hours**

**Maximum Marks : 80**

**General Instructions :**

i. *Question paper comprises Six Section- A,B,C,D,E and F. There are 37 questions in the question paper . All questions are compulsory.*

ii. *Section A – From question 1 to 20 are MCQs of 1 mark each.*

iii. *Section B – Question no.21 to 24 are Very Short Answer Type Questions, carrying 2 marks each. Answer to each question should not exceed 40 words .*

iv. *Section C contains Q.25 to 29 are Short Answer Type Questions,carrying 3 marks each. Answer to each question should not exceed 60 words.*

V. *Section D – Question no 30 to 33 are long answer type questions , carrying 5 marks each. Answer to each question should not exceed 120 words .*

vi. *Section – E- Questions no from 34 to 36 are case based questions with three sub questions and are of 4 marks each*

vii. *Section F – Question no. 37 is map based , carrying 5 marks with two parts , 37 a from History ( 2 marks) and 37 b from Geography ( 3 marks) .*

viii. *There is no overall choice in the question paper. However, an internal choice has been provided in a few questions . Only one of the choices in such questions have to be attempted.*

ix. In addition to this, separate instructions are given with each section and question, wherever necessary.

**SECTION -A**  
**MCQs ( 1X20=20)**

1. Why did China become an attractive destination for investment by foreign MNCs? 1

- a) Due to its high population
- b) Due to abundance of natural resources
- c) Due to abundance of cheap labour
- d) All of these

2. What did Mahatma Gandhi declare in his book, Hind Swaraj? 1

- a) British ruled India because the latter was militarily weak.
- b) British ruled India because Indians cooperated with them.
- c) British ruled India because they got international support.
- d) None of these

3. This was the first printed book. 1

- a) Bible
- b) Mahabharat
- c) Ramayan
- d) All of these

4. What was the Shilling series? 1

- a) A famous newspaper
- b) A series of long story
- c) A cheap series of popular books in England
- d) None of these

5. Identify the following product:

- The Arabica variety initially brought from Yemen is produced in the country.
- Its cultivation was introduced on the Baba Budan Hills.
- Today it is cultivated in Nilgiri in Karnataka, Kerala, & Tamil Nadu.
- It is known in the world for its good quality.

6. Which of the following pulses do not help in restoring soil fertility? 1

- (a) Moong
- (b) Gram
- (c) Peas
- (d) Arhar

7. Match the following: 1

COLUMN I	COLUMN II
(a) Gully erosion	(i) Develop under tropical and subtropical climate
(b) Bad Land	



(c) Laterite soil

(d) Bhargar

(ii) Old Alluvial soil

(iii) Chambal Basin

(iv) Land unfit for cultivation

**OPTIONS**

(A) a (i), b(ii) c (iii), d (iv)

(B) a(ii) b (iii), c (iv), d(i)

(C ) a(iv), b(iii) c (i), d (ii)

(D) a(iii) b (iv), c(i), d(ii)

**8. Which one of the following statements about Belgium and Sri Lanka is correct? 1**

- a) Dutch speaking people in Belgium dominate politics.
- b) The Sinhalese dominated the politics in Sri Lanka.
- c) The constitutional provisions of Belgium caused conflicts.
- d) The Tamils of Sri Lanka have equal rights.

**9. Which of the following subjects falls under the concurrent list? 1**

- a) Defence
- b) Agriculture
- c) Marriage
- d) Currency

**10. Which of the following is not an example of social differences 1**

- a) Gender
- b) Religion
- c) Caste
- d) Educational attainment

**11. Which one among the following pair is correctly matched? 1**

<b>COLUMN-I</b>	<b>COLUMN-II</b>
a) Communist Party of India	i. Welfare of weaker section
b) Bahujan Samaj Party	ii. Uniform Civil Code
c) Indian National Congress	iii. Marxism_ Leninism
d) Bharatiya Janata party	iv. Welfare of Dalits

A) a(iii) b ,(iv) c,(I),d (ii)

B) a( iv.) b, (I.) c(,ii). d,(iii)

C) a (I). b. (ii) c. (iii). d.( iv)

D)a (iii) b, (iv.) c,. (ii). d.( iii)

**12.** There are two statements marked as **Assertion. (a) and Reason (R)** .Mark your answer as per the codes provided below. 1

**Assertion:-**Democracy can address all socio- economic and political problems.

**Reason:-**Democracy is similar to dictatorship.

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.** In the coalition government, power sharing is. 1

a) among different organs of government.

b) among governments at different levels.

c) by different social groups.

d) by two or more political parties.

**14.** Assume there are four families in a country. The average per capita income of these families is 7,750.If the income of three families is 8000, 12,000 and 5,000 respectively, what is the income of the fourth family? 1

(a) 4000

(b) 5000

(c) 6000

(d) 7500

**15.** “Consequences of environmental degradation do not respect national or state boundaries.” Which of the following is the essence of this statement? 1

(a) Economic development

(b) Human Development

(c) Sustainable Development

(d) National Development

**16. Not every good (or service) that is produced and sold needs to be counted. It makes sense only to include the ..... to get the total production.** 1

- (a) Values of goods and services in production
- (b) final goods and services
- (c) adding up the actual numbers of goods
- (d) goods and services in the three sectors

**17. Fill in the blank:** 1

SECTOR	CRITERIA USED
Primary, Secondary & Tertiary Sector	Nature of economic activity
?	Nature of employment activity

**OPTIONS:**

- (a) Economic and Non economic sector
- (b) Public sector and private sector
- (c) Organized and unorganized sector
- (d) Agriculture and industrial sector

**18. Most of the agricultural labourers depend upon loans from the informal sector. Which of the following statements about this sector is correct –?**

- (a) There is a government. bodies to supervise informal sector
- (b) Money lenders ask for a reasonable rate of interest
- (c) Cost of informal loans to the borrower is quite high
- (d) Money lenders use fair means to get their money back

**19. Tax on imports is an example of:** 1

- (a) Terms of Trade
- (b) Collateral
- (c) Trade Barriers
- (d) Foreign Trade

**20. Read the given statements in context of ‘globalization’ and choose the correct option -** 1

- (a) It is the only way for economic development of the country
- (b) Interlinks only production based activities in dispersed locations in the world
- (c) It has always given only positive results in all the countries
- (d) Leads to spread of technology, cultures and diseases from a region to another

**SECTION B**

**VERY SHORT TYPE QUESTIONS (2X4=8)**

**21. Give important effects of the great depression of 1929 on the Indian economy.** 2

**22. India comes under which type of federation and why?** 2

**23.** Write two measures to adopt the judicious use of our limited energy resources. 2

OR

Write any two benefits of the 'Gobar gas plants' to the farmers?

**24.** Why do you think NREGA 2005 is referred to as 'Right to work'? 2

### **SECTION C**

#### **SHORT ANSWER BASED QUESTIONS (3X5=15)**

**25.** State the importance of the formation of Swaraj party .

**26.** " Tourism industry in India has grown substantially over the last three decades. " Support the statement.

**27.** Why had the Indian government put barriers to foreign trade and foreign investment after independence? Analyze the reasons.

**28.** Why is the tertiary sector growing so rapidly in India? Explain by giving three reasons.

**29.** Democracy is better than any other form of government". Give three arguments in favour of this statement.

### **SECTION - D**

#### **LONG ANSWER BASED QUESTIONS (5X4=20)**

**30.** Describe the main clauses of the Treaty of Vienna of 1815. 5

OR

Explain provisions of Napoleonic Code of 1804.

**31.** The economic strength of a country is measured by the development of manufacturing industries." Support the statement with arguments. 5

OR

Analyse the role of chemical industries in the Indian economy.

**32.** State the various functions that political parties perform in a democracy. 5

OR

Describe any five efforts made to reform political parties in India.

**33.** Cheap and affordable credit is crucial for the country's development." Assess the statement. 5

OR

Differentiate between formal and informal sectors of credit or loans.

### **SECTION- E**

#### **CASE BASED QUESTIONS (4X3=12)**

**34.** Read the source given below and answer the questions that follows:

In the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries, merchants from the towns in Europe began moving to the countryside, supplying money to peasants and artisans, persuading them to produce for an international market. With the expansion of world trade and the acquisition of colonies in different parts of the world, the demand for goods began growing. But merchants could not expand production within towns. This was because here urban crafts and trade guilds were powerful. These were associations of producers that trained craftspeople, maintained control over production, regulated competition and prices, and restricted the entry of new people into the trade. Rulers granted different guilds the monopoly right to produce and trade in specific products. It was therefore difficult for new merchants to set up business in towns. So they turned to the countryside.

**34.1** Why did merchants from the towns of Europe begin moving to the countryside? 2

**34.2** Who invented the first Steam engine? 1

**34.3** Out of 321 steam engines, how many were used in cotton industries? 1

**35. Read the extract and answer the question that follows:**

We use different materials and services in our daily life. Some of these are available in our immediate surroundings, while other requirements are met by bringing things from other places. Goods and services do not move from supply locales to demand locales on their own. The movement of these goods and services from their supply locations to demand locations necessitates the need for transport. Some people are engaged in facilitating these movements. These are known to be traders who make the products come to the consumers by transportation. Thus, the pace of development of a country depends upon the production of goods and services as well as their movement over space. Therefore, efficient means of transport are prerequisites for fast development. The movement of these goods and services can be over three important domains of our earth i.e. land, water and air. Based on these, transport can also be classified into land, water and air transport. For a long time, trade and transport were restricted to limited space. With the development in science and technology, the area of influence of trade and transport expanded far and wide. Today, the world has been converted into a large village with the help of efficient and fast-moving transport. Transport has been able to achieve this with the help of an equally developed communication system. Therefore, transport, communication and trade are complementary to each other.

**35.1** What is the necessity of means of transport in modern times? 1

**35.2.** Enumerate the different domains of transport. 1

**35.3.** Why are efficient means of transport pre-requisite for the fast development of the country? 2

**36. Read the given extract and answer the following questions.**

Belgium is a small country in Europe, smaller in area than the state of Haryana. It has borders with France, the Netherlands, Germany and Luxembourg. It has a population of a little over 1 crore about half of the population of Haryana. The ETHNIC composition of the small country is very complex. Of the country's total population, 59% live in the Flemish region and speak Dutch language. Another 40% people live in the Wallonia region and speak French. Remaining 1% of the Belgians speak German. In the capital city Brussels, 80% people speak French while 20% are Dutch speaking.

The minority French-speaking community was relatively rich and powerful. This was resented by the Dutch speaking community who got the benefit of economic development and education much later.

This led to tension between the Dutch speaking and French speaking communities during the 1950s and 1960s.

The tension between the two communities was more acute in Brussels. Brussels presented a special problem: the Dutch-speaking people constituted a majority in the country, but a minority in the capital.

1. What is the ethnic composition of the capital city Brussels? 1
2. What were the two languages generally spoken in Belgium? 1
3. Enlist two main causes of resentment in Belgium in 1960. 2

## **SECTION F**

### **MAP SKILL BASED QUESTIONS (2+3=5)**

**37.(A) Two places A and B have been marked on the given outline map of India. Identify them and write correct names on the line drawn near them. 2**

A. Movement of Indigo Planters in 1916.

B. Congress session of 1929 was held here.

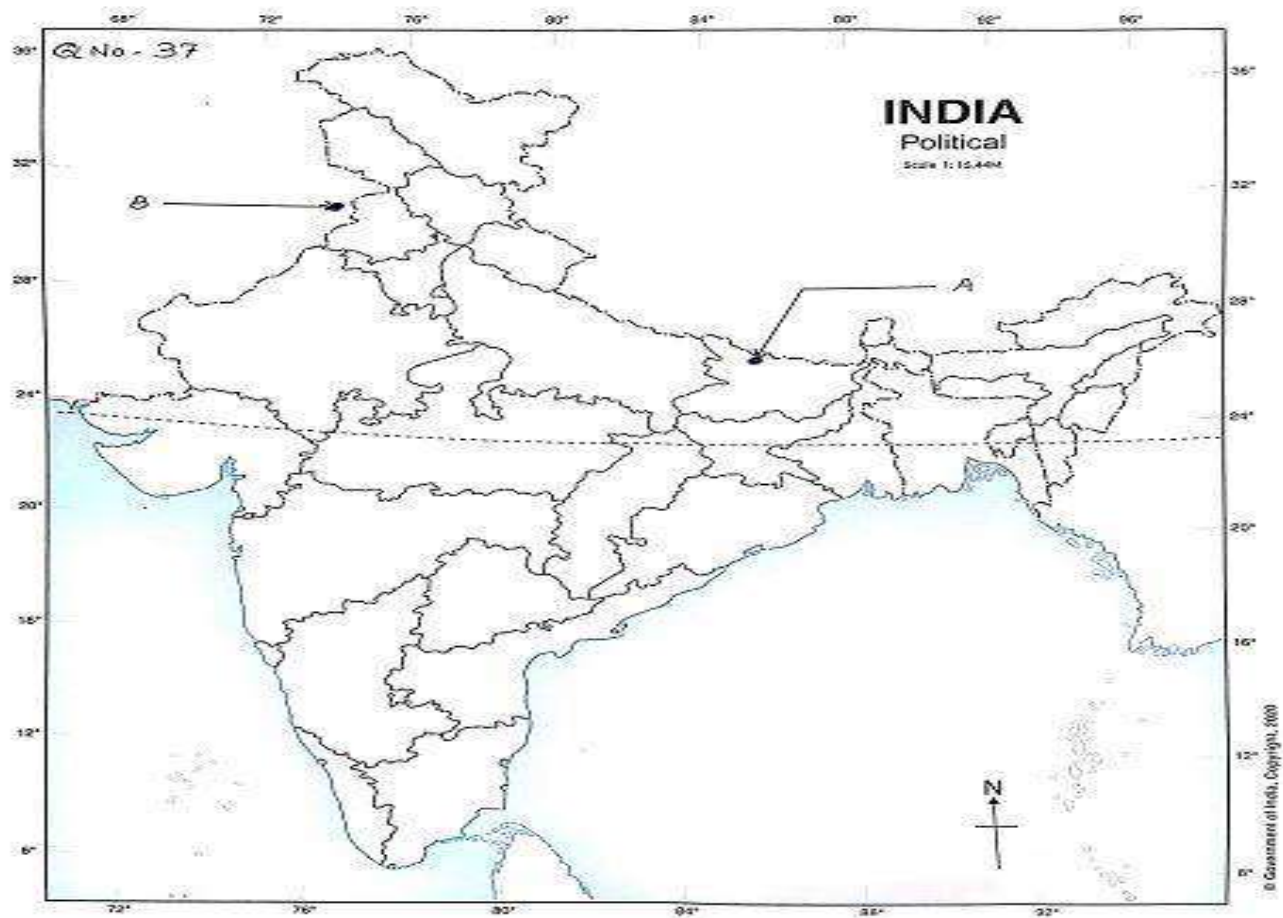
**37.(B) On the same outline map of India locate and label any THREE of the following. 3**

a. Salal Dam

b. Mohali Software Technology Park

c. Kaiga nuclear Power Station

d. Tuticorin Port



## MARKING SCHEME - 6

### SOCIAL SCIENCE (087)

### CLASS -X

1. Due to abundance of cheap labour.

[1]

2. British ruled India, because Indians cooperated with them.

[1]

3. Bible

[1]

4. A. Cheap series of popular books in England

[1]

5. C. Coffee

[1]

6. D. Arhar

[1]

7. D. a(iii) b (iv), c(i), d(ii)

[1]

8. B. The Sinhalese dominant politics in Sri Lanka.

[1]

9. C. Marriage

[1]

10. D. Educational attainment

[1]

11. A. a (iii) b (iv) c. (I), d (ii)

[1]

12. C. A is true but R is false

[1]

- 13.D. by two or more political parties [1]  
 14. C [1]  
 15. C [1]  
 16. B [1]  
 17. C [1]  
 18. C [1]  
 19. C [1]  
 20. D [1]

21.i. Indians exports and imports nearly become halves between 1928 and 1934. International prices crashed causing prices in India also got plunged.

[2]

ii. Peasants and farmers suffered more than urban dwellers.

iii. India became an exporter of precious metals.

Any other relevant points.

22. India comes under 'holding together' federation because

[2]

. India divide its power between the national government and the constituent States.

. The central government tends to be more powerful vis- a-vis state.

. Different constituent units of the federation have unequal powers. Some units are granted special powers.

23.. • Use public transport.

[2]

- Switch off electricity when not in use.
- Use power saving devices.
- Use non conventional sources of energy.

OR

.. • They provide clean energy.

• They improve quality of manure.

24. (i) NREGA, 2005 is a law which is implemented by government of Indian in 200 districts of India.

(ii) It is referred to as 'Right to Work' because it guarantees 100 days of employment in a year by the government to all those who are able to work.

25.i. Some leaders were tried of mass struggles and wanted to participate in elections to the legislative assembly.

[3]

ii. To oppose British policies within the councils and argue for reforms

iii. C.R. Das and Motilal Nehru formed the Swaraj party for a return to council politics.

26. Tourism industry India has grown substantially over the last three decades.

[3]

i More than 15 million people are directly engaged in tourism industry.

ii Tourism also promotes national integration & provides support to local handicrafts.



iii It also helps the development of international understanding about our culture & heritage.

27. The Indian government put barriers on foreign trade and foreign investment after independence because:

[3]

(i) It was considered necessary to protect the producers within the country from foreign competition.

(ii) In 1950s and 1960s, the industries were initial stage and competition from imports at that stage would not have allowed these industries to develop.

(iii) Therefore, India allowed the imports of only essential items like machinery, fertilizers, petroleum etc.

28. The causes for tertiary sector becoming important sector in India by replacing the primary sector are as follows:

[3]

- i. Concept of welfare state and basic services :
- ii. Development of agriculture and industry :
- iii. Rise in income
- iv. Development of information technology :

In view of the above factor, the tertiary sector has grown rapidly in comparison to other sectors.

(Explain any three causes)

29. . Democracy promotes equality among citizens by providing them equal opportunity for development.

[3]

- . It provides a method to resolve conflict.
- . It improves the quality of decision making.
- . It allows room to correct mistakes.

30. i)The Bourbon dynasty which had been during the French revolution was restore to power.

[5]

ii)A series of states were set up on the boundaries of France to prevent French expansion in the future.

iii.Kingdom of Netherlands was set up in the north and Genoa was added to Piedmont in the South.

iv. Prussia was given part of Poland.

v. Main aim was to restore monarchies and create a new conservative order in Europe.

Any other relevant points.

Or

- i. Napoleon simplified administrative divisions
- ii. Established equality before law
- iii. Secured the right to property
- iv. Transport and communication systems improved
- v. Removed Privileges based on birth abolished the feudal system and freed peasants from serfdom and manorial dues.

31. . i. Manufacturing industries help in modernising agriculture.

[5]

- ii. It helps in reducing the heavy dependence of people on agricultural income by providing them jobs in secondary and tertiary sectors.
- iii. It helps in eradication of unemployment and poverty from our country.
- iv. It helps in reducing regional disparities by establishing industries in tribal and backward areas.
- v. Export of manufactured goods expands trade and commerce.
- vi. It helps in bringing foreign exchange.
- vii. Any other relevant point (ANY FIVE POINTS) Page 64

OR

Ans. Chemical industries plays a very important role in our economy-

- They contributes to 3%of our GDP.
- India stands 3rd in producing chemical in Asia & 12th in the world.
- Indian chemical industries produce both organic & inorganic chemicals.
- It produces inorganic chemical like hydrochloric acid, Sulphuric acid, soda ash, nitric acids ,etc.
- These help in the formation of synthetic fibre, glass, soaps & detergents etc.
- Organic chemicals are actually made from petrochemicals & are used for making synthetic fibre glass etc.
- These are situated near the petrochemical refineries.
- Chemical industries are its biggest consumer. Chemical industries consume other chemicals to make synthetic clothes, & soap detergents etc.

32. Political parties contest election to capture power in government. In USA the active members and supporters choose their candidates and in India top party leaders choose candidates for contesting elections. [5]

Parties put forward their policies and programmes before the people. The voters choose the policies which are suitable for the society.

. They play a decisive roll in making laws for a country. Formally laws are debated and passed in the legislature. But since the most of the members belong to a party, they follow the direction of party leadership irrespective of their personal opinions. The big policy decisions are taken by political executive that comes from the political parties.

Opposition parties criticise the ruling party for their failure or wrong policies.

Or

Describe any five efforts made to reform political parties in India.

A. Effective measures to reform political parties are:

- . A law should be made to regulate the internal affairs of political parties.
- . It should be made compulsory for political parties to maintain a register of its members.
- . It should be made mandatory for political parties to give a minimum number of tickets; about one third to its women candidates.
- . There should be a quota for women in the decision making bodies of the party.
- There should be straight funding of election.
- . Vote casting should be made compulsory in each section.
- . Data regarding cast and religion OBC, SC,ST should not be utilised during elections.

33. It refers to an agreement in which the lender supplies the borrower with money, goods or services in return for the promise of future repayment.

[5]

- (i) Cheap and affordable credit is crucial for the country's growth and economic development.
- (ii) Credit is in great demand for various kinds of economic activities—big or small investments, to set up business, buying cars, houses, etc.
- (iii) In rural areas credit helps in the development of agriculture by providing funds to farmers to buy seeds, fertilizers, expensive pesticides.
- (iv) Manufacturers need credit for buying raw material or to meet ongoing expenditure of production. Credit helps in the purchase of plant, machinery, equipment, etc.
- (v) Some people may need to borrow for illness, marriages etc. Thus, cheap and affordable credit is crucial for the country's growth and economic development.

OR

The main differences between formal sector and informal sector loans are as given below :

Formal sector	Informal sector
(1) Formal sector source are banks and cooperatives.	(1) Informal sector sources are moneylenders, traders, employers, relatives and friends.
(2) The banks and cooperatives charge less rate of interest i.e., about 10 per cent per annum or so.	(2) Informal sector sources charge higher interest rate i.e, 3 to 5 per cent per month.
(3) It results in more income and better condition of the borrower. There is improvement in his financial condition.	(3) Higher rate of interest results in less income for the borrowers. It sometimes leads to debt-trap.
	(4) There is no organisation which supervises

(4) Reserve Bank of India supervises the functioning of formal sources of loans.

(5) Bank requires collateral and proper documentation for getting a loan.

the credit activities of the lenders in the informal sector. They do whatever is in their interest.

(5) No collateral is required. They are ready to give loan without documentation.

34. i. In the 17<sup>th</sup> and 18<sup>th</sup> century merchants from the towns in Europe begin moving to the countryside because of supplying money to peasants and artisans persuading them to produce for an international market.

[4]

ii. James Watt

iii. 80

35. 35.1. The movement of goods and services from their

[4]

supply locations to demand locations necessitates the need for transport.

35.2. The movement of these goods and services can be over three important domains of our earth i.e. land, water and air.

Based on these, transport can also be classified into land, water and air transport.

35.3 An efficient means of transport is a prerequisite for rapid growth.

i. Goods and services do not move by themselves from the place of supply to the place of demand.

II. Moving these goods and services from the place of supply to the place of need requires transportation

36. 36.1 . In Brussels, 80% people speak French and 20% are Dutch speaking communities.

[4]

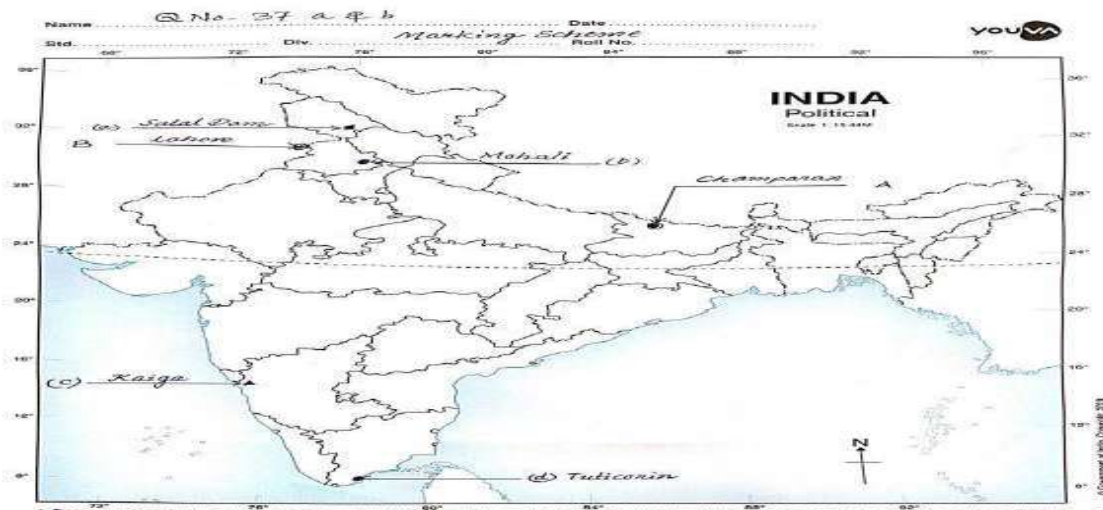
36.2 .French and Dutch

36.3. The minority French speaking community was relatively rich and powerful. This was resented by the majority Dutch speaking community, who got economic and educational benefit much later.

. In the capital city, Brussels, the Dutch speaking people constituted a minority and was dominated by the French speaking community.

37.

[5]



## SAMPLE QUESTION PAPER – 7

### DAV PUBLIC SCHOOLS, ODISHA ZONE

Please check that this question paper contains **09** printed pages.

Check that this question paper contains **37** questions.

Set number given on the right-hand side of the question paper should be written on the title page of the answer book by the candidate.

Write down the Serial Number of the question in the left side of the margin before attempting it.

15 minutes time has been allotted to read this question paper. The question paper will be distributed 15 minutes prior to the commencement of the examination. The students will read the question paper only and will not write any answer on the answer script during this period.

## CLASS-X SOCIAL SCIENCE (087)

**Time Allowed: 3 hours.**

**STD-X**

**Max.Marks:80**

**General Instructions** i. Question paper comprises Six Sections – A, B, C, D, E and F.

There are 37 questions in the question paper. All questions are compulsory. ii.

**Section A** – From question 1 to 20 are MCQs of 1 mark each.

iii. **Section B** – Question no. 21 to 24 are Very Short Answer Type Questions, carrying 2 marks each. Answer to each question should not exceed 40 words.

iv. **Section C** contains Q.25 to Q.29 are Short Answer Type Questions, carrying 3 marks each.

Answer to each question should not exceed 60 words

v. **Section D** – Question no. 30 to 33 are long answer type questions, carrying 5 marks each. Answer to each question should not exceed 120 words.

vi. **Section-E** - Questions no from 34 to 36 are case based questions with three sub questions and are of 4 marks each

vii. **Section F** – Question no. 37 is map based, carrying 5 marks with two parts, 37a from History (2 marks) and 37b from Geography (3 marks).

viii. There is no overall choice in the question paper. However, an internal choice has been provided in few questions. Only one of the choices in such questions have to be attempted.

ix. In addition to this, separate instructions are given with each section and question, wherever necessary.

	<b>SECTION A MCQs (1x20)</b>							
1.	Which city was called the fabled “City of Gold”? a. Peru                      b. Mexico c. El Dorado              d. Spain	1						
2.	The book Buddhist ‘Diamond Sutra’ was published in _____. a. 768 CE                      b. 868 CE c. 848 CE                      d. 752 CE	1						
3.	Who is the author of ‘Gulamgiri’ ? a. Jyotiba Phule                      b. Dr. B.R Ambedkar c. Mahatma Gandhi                      d. E.V. Ramaswamy Naicker	1						
4.	Choose the incorrect statement. a. Gutenberg developed the first printing press b. Erasmus was a Greek scholar. c. Menocchio was an Italian miller. d. Warren Hastings persecuted Hickey	1						
5.	Complete the following table. <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Crop</th><th>Annual rainfall</th><th>Cropping season</th></tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Wheat</td><td>(i)?</td><td>(ii)?</td></tr> </tbody> </table> a. (i) 50-75 cm. (ii) Rabi                      b. (i) 75-100cm, (ii) Rabi c. (i) 100-200 cm (ii) Zaid                      d. (i) Above 200 cm (ii) Kharif	Crop	Annual rainfall	Cropping season	Wheat	(i)?	(ii)?	1
Crop	Annual rainfall	Cropping season						
Wheat	(i)?	(ii)?						
6.	Which one of the following pair is correct. a. Black buck- Rare                      b. Asiatic Cheetah- Extinct	1						

	c.Nicobar pigeon- Normal	d..Pink head duck- Endangered											
7.	Match the following. <table><tr><th>List A</th><th>List B</th></tr><tr><td>A. Laterite soil</td><td>1. High moisture retention</td></tr><tr><td>B. Black soil</td><td>2.Intensively cultivated</td></tr><tr><td>C. Alluvial soil</td><td>3. Source of salt</td></tr><tr><td>D. Arid soil</td><td>4. Problem of leaching</td></tr></table> <b>Options</b> <div><div>A B C D</div><div>a. 1 1 2 3</div><div>c. 4 1 2 3</div></div> <div><div>A B C D</div><div>b. 2 1 3 4</div><div>d. 1 4 3 2</div></div>		List A	List B	A. Laterite soil	1. High moisture retention	B. Black soil	2.Intensively cultivated	C. Alluvial soil	3. Source of salt	D. Arid soil	4. Problem of leaching	1
List A	List B												
A. Laterite soil	1. High moisture retention												
B. Black soil	2.Intensively cultivated												
C. Alluvial soil	3. Source of salt												
D. Arid soil	4. Problem of leaching												
8.	Assertion <b>A</b> - Power sharing is good for establishing stable Democracy. Reason <b>R</b> - Power sharing leads to ethnic tension. <b>Options</b> <div>a. BothAand 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.</div>		1										
9.	Match the following. <table><tr><th>List I</th><th>List II</th></tr><tr><td>A. Union of India</td><td>1. Prime minister</td></tr><tr><td>B. State</td><td>2. Sarpanch</td></tr><tr><td>C. Municipal corporation</td><td>3. Governor</td></tr><tr><td>D. Gram Panchayat</td><td>4. Mayor</td></tr></table> <b>Options</b> <div><div>A B C D</div><div>a. 1 3 4 2</div><div>c. 3 2 1 4</div></div> <div><div>A B C D</div><div>b. 1 2 3 4</div><div>d. 4 1 2 3</div></div>		List I	List II	A. Union of India	1. Prime minister	B. State	2. Sarpanch	C. Municipal corporation	3. Governor	D. Gram Panchayat	4. Mayor	1
List I	List II												
A. Union of India	1. Prime minister												
B. State	2. Sarpanch												
C. Municipal corporation	3. Governor												
D. Gram Panchayat	4. Mayor												
10.	In India seats are reserved for women in _____. <div><div>a. Lok Sabha</div><div>b. State Legislature</div><div>c. Cabinets</div><div>d. Panchayati Raj bodies</div></div>		1										

11.	Which of the following is not a National party of India? a. Bahujan Samaj Party b. Communist party of India c. Samajwadi party d. Bharatiya Janata party	1															
12.	Choose the odd one. Democracies need to ensure _____ a. Free and fair election b. Dignity of the individual c. Minority rule d. Equal treatment before Law	1															
13.	Which among the following is not a bordering country of Belgium? a. France b. Germany c. Spain d. Netherland	1															
14.	Assume there are five families in a country. The average per capita income of these families is Rs. 4000. If the income of three families is Rs. 5000, Rs. 3000 and Rs. 2000 and Rs. 5000 respectively. What is the income of the fifth family. a. Rs. 7, 500 b. Rs. 5, 000 c. Rs. 8, 500 d. Rs. 6, 000	1															
15.	<p>Read the following data and select the appropriate option from the following.</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th colspan="3">Educational Achievement of Rural Population of Uttar Pradesh</th></tr> <tr> <th>Category</th><th>Male</th><th>Female</th></tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Literacy rate for rural population</td><td>76%</td><td>54%</td></tr> <tr> <td>Literacy rate for rural children in the age group 10-14 years.</td><td>90%</td><td>87%</td></tr> <tr> <td>Percentage of rural children aged 10-14 attending school.</td><td>85%</td><td>82%</td></tr> </tbody> </table> <p>How much of the percentage of girl children in rural areas are illiterate?</p> <p>a. 25% b. 35% c. 13% d. 31%</p>	Educational Achievement of Rural Population of Uttar Pradesh			Category	Male	Female	Literacy rate for rural population	76%	54%	Literacy rate for rural children in the age group 10-14 years.	90%	87%	Percentage of rural children aged 10-14 attending school.	85%	82%	1
Educational Achievement of Rural Population of Uttar Pradesh																	
Category	Male	Female															
Literacy rate for rural population	76%	54%															
Literacy rate for rural children in the age group 10-14 years.	90%	87%															
Percentage of rural children aged 10-14 attending school.	85%	82%															
16.	Choose one correct statement from the following:  Underemployment occurs —	1															



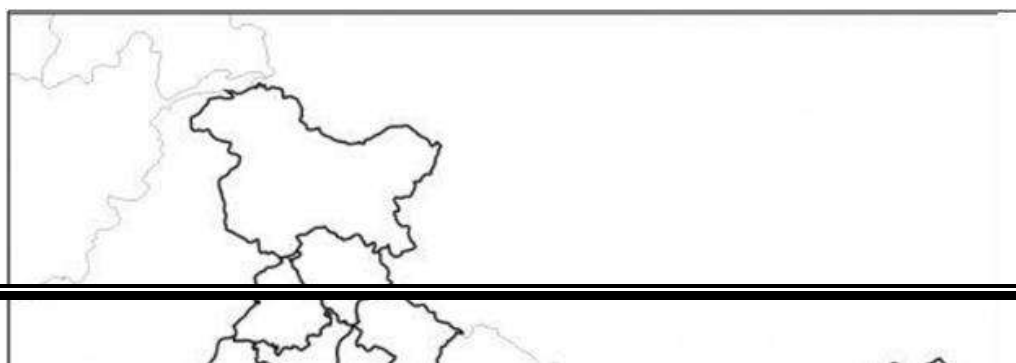
	<div>a. when people are not willing to work.</div> <div>b. when people are working slowly.</div> <div>c. when people are working less than what they are capable of doing.</div> <div>d. when people are not paid for their jobs.</div>							
17.	<div>Fill in the blank:</div> <table><tr><td>Sector</td><td>Example</td></tr><tr><td>Private Sector</td><td>?</td></tr><tr><td>Public Sector</td><td>Railways</td></tr></table> <div>a. Steel Authority of India Limited</div> <div>b. Reserve Bank of India</div> <div>c. Tata Iron and Steel Company</div> <div>d. Oil and Natural Gas Corporation</div>	Sector	Example	Private Sector	?	Public Sector	Railways	1
Sector	Example							
Private Sector	?							
Public Sector	Railways							
18.	<div>Read the information given below and select the correct option:</div> <div>Rohan works in a Reliance Ltd while Sohan works as a daily wage earner. Both want a credit of Rs. 30, 000/-. Bank is more likely to give credit to whom?</div> <div>a. Rohan as he has regular employment.</div> <div>b. Sohan as he is more needy.</div> <div>c. Neither Rohan nor Sohan</div> <div>d. Both Rohan and Sohan</div>	1						
19.	<div>Removing barriers or restrictions set by the government is known as</div> <div>a. Privatization</div> <div>b. Globalization</div> <div>c. Liberalization</div> <div>d. Socialization</div>	1						
20.	<div>Which of the following statements are true about MNCs?</div> <div>a. An MNC is a company that owns or controls production in more than one nation.</div> <div>b. This is done so that the cost of production is low and the MNCs can earn greater profits.</div> <div>c. MNCs set up offices and factories for production in regions where they can get cheap labour and other resources.</div>	1						

	d. All of the above.	
	<b>SECTION B</b> <b>VERY SHORT ANSWER QUESTIONS (2X4=8)</b>	
21.	Name the power blocks of world war -II.	2
22.	How are religious differences expressed in politics?	2
23.	How are minerals the indispensable part of our lives? Explain by giving two examples	2
	<b>OR</b> How can we conserve the mineral resources for future generations?	
24.	Highlight any two differences between intermediate goods and final goods.	2
	<b>SECTION C</b> <b>SHORT ANSWER BASED QUESTIONS (3X5=15)</b>	
25.	Why was the Non-cooperation Movement launched by Gandhiji? Explain any three reasons.	3
26.	“Road transport preceded railways”. Justify the statement.	3
27.	How are local companies benefited by collaborating with multinational companies? Explain with examples.	3
28.	“Democracies are not very successful in reducing economic inequalities”. Justify the statement.	3
29.	Why is NREGA called the Right to work? Explain the objectives of National Rural Employment Guarantee Act 2005. (Two Points).	3
	<b>SECTION- D</b> <b>LONG ANSWER BASED QUESTIONS (5X4=20)</b>	
30.	“ The Habsburg Empire was a patchwork of different regions and people”. Justify the statement with a suitable example.  <b>OR</b> “Vernacular language and local folklore carried modern nationalists' message to large audiences, who were mostly illiterate”. Justify the statement with suitable examples.	5
31.	“The economic strength of a country is measured from the development of its manufacturing industries”. Explain with suitable arguments.  <b>OR</b> Suggest any five measures to control environmental degradation caused by industries.	5

32.	<p>“About a hundred years ago there were a few countries that had hardly any political party. Now there are a few countries that do not have political parties”. Examine this statement.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p> <p>Elucidate some of the recent efforts taken in our country to reform political parties and its leaders.</p>	5
33.	Which government body supervises the functioning of formal sources of loans in India? Explain its functioning.	5
<b>SECTION-E</b> <b>CASE BASED QUESTIONS (4x3=12)</b>		
34.	<p><b>Read the source given below and answer the question that follows:</b>  By the first decade of the twentieth century , a series of changes affected the pattern of industrialization. As the Swadeshi Movement gathered momentum, nationalists mobilized people to boycott foreign cloth. Industrial groups organized themselves to protect their collective interests , pressurizing the government to increase tariff protection and grant other concessions. From 1906, moreover, the export of Indian yarn to China declined since produce from Chinese and Japanese mills flooded the Chinese market . So industrialists in India began shifting from yarn to cloth production. Cotton piece goods production in India doubled between 1900 and 1912.</p> <p><b>34.1</b> When did the nationalists mobilize the people to boycott foreign cloth?</p> <p><b>34.2</b> Why did the export of Indian yarn to China decline ?</p> <p><b>34.3</b> With what objective did the industrial groups organize themselves ?</p>	<p>1</p> <p>1</p> <p>2</p>
35.	<p><b>Read the given extract and answer the following questions.</b>  Irrigation has also changed the cropping pattern of many regions with farmers shifting to water intensive and commercial crops. This has great ecological consequences like salinisation of the soil. At the same time it has transformed the social landscape i.e. increasing the social gap between the rich landowners and the landless poor. As we can see the dams did create conflicts between people wanting different uses and benefits from the same water resources. In Gujarat , the Sabarmati-basin farmers were agitated and almost caused a riot over the higher priority given to water supply in urban areas. Particularly during droughts. Inter-state water disputes are also becoming common with regard to sharing the costs and benefits of the multi-purpose project.</p> <p><b>35.1</b> Why are farmers of many regions shifting to water intensive and</p>	1

	commercial crops?	1
	<b>35.2</b> Mention any one ecological consequence caused by irrigation.	2
	<b>35.3</b> 'Irrigation has changed the social landscape'. Explain by giving two examples.	
36.	<b>Read the given extract and answer the following.</b> Rural local government is popularly known by the name Panchayati Raj. Each village, or a group of villages in some states has a Gram Panchayat. This is a council consisting of several ward members, often called panch and a president or sarpanch. They are directly elected by all the adult population living in that ward or village. It is the decision-making body for the entire village. The panchayat works under the overall supervision of the Gram Sabha. All the voters in the village are its members.	4
	<b>36.1.</b> What is the rural local government known as?	1
	<b>36.2.</b> Who is the head of Gram Panchayat.	1
	<b>36.3.</b> Who are the members of Gram Sabha? What is its main function?	2
<b>SECTION-F</b>		
<b>MAP SKILL BASED QUESTION (2+3=5)</b>		
37.	37.a.Two places A and B have been marked on the given outline map of India. Identify them and write their correct names on the lines drawn near them. A-The place where cotton mill workers organised Satyagraha. B-The place where Indian National Congress Session was held in 1927. 37.b. On the same outline map of India locate and label any THREE of the following with suitable symbols. a. Tungabhadra dam b. Tuticorin seaport c. Kakrapar Nuclear power plant d. Pune software technology park	

Q. No. 37a&b



A —————

B

**MARKING SCHEME - 7**  
**SOCIAL SCIENCE (CODE 087)**  
**CLASS X – SESSION 2022-23**

**STD-X**

**MAX.MARKS-80**

	<b>SECTION -A</b> <b>MCQs (1X20=20)</b>	<b>MARKS</b>
1.	El Dorado	1
2.	868 C.E.	1
3.	JyotibaPhule	1
4.	(b) Erasmus was a Greek scholar	1
5.	(a).(i) 50-75 cm. (ii)Rabi	1
6.	(b). Asiatic Cheetah- Extinct	1
7.	(c). 4 1 2 3	1
8.	(c) A is true but R is false.	1

9.	(a) 1.3.4.3	1
10.	(d) Panchayati Raj bodies	1
11.	(c) Samajwadi Party	1
12.	(c) Minority rule	1
13.	(c) Spain	1
14.	(b) Rs. 5, 000	1
15.	(c) 13%	1
16.	(c) when people are working less than what they are capable of doing.	1
17.	(c) Tata Iron and Steel Company	1
18.	(a) Rohan as he has a regular employment	1
19.	(c) Liberalization	1
20.	(d) All of the above	1
<b>SECTION- B</b> <b>VERY SHORT ANSWER QUESTIONS (2X4=8)</b>		
21.	a.Allied Powers-U.S.A.,U.S.S.R.,U.K.,France b.Axis Powers-Italy,Germany,Japan	2
22.	a.Quest for political dominance of one's own religious community. b. Political mobilisation on religious lines. c. Communal violence,riots and massacres.	2

23.	<p>a. Everything we use from a tiny pin to a towering building,all are made from minerals.</p> <p>b. Vehicles made from minerals and run on power.</p> <p>c. Food that we eat contains minerals.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p> <p>a.Use in a planned and sustainable manner.</p> <p>b.Recycling of metals using scarp metals and substitutes.</p>	2				
24.	<table><tr><th>Intermediate Goods</th><th>Final Goods</th></tr><tr><td>1. Intermediate goods are used up in producing final goods and services. The value of final goods includes the value of all the intermediate goods that are</td><td>These goods are used for final consumption. For example biscuits are final goods. These are sold in the market for consumption.</td></tr></table>	Intermediate Goods	Final Goods	1. Intermediate goods are used up in producing final goods and services. The value of final goods includes the value of all the intermediate goods that are	These goods are used for final consumption. For example biscuits are final goods. These are sold in the market for consumption.	2
Intermediate Goods	Final Goods					
1. Intermediate goods are used up in producing final goods and services. The value of final goods includes the value of all the intermediate goods that are	These goods are used for final consumption. For example biscuits are final goods. These are sold in the market for consumption.					

	used in making the final goods. For example wheat and wheat flour used in making of biscuit in a factory are intermediate goods	The value of the intermediate goods is already included in it.	
	2. Intermediate goods are not included in GDP to avoid the problem of double counting. For example if the value of wheat and wheat flour is counted then we would be counting the value twice or thrice.	The value of final goods and services are included to know the GDP of a country. A sum of production of three sectors gives the GDP.	
	<b>SECTION - C</b> <b>SHORT ANSWER BASED QUESTIONS (3X5=15)</b>		
25.	a. To support Khilafat Movement. b. To protest against Rowlatt Act. c. To protest against Government of India Act 1919 and demand for Swaraj.		3
26.	a. Construction and maintenance cost is much lower than railways. b. Economical in transportation of few persons, smaller amount of goods over short distances. c. Provides door to door service.		3
27.	When local companies enter into a joint venture with MNCs: a. First, the MNCs provide money for additional investments for faster production. (1) b. Second, MNCs bring with them the latest technology for enhancing and improving the production. (1)  Example:-Parakh Foods was a small company which has been bought over by a large American Company — Cargill Foods. Parakh foods had built a large marketing network in various parts of India as a well-reputed brand. Parakh Foods had four oil refineries whose control has now shifted to Cargill. Cargill is now the largest manufacturer of edible oil in India making five million pouches daily. (1)		3

28.	<p>a.A small number of ultra-rich enjoy a disproportionate share of wealth and income in the county.</p> <p>b. Poverty increases due to decline in the incomes of those at the bottom of the society.</p> <p>c. Sometimes the poor find it difficult to meet even their basic needs of life like food,shelter,clothing,education and health.</p>	3
29.	<p>Every state or region in India has potential for increasing the income and employment in that area. Recognising this, the Central Government in India has passed an act called the National Rural Employment Guarantee Act 2005,</p> <p>Main objectives of the NREGA 2005 are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>❖ to implement the Right to Work in 200 districts of India.</li> <li>❖ to guarantee 100 days of employment in a year by the Government. In case the Government fails, it offers unemployment allowance.</li> <li>❖ to give preference to the type of work that will help increase the production from land. (Any two points)</li> </ul>	3
	<p><b>SECTION D</b></p> <p><b>LONG ANSWER BASED QUESTIONS (5X4=20)</b></p>	
30.	<p>a.It included the Alpine regions-Tyrol,Austria and Sudetanland as well as Bohemia where the Aristocracy was predominantly German-speaking.</p> <p>b.It also included the italian speaking provinces of Lombardy and Venetia.</p> <p>c.In Hungary,half of the population spoke Magyar while the other half spoke a variety of dialects.</p> <p>d.In Galicia,the Aristocracy spoke Polish.</p> <p>e.There also lived within the boundary of the Empire,a mass of subject peasant peoples-Bohemians,Slovaks to the north,Slovenes in Carniola,Croats to the south and Romans to the east in Transylvania.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p> <p>a.This was especially so in the case of Poland which had been partitioned by the great powers Russia,Prussia and Austria.</p> <p>b.Karol Kurpinsky of Poland celebrated the national struggle through his operas and music, turning folk dances like the Polonaise and Mazurka into nationalist symbols.</p> <p>c.After Russian occupation,the Polish language was forced out of schools and the Russian language was imposed everywhere.</p>	5



	<p>d.Many members of the clergy in Poland began to use language as a weapon of national resistance.</p> <p>e.Polish was used for church gatherings and all religious instructions and thus the use of Polish came to be seen as a symbol of struggle against Russian dominance.</p>	
31.	<p>a. Reduce the heavy dependence of people on agricultural income.</p> <p>b. Eradicate poverty and unemployment.</p> <p>c. Reduce regional disparity by establishing industries in tribal and backward areas.</p> <p>d. Export of manufactured goods expands trade and commerce.</p> <p>e. Transform the raw materials into higher value products.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p> <p>a. Minimising the use of water by reusing and recycling.</p> <p>b. Proper treatment of hot water and effluents.</p> <p>c. Smoke can be reduced by using oil or gas instead of coal.</p> <p>d. Rainwater harvesting</p> <p>e. Fitting of smoke stacks to factories.</p>	5
32.	<p>a.No stable government can be formed without political parties.</p> <p>b. independent candidates will be more devoted to the needs of their Constituencies than national issues.</p> <p>c. Only political parties can ensure that the country is ruled according to rules and ideologies.</p> <p>d. Opposition parties keep the ruling party on the right track by pointing out their mistakes in a representative democracy.</p> <p>e. Political parties by shaping public opinion and launching movements can successfully fight against injustice and oppression.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p> <p>a.Anti-defection law passed by the Parliament.</p> <p>b.Supreme Court order to reduce the influence of money and criminals.</p> <p>c.It is compulsory for candidates to file an AFFIDAVIT giving details of property and pending criminal cases.</p> <p>d.Election Commission order making it necessary for political parties to hold their organizational elections.</p> <p>e.It is compulsory for political parties to file their income tax returns.</p>	

33.	<p>The Reserve Bank of India supervises the functioning of formal sources of loans.</p> <p>Functions of Reserve Bank of India.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. RBI requires commercial banks to maintain a minimum cash balance out of the deposits they receive. The RBI monitors that the banks actually maintain the cash balance.</li> <li>2. RBI sees that the banks give loans not just to profit-making businesses and traders but also to small cultivators, small-scale industries, small borrowers, SHGs, etc.</li> <li>3. RBI issues guidelines for fixing rate of interest on deposits and lending by commercial banks.</li> <li>4. Periodically, banks have to submit information to the RBI on how much they are lending, to whom, at what interest rate, etc.</li> </ol>	5
	<p style="text-align: center;"><b>SECTION-E</b> <b>CASE BASED QUESTIONS (4x3=12)</b></p>	
34.	<p>34.1. During the Swadeshi Movement.</p> <p>34.2. Because products from Chinese and Japanese mills flooded the Chinese market.</p> <p>34.3. To protect their collective interests, pressurising the government to increase tariff protection and grant other concessions.</p>	
35.	<p>35.1 Availability of irrigation facility.</p> <p>35.2 Salinisation of soil.</p> <p>35.3 a. create conflicts between people wanting different uses and benefits from the same water resources.</p> <p>b. Inter-state water disputes are also becoming common with regard to sharing the costs and benefits of the multi-purpose project.</p>	
36.	<p>36.1. Panchayati Raj</p> <p>36.2 Sarpanch</p> <p>36.3.-All the eligible voters of a village are the members of the Gram Sabha.</p> <p>-It supervises the working of the Gram Panchayat.</p>	
37.	<p>A- Ahmedabad</p> <p>B- Madras</p>	

## SAMPLE QUESTION PAPER – 8

## DAV PUBLIC SCHOOLS, ODISHA ZONE

Please check that this question paper contains **09** printed pages.

Check that this question paper contains **37** questions.

Set number given on the right-hand side of the question paper should be written on the title page of the answer book by the candidate.

Write down the Serial Number of the question in the left side of the margin before attempting it.

15 minutes time has been allotted to read this question paper. The question paper will be distributed 15 minutes prior to the commencement of the examination. The students will read the question paper only and will not write any answer on the answer script during this period.

### CLASS-X SOCIAL SCIENCE (087)

**Time Allowed: 3 Hours**

**Maximum Marks: 80**

#### **General Instructions:**

- i) Question paper comprises five Sections – A, B,C,D,E and F. There are 37 questions in the question paper. All questions are compulsory.
- ii) **Section A** – From question 1 to 20 are MCQs of 1 mark each.
- iii) **Section B** – Question no. 21 to 24 are Very Short Answer type questions, carrying 2 marks each. Answer to each question should not exceed 40 words.
- iv) **Section C**- contains Q.25to Q.29 are Short Answer type questions, carrying 3 marks each. Answer to each question should not exceed 60 words
- v) **Section D** – Question no. 30 to 33 are long answer type questions, carrying 5 marks each. Answer to each question should not exceed 120 words.
- vi) **Section-E** - Questions no from 34 to 36 are case based questions with three sub questions and are of 4 marks each
- vii) **Section F** – Question no. 37 is map based, carrying 5 marks with two parts, 37.1 from History (2 marks) and 37.2 from Geography (3 marks).
- viii) There is no overall choice in the question paper. However, an internal choice has been provided in few questions. Only one of the choices in such questions has to be attempted.
- ix) In addition to this, separate instructions are given with each section and question wherever necessary.

#### **SECTION-A**

**MCQs (1x20=20)**

- 1. Which of the following statement correctly identifies the Corn Laws?** **1**
- A. Restricted the import of corn to England.
  - B. Allowed the import of corn to England.
  - C. Imposed tax on corn.
  - D. Abolished the sale of corn.

- 2. Who published 'SambadKaumudi ' in 1821?** **1**
- A. Ishwar Chandra Vidyasagar
  - B. C. R Das
  - C. Raja Rammohun Roy
  - D. Swami Vivekananda

- 3. Look at the picture given below. Identify the portrait.** **1**



- A. Kitagawa Utamaro
  - B. Martin Luther
  - C. Johann Gutenberg
  - D. Marco Polo
- 3. Who among the following was the author of the book 'Gulamgiri'?** **1**
- A. JyotibaPhule
  - B. B. R. Ambedkar
  - C. Kashibaba
  - D. E. V. RamaswamyNaicker
- 4. Arrange the following in chronological order:** **1**
- i. James Augustus Hickey began to edit the Bengal Gazette.
  - ii. Era of manuscripts
  - iii. Vernacular Press Act
  - iv. Print came to India

**OPTIONS:**

- A. III, II, I & IV
- B. I, II, III & IV
- C. IV, III, II & I
- D. II, IV, I & III

**5. Identify the crop with the help of following information.**

**1**

- ❖ It is a rain-fed crop mostly grown in moist areas.
- ❖ It hardly needs irrigation facilities.
- ❖ It is the third important food crop.

- A.
- B.
- C.
- D.

- A. Jowar
- B. Bajra
- C. Ragi
- D. Pulses

**6. Which of the following description is **NOT** correct about community and conservation of forest and wildlife?**

**1**

- A. Chipko movement----- To control deforestation in the Himalayas.
- B. Joint Forest Management-- Programme to restore the degraded forests.
- C. Sariska Tiger Reserve--- In Gujarat Sabarmati basin farmers were agitated to water supply in urban areas especially during drought.
- D. Bishnoi Community--- Protect the blackbuck, nilgai and peacock in Rajasthan.

**7. Match the following.**

**1**

Soil conservation measures	It's Description
a. Shelter belts	I. Ploughing along the contour lines to decelerate the flow of water.
b. Terrace Cultivation	II. Long grasses are left to grow between crops to break the force of wind.
c. Contour Ploughing	III. Rows of trees grown to stabilise sand dunes in desert areas.
d. Strip Cropping	IV. Steps can be cut on the slope of the mountains

to restrict soil erosion.

**OPTIONS:**

- A. a-I, b-IV, c-III, d-II
- B. a-II, b-I, c-IV, d-III
- C. a-IV, b-I, c-III, d-II
- D. a-III, b-IV, c-I, d-II

**8. Which one of the following is incorrect regarding the forms of power sharing?**1

- A. Vertical division of power sharing
- B. Horizontal division of power sharing
- C. Division of power between people
- D. Division of power among social groups

**9. Which of the following subjects comes under the legislation of the union government in India?**1

- A. Education
- B. Forest
- C. Banking
- D. Trade

**10. Which of the following statements is true regarding the opinion of Mahatma Gandhi?**1

- A. Religion can be separated from politics.
- B. Religion can never be separated from politics.
- C. Government should change the family laws to end the discrimination against women.
- D. Government must maintain the family laws.

**11. Which one among the following pairs is correctly matched?**1

LIST I	LIST II
A. Bharatiya Janata Party	1999
B. Congress Party	1980
C. Nationalist Congress Party	1885
D. Communist Party of India	1925

**12. There are two statements marked as Assertion (A) and Reason (R).**

**Mark your answer as per the codes provided below.**1

**Assertion (A):** Democracy is best suited to produce a positive outcome.

**Reason (R):** Democracies are based on political equality.

- 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 communities demanded a separate Eelam? 1**

- A. Sinhalese
- B. Buddhists
- C. Tamils
- D. Muslim

**14. The Infant Mortality Rate (IMR) of India is 32 in 2018. Read the following data and find out the state which has the best value of IMR. 1**

State	IMR (2018)
Haryana	30
Kerala	7
Bihar	32
Odisha	40

*Source: Sample Registration System & Registrar General of India*

**OPTIONS:**

- A. Haryana
- B. Kerala
- C. Bihar
- D. Odisha

**15. Read the data given below and select the appropriate option. 1**

**In which of the following country the health sector is not performing well?**

Country	Life Expectancy at birth
Sri Lanka	77
India	69.7
Myanmar	61.7
Pakistan	67.3

*Source: Human Development Report, 2020, UNDP*

**OPTIONS:**

- A. Sri Lanka

- B. India
- C. Myanmar
- D. Pakistan

**16. Find the Odd- one out of the following option. 1**

- A. Reliance Industries, Infosys, TISCO and TCS
- B. Lawyer, Doctor, Teacher and Architect
- C. Fertilisers, Electricity, Cement and Steel
- D. Farming, Mining, Quarrying and Forestry

**17. Fill in the blanks: 1**

Sector	Criteria used
Public & Private	Ownership of assets
Organised & Unorganised	---

**OPTIONS:**

- A. Nature of financial activities
- B. Nature of Credit activities
- C. Nature of economic activities
- D. Nature of employment activities

**18. Read the information given below and select the most suitable option. 1**

Tanmay pursues SBI for a loan of 10 lakhs. The bank asked him documents related to salary/income, property and conveyed Tanmay about the rate of interest on loan and finalised the tenure of repayment.

**Which of the following option explains the situation best?**

- A. Collateral
- B. Interest rate
- C. Terms of credit
- D. Loan activity

**19. Which of the following is set up by the Government of India to attract foreign companies to invest in India? 1**

- A. FDI
- B. FII
- C. SEZ
- D. UPI



**20. Identify the correct statement about Liberalisation.**

**1**

- I. Reduction of tax on imports
- II. Increase in tax on imports
- III. Lifting limit from the number of goods that can be imported
- IV. Strengthening of policies to protect labour

**OPTIONS:**

- A. II & IV
- B. I & III
- C. I & IV
- D. II & III

**SECTION-B**

**VERY SHORT ANSWER QUESTIONS (2x4 = 8)**

- 21.** Analyse any two factors that were responsible for indentured labour during the 19th century. **2**
- 22.** Mention any two steps to improve women participation in politics. **2**
- 23.** Suggest any two ways to conserve mineral resources for future. **2**

**OR**

Explain the use of petroleum as an energy resource and as an industrial raw material.

- 24.** State in what way the Public Sector helps in the growth of the Private Sector in the country. **2**

**SECTION-C**

**SHORT ANSWER BASED QUESTIONS (3x5=15)**

- 25.** Explain why Gandhiji relaunched the Civil Disobedience Movement in India? **3**

**OR**

Explain Gandhiji's idea of Satyagraha.

- 26.** Examine how efficient means of transport are prerequisites for fast development of the country. **3**

27. Explain the impact of globalization on the Service Sector in India with help of example. 3
28. Why do people prefer democracy? Give reasons. 3
29. "There is a need to protect and support the workers in the unorganised sector". Justify the statement by giving suitable reason. 3

### **SECTION-D**

#### **LONG ANSWER BASED QUESTIONS (5x4=20)**

30. "The Balkan issue was one of the major factors responsible for the First World War". Explain by giving examples. 5

**OR**

Explain the process of Unification of Italy.

31. "The economic strength of the country is measured by the development of manufacturing industries". Examine the statement. 5

**OR**

Examine the pro-active approach adopted by the National Thermal Power Corporation (NTPC) for preserving the natural environment and resources.

32. Mention various challenges faced by the political parties in India. 5

**OR**

Mention various suggestions to reform the political parties in India.

33. Explain how the SHGs brought the rural poor from the informal source of credit to a formal source of credit. 5

**OR**

Why is it necessary to expand the reach of the formal sector of credit in rural areas? Mention any one step taken by government in this respect.

### **SECTION-E**

### CASE BASED QUESTIONS (4×3=12)

- 34. Read the source given below and answer the question that follows: 4**

A magistrate reported in 1790 about an incident when he was called into protect a manufacturer's property from being attacked by workers:

'From the depredations of a lawless Banditti of colliers and their wives, for the wives had lost their work to spinning engines... they advanced at first with much insolence, avowing their intention of cutting to pieces the machine lately introduced in the woollen manufacture; which they suppose, if generally adopted, will lessen the demand for manual labour. The women became clamorous. The men were more open to conviction and after some expostulation were induced to desist from their purpose and return peaceably home.'

*J.L. Hammond and B. Hammond, The Skilled Labourer 1760-1832, quoted in Maxine Berg, The Age of Manufactures.*

- 34.1. Analyse the major factor which had made the women workers jobless. 1

- 34.2. How were the women workers survived on? 1

- 34.3. Examine how the women workers reacted after losing their jobs. 2

- 35. Read the given extract and answer the following questions. 4**

Multi-purpose projects, launched after Independence with their integrated water resources management approach, were thought of as the vehicle that would lead the nation to development and progress, overcoming the handicap of its colonial past. Jawaharlal Nehru proudly proclaimed the dams as the 'temples of modern India'; the reason being that it would integrate development of agriculture and the village economy with rapid industrialisation and growth of the urban economy. India witnessed intensive industrialisation and urbanisation, creating vast opportunities for us. Today, large industrial houses are as common place as the industrial units of many MNCs (Multinational Corporations). The ever increasing number of industries has made matters worse by exerting pressure on existing freshwater resources. Industries, apart from being heavy users of water, also require power to run them. Much of this energy comes from hydroelectric power. Today, in India hydroelectric power contributes approximately 22 percent of the total electricity produced. Moreover, multiplying urban centres with large and dense populations and urban lifestyles have not only added to water and energy requirements but have further aggravated the problem.

- 35.1 Who was once called the dams as the 'temples of modern India' and why? 1
- 35.2 In what way intensive industrialisation responsible for water scarcity in India? 1
- 35.3 Write down any two positive impacts of the dam. 2
- 36. Read the following extract and answer the following questions. 4**

Power may also be shared among different social groups such as the religious and linguistic groups. Community government in Belgium is a good example of this arrangement. In some countries, there are constitutional and legal arrangements whereby socially weaker sections and women are represented in the legislatures and administration. Last year we studied the system of 'reserved constituencies' in the assemblies and the parliament of our country. This type of arrangement is meant to give space in the government and administration to diverse social groups who otherwise would feel alienated from the government. This method is used to give minority communities a fair share in power.

- 36.1. Name the country where community government is formed. 1
- 36.2. Besides India, what legal arrangements have been made for the weaker sections in different countries of the world? 1
- 36.3. Why we have the system of reserved constituencies in India? 2

### **SECTION-F**

#### **MAP SKILL BASED QUESTION(2+3=5)**

- 37.** 37.a. Two places A and B have been marked on the given outline map of India. Identify them and write their correct names on the lines drawn near them.
- A. Indian National Congress session at this place in 1927
- B. The Place where Mahatma Gandhi launched the first Satyagraha Movement in India
- 37.b. On the same outline map of India locate and label any three of the following with suitable symbols.
- a. Rana Pratap Sagar Dam
- b. Kakrapar Nuclear Power Plant

c. Bengaluru Software Technology Park

d. Paradeep Port

Note- The following questions are for visually impaired candidates.  
Only in lieu of Q.37.( **Attempt any five**).

37.1 Name the place where Indian National Congress session was held in 1927.

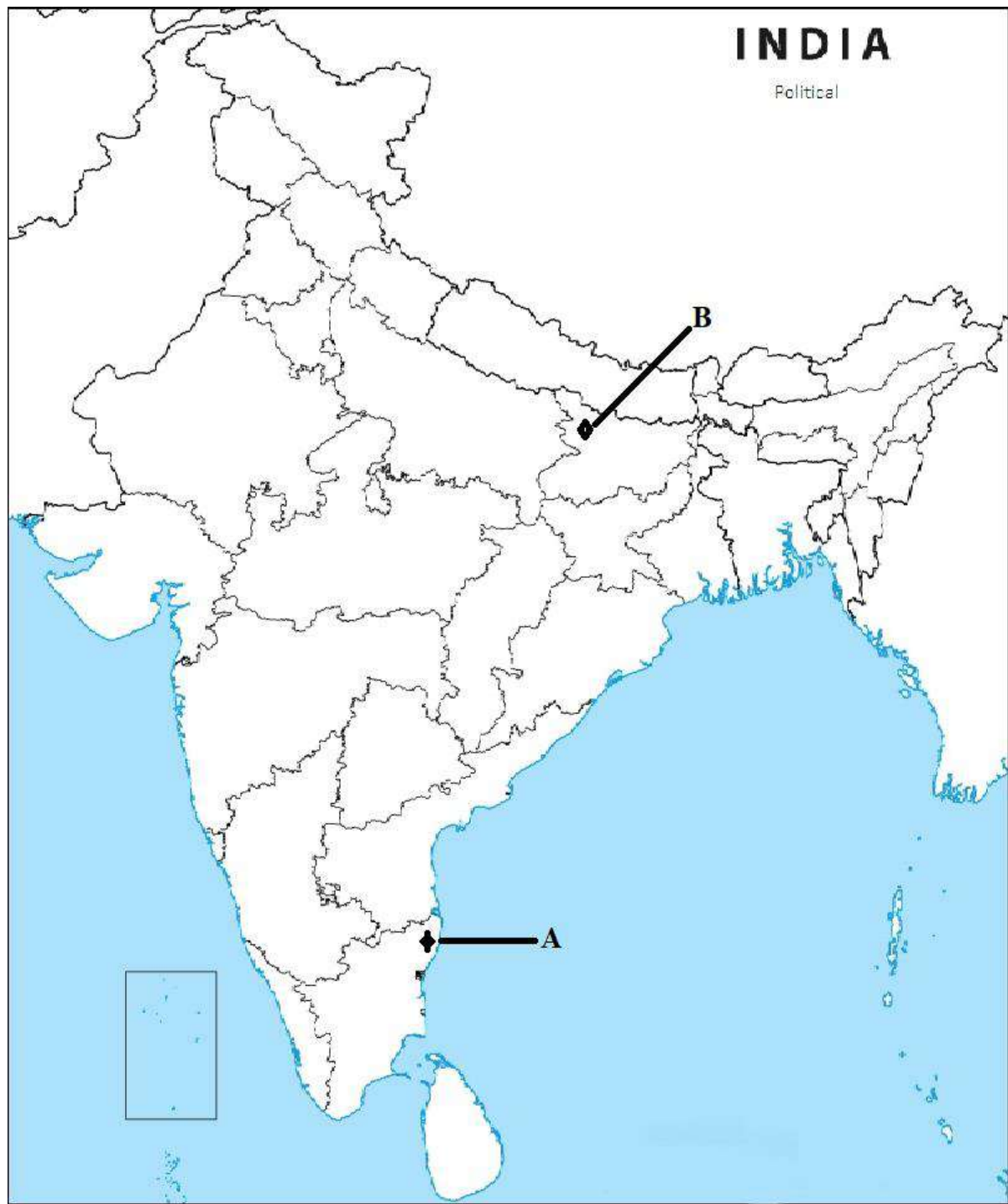
37.2 Name the Place where Mahatma Gandhi launched the first Satyagraha Movement in India.

37.3 Name the state where Rana PratapSagar Dam is located.

37.4 Name the state where Kakrapar Nuclear Power Plant is located.

37.5 Name the state where Bengaluru Software Technology Park is located.

37.6 Name the state where Paradeep Port is located.



## MARKING SCHEME - 8

**SUBJECT-SOCIAL SCIENCE**

**CLASS-X**

<b>QSTN NO</b>	<b>Value points</b>	<b>Marks Allotted</b>	<b>Page No Of NCERT</b>
1	A. Restricted the import of corn to England	1	H-Pg-81
2	C. RajaRammohun Roy	1	H-Pg-169
3	C. Johann Gutenberg A. JyotibaPhule (VIC)	1	H-Pg-157 H-Pg- 174(VIC)
4	D. II,IV,I,III	1	H-Pg-160, 157,163
5	A. Jowar	1	G-Pg -38
6	C	1	G-Pg -20- 21
7	D. a-III, b-IV, c-I, d-II	1	G-pg-11
8	C. Division of power between people	1	D.P-Pg-9
9	C. Banking	1	DP-Pg-16
10	B. The religion can never be separated from politics.	1	DP-Pg-46
11	D. Communist Party of India - 1925	1	DP-Pg-81
12	B. Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A	1	DP-Pg-91
13	C. Tamils	1	DP-Pg-4
14	B. Kerala	1	E- Pg-10
15	C. Myanmar	1	E-Pg-13
16	A. Reliance Industries, Infosys, TISCO and TCS	1	E-Pg-33







27	<p>i. With well-developed Information and Communication Technology, India becomes a hub of production of IT based services, for examples BPOs.</p> <p>ii. Due to availability of cheap labour, designs of magazines from around the world are done in India.</p> <p>iii. India as a developing economy with good infrastructure attracted international banks, insurance companies, mobile service providers and created employment.</p> <p>iv. Free movement of people across countries for both better jobs and education.</p> <p>Any other point (Any three points)</p>	3	E-Pg-62,63
28	<p>i. Democracy is an Accountable government which is answerable to the people or to the parliament.</p> <p>ii. It is a Responsive government as it responds positively to the needs and aspiration of the people.</p> <p>iii. It is a Legitimate government as it works according to the rules,norms, and procedures.</p> <p>( Any other relevant points)</p>	3	DP-Pg-91
29	<p>i. Since 1990s, the employment has increased significantly in the unorganised sector.</p> <p>ii. People working in the unorganised sector are vulnerable due to low income, lack of social security measures.</p> <p>iii. As this sector is not directly regulated by government, the workers are exploited in many ways, such as no job security, more working hours, not have regular job, etc. Any other point</p>	3	E-Pg-22,23
30	<p>i. Balkan region: The Balkans was a region of geographical and ethnic variation comprising modern day Romania, Bulgaria, Albania ,Greece, Macedonia ,Croatia,Bosnia-Herzegovina , Slovenia, Serbia and</p>	5	H-Pg-26

Montenegro whose inhabitants were broadly known as the Slavs. As large part of the Balkans was under the control of the Ottoman Empire.

ii. Explosive region: The spread of the ideas of romantic nationalism in the Balkans, together with the disintegration of the Ottoman Empire made this region very explosive.

iii. Internal conflicts: As the different Slavic nationalities struggled to define their identity and independence the Balkan area became an area of intense conflict. The Balkan States were fiercely jealous of each other and each hoped to gain more territory at the expense of the other.

iv. Source of rivalry between big powers: Balkan became the source of intense rivalry among the major European powers due to conflicting economic and political interests.

v. Series of wars: Each power-Russia, Germany, England, Austro-Hungary-were keen on countering the hold of other powers over the Balkans and extending their own control over the area. This led to a series of wars in the region and finally the First World War.

OR

i. Italy a fragmented area: During the middle of the 19th century Italy was divided into seven states, of which one Sardinia-Piedmont, was ruled by an Italian princely house.

ii. Role of Giuseppe Mazzini: Mazzini was the leader of the Republican Party. While in exile in 1831, he founded a new association called the Young Italy. It was a secret society which was formed to bring about the regeneration of Italy through education.

iii. Role of Cavour: Cavour became the Chief Minister of Piedmont in 1852. His main aim was to affect the emancipation of Italy from Austria. Through a tactful diplomatic alliance with France he succeeded in

	<p>defeating the Austrian forces in 1859.</p> <p>iv. Role of Giuseppe Garibaldi: Garibaldi was the hero of Red Shirts, revolutionary movement. In 1860, he marched into South Italy and the Kingdom of two Sicilies and succeeded in winning the support of the local peasants in order to drive out the Spanish rulers.</p> <p>v. Victor Emmanuel II: In 1861, Victor Emmanuel II was proclaimed king of united Italy.</p>		H-Pg-21
31	<p>i. It helps in modernizing agriculture.</p> <p>ii. Industries reduces heavy dependence of people on agriculture by providing jobs in secondary and tertiary sectors.</p> <p>iii. Industries help to eradicate unemployment and poverty.</p> <p>iv. Export of manufactured goods expands trade and brings in much needed foreign exchange.</p> <p>v. Setting of industries in backward areas help to reduce regional disparities.</p> <p>(Any other relevant points)</p> <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p> <p>i. Optimum utilization and up-gradation of equipment by adopting latest techniques.</p> <p>ii. Minimizing waste generation by maximizing ash utilization.</p> <p>iii. Providing green belts for nurturing ecological balance.</p> <p>iv. Reducing environmental pollution through ash pond management, ash water recycling system and liquid waste management.</p> <p>v. Ecological monitoring, reviews and online data base management for all its power stations.</p>	5	<p>G-pg-63</p> <p style="text-align: right;">G-pg-76</p>

32	<p>i. Lack of internal democracy: All over the world there is a tendency in political parties towards the concentration of power in one or few leaders at the top. Parties do not keep membership registers, do not hold organisational meetings and do not conduct internal elections regularly. Ordinary members of the party do not get sufficient information on what happens inside the party.</p> <p>ii. Dynastic succession: In many parties the top positions are always controlled by members of one family. This is unfair to other members of that party. This deprives common party workers to rise to the top in the party.</p> <p>iii. Money and muscle power: Since parties are focused only on winning elections, they tend to use shortcuts to win elections. They tend to nominate those candidates who have or can raise lots of money. Rich people and companies who give funds to the parties tend to have an influence on the policies and decisions of the party.</p> <p>iv. Lack of meaningful choice to the voters: In the modern era very often parties do not seem to offer a meaningful choice to the voters. In recent years there has been a decline in the ideological differences among parties in most parts of the world. For example the difference between the Labour party and the Conservative party in Britain is very less.</p> <p>v. Negative politics: most of the political parties follow negative politics that is just criticizing the opposite party this diverts the attention of the people from the core issues. (Any other relevant points)</p> <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p> <p>i. Regulation of internal affairs of political parties:- A law should be made to regulate the internal affairs of political parties to maintain a register of its members,</p>	5	DP- Pg- 85,86
----	--	---	---------------

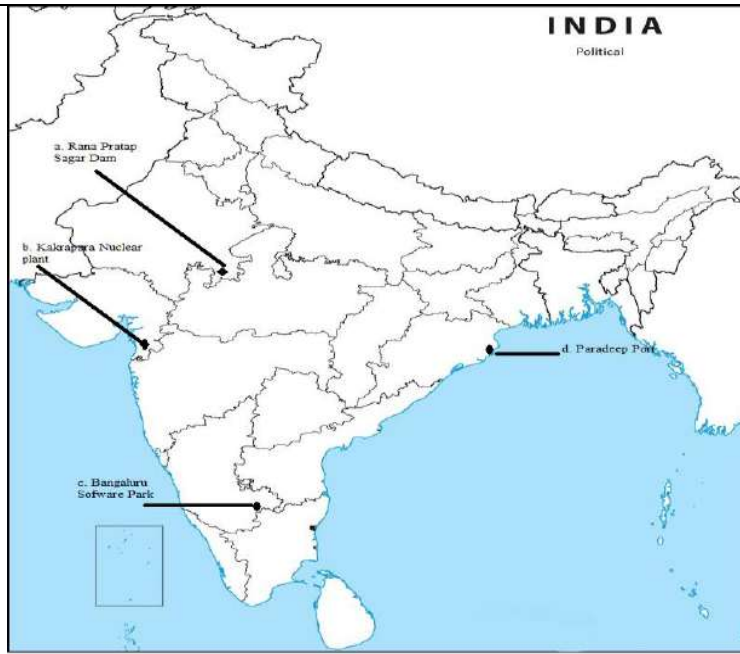
	<p>to follow its own constitution to have an independent authority and to hold open elections to the highest posts.</p> <p>ii. State funding election:-The government should give parties money to support their election expenses. This support could be given in kind ; petrol , paper , telephone etc or it could be given in cash or on the basis of votes secured by the party in the last election.</p> <p>iii. One third seats for women:-It should be made compulsory for political parties to give a minimum number of tickets, about one third to women candidates .Similarly there should be a quota for women in the decision making bodies of the party.</p> <p>iv- Revision of voters lists:-the voter list should be revised at regular intervals and the names of the day or bogus voters should be deleted from the list the names of the new eligible voters should be included in these lists.</p> <p>v. Role of media and citizens:- Ordinary citizens, pressure groups and movements and the media can play an important role in reforming politics. If political parties feel that they would lose public support by not taking up reforms ,they would become more serious about reforms.</p> <p>( Any other relevant points)</p>		DP- Pg-86,87
33	<p>i. Banks ask for collateral against loan. Poor people lack asset and therefore, not get loan from banks.</p> <p>ii. The SHGs organized rural poor in group and develop the habit of thrift and pool their savings.</p> <p>iii. In the initial years, the members of the group were given loans from that pooled fund to release their mortgaged land, to buy working capital, to acquire productive assets. The members have to return the loan with interest on time.</p> <p>iv. After few years, when the group shows a</p>	5	E-Pg.-51

	<p>regularity in their habit of saving, taking loan and repayment; the group becomes eligible to get a loan from banks.</p> <p>v. The group by putting the fund as collateral takes loan from bank. In this way the SHG groups found a break through into the formal sector of credit.</p> <p>Any other point (Any five points)</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>OR</b></p> <p>i. To reduce the cost of credit: The rate of interest charged on loan in the informal sector is so high that makes credit costlier.</p> <p>ii. To ensure better net income to the borrower: Higher cost of credit implies a larger part of the income will be paid towards interest.</p> <p>iii. To save borrowers from falling into debt trap: At times due to some genuine reason, if the borrower fails to repay the loan, then sooner or later, he gets into debt trap, which does not happen when loan is taken from formal sector. For example: waiver of loans of farmer hit by drought, heavy rainfall and loss of crop.</p> <p>iv. To pace the wheel of economic growth in rural areas: Cheap loan will motivate entrepreneurs to takes loans and start or expand their productive activities.</p> <p>ii. v. More number of branches of banks are opening in rural areas and by making the transfer of funds of different allowances coming from government into the bank accounts of the poor.</p>		
34	<p>34.1. Women workers became jobless when the Spinning Jenny was introduced.</p> <p>34.2. before the introduction of spinning Jenny women workers survived on hand spinning.</p>	<p>1</p> <p>1</p>	<p>H-Pg- 111 &amp;112</p>

	34.3- Due to the introduction of the Spinning Jenny, when the women workers lost their jobs in the woolen industries ,they started attacking the new machines.	2	
35.	<p>35.1. Jawaharlal Nehru.</p> <p>It would integrate development of agriculture and the village economy with rapid industrialisation and growth of the urban economy.</p> <p>35.2. Increasing number of industries exert pressure on existing freshwater resources because Industries, apart from being heavy users of water, also require power to run them.</p> <p>35.3 Positive Impacts of Dam:</p> <p>i. Helps to control flood</p> <p>ii. Generates hydro-electricity.</p> <p>(Any other relevant points)</p>	<p>½ + ½</p> <p>1</p> <p>2</p>	<p>G-pg-26</p> <p>G-pg-25</p> <p>G-pg-26</p>
36	<p>36.1.In Belgium, a language related government is formed.</p> <p>36.2. In different countries,there are constitutional and legal arrangements whereby socially weaker sections and women are represented in the legislature and administration.</p> <p>36.3. We have the system of reserved constituencies in our country:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● To give space in the government and administration to diverse social groups who would feel alienated from the government.</li> <li>● This method is used to give minority communities a fair share in power.</li> </ul>	<p>1</p> <p>1</p> <p>2</p>	<p>DP.Pg-9</p>
37.a	<p>A- Madras</p> <p>B- Champaran</p>	2	



37.b



3

**SAMPLE PAPER-9**  
**DAV PUBLIC SCHOOLS, ODISHA ZONE**  
**SAMPLE QUESTION PAPER-(2022-23)**

Please check that this question paper contains **09** printed pages.

Check that this question paper contains **37** questions.

Set number given on the right-hand side of the question paper should be written on the title page of the answer book by the candidate.

Write down the Serial Number of the question in the left side of the margin before attempting it.

15 minutes time has been allotted to read this question paper. The question paper will be distributed 15 minutes prior to the commencement of the examination. The students will read the question paper only and will not write any answer on the answer script during this period.

**CLASS-X**  
**SOCIAL SCIENCE (087)**

**Time Allowed:3 Hours**

**Maximum Marks:80**

**General Instructions:**

- i. This Question paper is divided into six sections-Section A, B, C, D, E & F  
There are 37 questions in the question paper. All questions are compulsory.
- ii. **Section-A:** From Question 1 to 20 are of MCQs of 1 mark each.
- iii. **Section-B:** Question no. 21 to 24 are Very short answer type questions, carrying 2 marks each. Answer to each question should not exceed 40 words.
- iv. **Section-C:** Question no. 25 and 29 are short answer type questions, carrying 2 marks each. Answer to each question should not exceed 60 words.
- v. **Section-D:** Question no. 30 and 33 are long answer type questions, carrying 5 marks each. Answer to each question should not exceed 120 words.
- vi. **Section-E:** Question no. From 34 to 36 are case based questions with three sub-questions and are of 4 marks each.
- vii. **Section F-**Question no 37 is map based, carrying 5 marks with two parts, 37.1 from History (2 mark) and 37.2 from Geography (3 marks).
- viii. There is no overall choice in the question paper. However, an internal choice has been provided in a few questions. Only one of the choices in such questions has to be attempted.
- ix. In addition to this, separate instructions are given with each section and question, wherever necessary.

### SECTION-A MCQs (1X20)

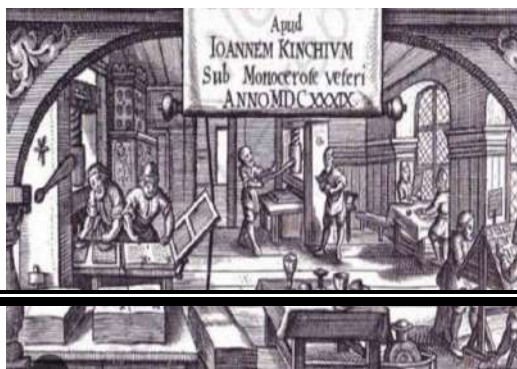
1. Choose which one of the following is a False statement. 1

- I-The Bretton Woods conference established the International Monetary Fund.
- II- The International Bank for Reconstruction and Development was popularly known as the World Bank.
- III- The International Monetary Fund and the world Bank are referred as the Bretton Woods institutions.
- IV- The International Monetary Fund and the World Bank commenced financial operations in 1946.

2. The Ninety Five Theses was written in 1517 by 1

- A. Martin Luther
- B. Gutenberg
- C. Lenin
- D. Bal Gangadhar Tilak

3. Study the above picture and find the false statement. 1



- A. A printers workshop of 16th century A.D
- B. Compositions of work is on the left side of the workshop.
- C. On the left valleys are being prepared and ink is being applied on the metal types.
- D. In the background the printers are turning the screw of the press.

4. Arrange the facts in chronological sequence.

1

I- A children's press was set up in France.

II- Catholic priests printed the first Tamil book at Cochin.

III- Johann Gutenberg developed the first known printing press.

IV- The first printed edition of Ramcharitmanas came out from Calcutta.

A- I, II, III, IV

B- II, IV, III I

C- IV, II I, III

D- III, II IV, I

5. Identify the crop with the help of the following information.

1

❖ It is an important cereal crop.

❖ It is a rabi crop which requires rainfall between 50 to 75 cm .

❖ It grows well in alluvial and black soil.

Options:

A. Wheat

B. Maize

C. Rice

D. Sugarcane

6. Which of the following description of forest is NOT correct?

1

A. Normal species – Sal, Pine

B. Endangered Species – Indian Rhino, Sangai

C. Vulnerable specie – Wild Asiatic Buffalo, Desert Fox

D. Rare species – Horn Bill, Brown Bear

7. Match the following:

1

**Column A**

**RESOURCES**

a. Potential Resources

**Column B**

**EXAMPLES**

I. Solar Energy of Rajasthan

- b. Non -Renewable Resources
- c. National Resources
- d. International Resources

- II. Salt, bromine, manganese nodules
- III. Roads, canals and railway
- IV. Coal, petroleum and gas

**OPTIONS**

- A. a-I, b-IV, c-III, d-II
- B. a-II, b-I, c-IV, d-III
- C. a-IV, b-I , c-IV, d-II
- D. a-I, b-IV, c-II, d-III

8. Identify from the following which was not a provision of the Act of 1956 passed in Sri Lanka. 1

- A. Recognise Sinhala as the only official language.
- B. The government followed preferential policies that favoured Sinhala applicants in university and government jobs.
- C. A new Constitution stipulated that the state shall protect and foster Buddhism.
- D. Equal rights and opportunities were given to Tamils.

9. To transfer power from central and state government and given to local government is called

1

- A. Referendum
- B. Decentralization
- C. Majoritarianism
- D. Jurisdiction

10. Choose which one of the following statement/s is or are False. 1

I- Gandhiji used to say that religion can never be separated from politics.

II- Human rights group in our country have argued that most of the victims of communal riots are from religious majorities.

III- Women Movement has argued that Family Laws of all religions discriminate against women.

IV- Our Constitution give a special status to Hinduism.

- A. I,II,III,IV
- B. II,III,I,IV
- C. III and IV
- D. II and IV

11. Choose which one of the following political party from column A with the year of foundation given in column B is correctly matched. 1

- A- Communist Party of India-1984
- B- Bharatiya Janata Party-1925
- C- Indian National Congress-1885

D- BahujanSamaj Party-1980

12. There are two statements marked as Assertion (A) and Reason(R).Mark your answer as per the codes provided below:

Assertion- Democracy is better than other forms of government.

Reason- It allows us to correct our own mistakes.

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.

13. Consider the following two statements on power sharing arrangement and select the correct answer from the code given below.

1

I- Power sharing helps to reduce the possibility of conflict between social groups

II- Power sharing is good for democracy.

A- I is True but II is False

B- Both I and II are True

C- Both I and II are False

D- I is False but II is True

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

1

In which country people prefer to live?

Countries	Monthly Income of citizens in four countries in 2020					
	Citizen I	Citizen II	Citizen III	Citizen IV	Citizen V	Average Income
Country A	15212	15700	15890	16000	16100	15780
Country B	10000	20300	1580	19800	21000	14536
Country C	20000	500	10600	40000	9400	16100
Country D	5000	18000	45000	8000	7000	16600

A. Country A

B. Country B

C. Country C

D. Country D

15. Assume there are four families in a country. The average per capita income of these families is Rs 7000. If the income of three families is Rs 6000, Rs 8000, and Rs 5000 respectively, what is the income of the fourth family? 1

A. Rs 9000

B. Rs 6000

C. Rs 8000

D. Rs 7000

16. Choose which of the following is not true with respect to MGNREGA? 1

A. It is a Central Government sponsored scheme.

B. Under this scheme food grains are provided.

C. 1/3 of jobs are reserved for women.

D. Guaranteed 100 days of employment in a year.

17. Fill in the blanks: 1

SECTOR	CRITERIA USED
Public & Private	Ownership
Organised & Unorganised	?

**OPTIONS:**

A. Nature of Employment activities

B. Nature of Ownership

C. Nature of Production activities

D. Nature of Economic activities

18. Read the information given below and select the correct option. 1

Self Help Groups also known as support groups who provide mutual support to each other. When the group is regular in savings, it becomes eligible for availing loan from the bank.

A. A typical SHG consists of 20-25 members.

- B. SHGs are the building blocks of organisation of rural poor.
- C. Loan is sanctioned in the name of the group leader.
- D. Savings per member varies from Rs. 50 to Rs. 100.

19. Tax on imports is an example of: 1

- A. Terms of trade
- B. Collateral
- C. Trade barriers
- D. Foreign Trade

20. Identify the correct statements about 'World Trade Organisation' (WTO): 1

- I. The World Trade Organisation was created by developed countries in the 1960s.
- II. WTO establishes rules and regulations regarding foreign trade.
- III. The operation of the WTO is biased towards developed countries.
- IV. Currently 171 countries of the world are member countries of WTO.

**OPTIONS:**

- A. I&II
- B. II & IV
- C. II&III
- D. I & IV

## SECTION-B

### VERY SHORT ANSWER QUESTIONS (2X4=8)

- 21. Describe the role of technology in the transformation of the world in the nineteenth century. 2
- 22. In our country, women still lag behind men despite some improvement since independence. Justify 2
- 23. Suggest any two ways to conserve mineral resources in India. 2

OR

Suggest any two advantages of the usage of Biogas.

24. Suggest two measures to generate more employment opportunities in semi-rural areas.

2

### **SECTION-C**

#### **SHORT ANSWER BASED QUESTIONS (3X5=15)**

25. The effects of the Non –cooperation movement on the economic front were more dramatic. Explain.

3

OR

Discuss the role of Women in the Civil Disobedience movement.

26. Examine the factors responsible for a dense network of railways in northern plains.

3

27. Foreign trade helps in inter- connecting the markets in different countries. Explain with an example.

3

28. Democracy is a better form of government than its alternatives. Justify the statement.

3

29. “Tertiary sector is growing, but the growth of tertiary sector is not equal.” Justify the statement.

3

### **SECTION-D**

#### **LONG ANSWER BASED QUESTIONS (5X4=15)**

30."Culture played an important role in the development of nationalism in Europe during the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries ".Explain the statement with examples.

5

OR

Briefly describe the Greek war of Independence.

31. Examine the importance of Manufacturing sector context of India.

5

OR

Examine the role of NTPC in checking pollution.

32. Explain any five functions of political parties.

5

OR

Describe various challenges to political parties.

33. “Most of the poor households are still dependent on informal sources of credit although the term of credit is not favourable for them.” Analyse the reasons.

5

OR



“Cheap and affordable credit is crucial for the country’s development.” Analyse the statement.

## SECTION – E

### CASE BASED QUESTIONS (4 X 3=12)

**34. Read the source given below and answer the following questions: 4**

We associate industrialisation with the growth of factory industry. With the expansion of world trade and the acquisition of colonies in different parts of the world, The demand for goods began growing. But merchants could not expand production within towns. There was association of products that trained craftspeople, maintained control over production. A more careful supervision over the production process, a watch over quality and the regulation of labour, All of which had been difficult to do when production was in the countryside.

- 34.1 Define proto industrialisation. 1  
34.2 In the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries merchants from towns in Europe began moving to the countryside. Give a reason behind it. 1  
34.3 State any two reasons for the increase in production of cotton textile. 2

**35. Read the source given below and answer the following questions: 4**

Today, dams are built not just for irrigation but for Electricity generation, water supply for domestic and Industrial uses, flood control, recreation, inland navigation and fish breeding. Hence, dams are now referred to as Multi-purpose projects where the many uses of .The impounded water are integrated with one another. For Example, in the Sutluj-Beas river basin, the Bhakra –Nangal project water is being used both for hydel power Production and irrigation. Similarly, the Hirakud project in The Mahanadi basin integrates conservation of water with Flood control. Multi-purpose projects, launched after Independence with their integrated water resources Management approach, were thought of as the vehicle that would lead the nation to development and progress, overcoming the handicap of its colonial past. Jawaharlal Nehru proudly proclaimed the dams as the ‘temples of Modern India’; the reason being that it would integrate Development of agriculture and the village economy with Rapid industrialisation and growth of the urban economy.

- 35.1. Give example of two Multi-purpose projects of North India. 1  
35.2. List any two advantages of Dams. 1  
35.3. Why Nehru proclaimed the dams as the ‘temples of Modern India’? 2

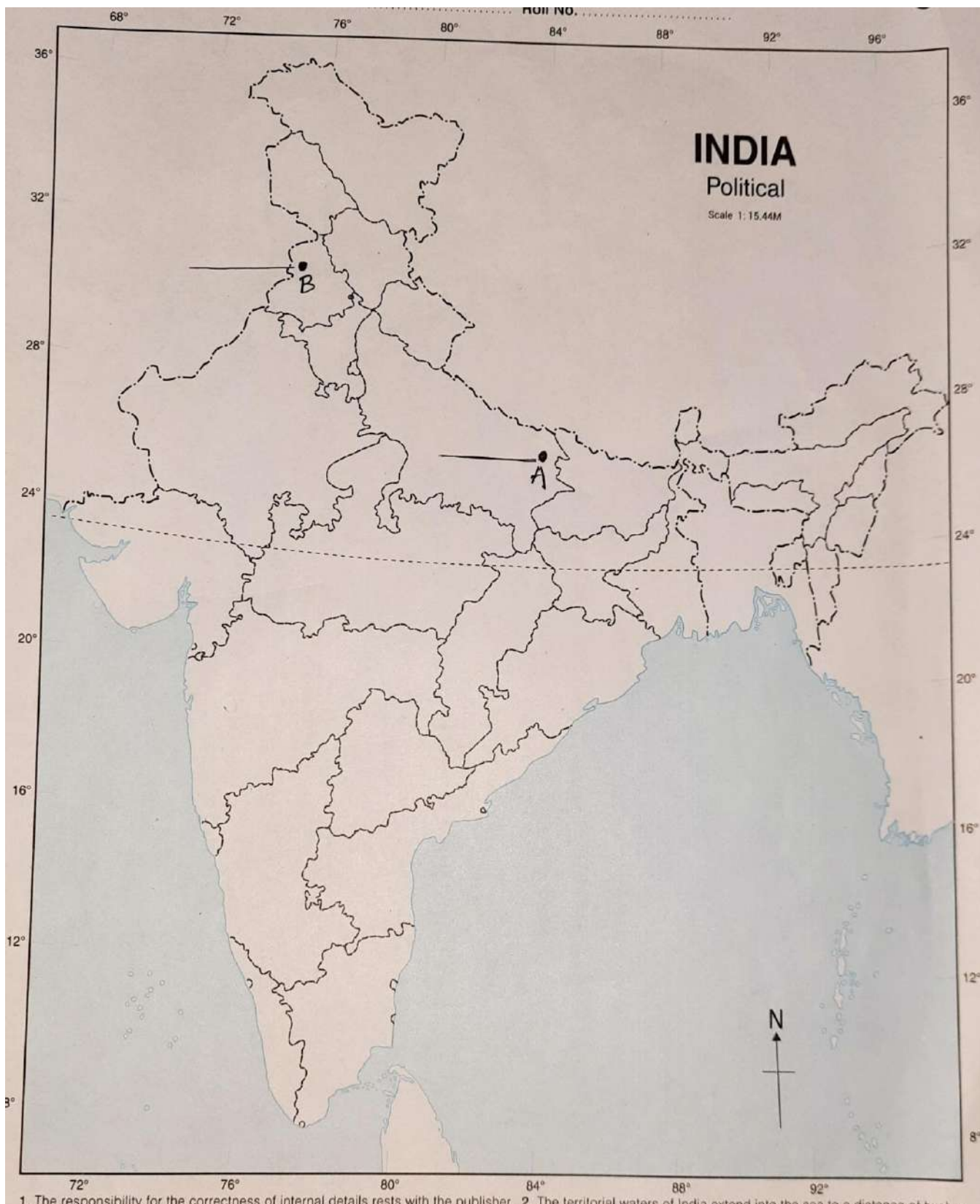
**36. Read the source given below and answer the following questions: 4**

The idea of power sharing has emerged in opposition to the notion of undivided political power .It is believed for a long time that all power of a government must result in one person or group or person at one place .With the emergence of democracy these notions have changed. In a democracy people rule themselves through institutions of self governance. In a good democratic part due respect is given to diverse groups . In the long run power is shared among different political parties that represent different ideologies and social groups .In some countries there are constitutional and legal arrangements to socially weaker section and women are represented in the legislature and administration. Besides,most power also be shared among the religious and linguistic groups

- 36.1 Define majoritarianism. 1  
36.2 Write any one feature of power sharing arrangement in Belgium. 1  
36.3 Explain any two different forms of power sharing in modern democracies. 2

**SECTION – F**  
**MAP BASED QUESTIONS (4 X 3=12)**

37. 1. Identify the following places on the outline political map of India. 2  
A. The place where the Non cooperation Movement was called off due to violence.  
B. A place where the Jallianwala Bagh incident took place.  
37.2. On the same outline map of India locate and label any THREE of the following with suitable Symbols. 3  
a. Salal Dam  
b. Kalpakkam Atomic Power Station  
c. Pune Software Technology Park  
d. Kandla Port



1. The responsibility for the correctness of internal details rests with the publisher. 2. The territorial waters of India extend into the sea to a distance of twelve nautical miles from the coast.

## MARKING SCHEME – 9

SUBJECT: SOCIAL SCIENCE

CLASS : X

Q. NO	Value Points	Marks Allotted	PAGE NO OF NCERT /TEXT BOOK
1	IV- The International Monetary Fund and the World Bank commenced financial operations in 1946.	1	History-75
2	A. Martin Luther	1	History-112
3	B. Compositions of work is on the left side of the workshop	1	History-110
4	D- III,II IV,I	1	History-122
5	A. Wheat	1	Geography- 38
6	C. Vulnerable specie – Wild Asiatic Buffalo, Desert Fox	1	Geography- 15
7	A. a-I, b-IV, c-III, d-II	1	Geography-2
8	D. Equal rights and opportunities were given to Tamils.	1	Pol.Science-3
9	B. Decentralization	1	Pol.Science-24
10	D. II and IV	1	Pol Science-47,48,49
11	C- Indian National Congress-1885	1	Pol.Science-80-81
12	A-Both A and R are True and R is the correct explanation of A	1	Pol.Sci-90
13	B- Both I and II are True	1	Pol.Sci-6
14.	A. Country A		Economics-9
15	A. Rs 9000	1	Economics-8
16	B. Under this scheme food grains are provided.	1	Economics-29
17	A. Nature of Employment activities	1	Economics-30
18	B. SHGs are the building blocks of organisation of rural poor.	1	Economics-51



	<p>trade in foreign goods or finance foreign trade.</p> <p>III- Production of Indian textile mills and handlooms went up.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p> <p>I-During Salt march, thousands of women came out of their homes to listen to Gandhiji.</p> <p>II- They participated in protest marches, manufactured salt and picketed foreign cloth and liquor shops.</p> <p>III- Many went to jail and moved by Gandhiji's call, they began to see service to the nation as a sacred duty.</p>		History-42-43
26	<p>The northern plains have vast level land. It is easy to lay railway lines there.</p> <p>I. These plains have high population density as a result of which we find dense railway network these to cater the interest of the people.</p> <p>II. Rich agricultural resources provide a favourable condition for the growth of railway network in the northern plains.</p> <p>III. The metropolitan cities of the northern plains have also played a great role in the growth of railways.</p>	3	Geography 82-83
27	<p>I. Foreign trade provides opportunities for both producers and buyers to reach beyond the markets of their own countries.</p> <p>II. Goods travel from one country to another. Competition among producers of various countries as well as buyers prevails. Thus foreign trade leads to integration of markets across countries.</p> <p>III. For example, during Diwali season, buyers in India have the option of choosing between Indian and Chinese decorative lights and bulbs. So this provides an opportunity to expand business.</p>	3	Economics-59
28	<p>I-Promotes equality among citizens.</p> <p>II-Enhances the dignity of the individual.</p>	3	Pol.Sci-90

	<p>III- Improves the quality of decision making.</p> <p>IV- provides a method to resolve conflicts. Pg 90</p>		
29	<p>I.All of the service sector is not growing equally well. Service sector in India employs many different kinds of people.</p> <p>II. At one end there are a limited number of services that employ highly skilled and educated workers. At the other end, there are very large number of workers engaged in services such as small shopkeepers repair persons, transport persons,etc.</p> <p>III. These people barely manage to earn a living and yet they perform these services because no alternative opportunities for work are available.</p> <p>Hence, only a part of tertiary sector is growing in importance.</p>	3	Economics-25
30	<p>I- Culture played an important role in creating the idea of the nation,art and poetry, stories and music which express and shape national feelings.</p> <p>II- Romantic artist and poets was to create a sense of shared collective heritage.</p> <p>III- It was through folk songs,folk poetry and folk dances that the true spirit of the nation was popularised.</p> <p>IV- The emphasis on vernacular language and the collection of local folklore not only recovered an ancient national spirit but also carried the modern nationalist message to large audiences.</p> <p>V- language played an important role in developing nationalist sentiments.</p> <p>The use of polish came to be seen as a symbol of the struggle against Russian dominance.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p> <p>I- The growth of revolutionary nationalism in Europe sparked off a struggle for independence amongst the Greeks.</p> <p>II- Nationalist in Greece got support from the Greeks living in exile and also from many West Europeans who had sympathies for ancient Greek culture.</p> <p>III- Poets and artists lauded Greece as the cradle of</p>	5	<p>History-13,14,15</p> <p>History-13</p>

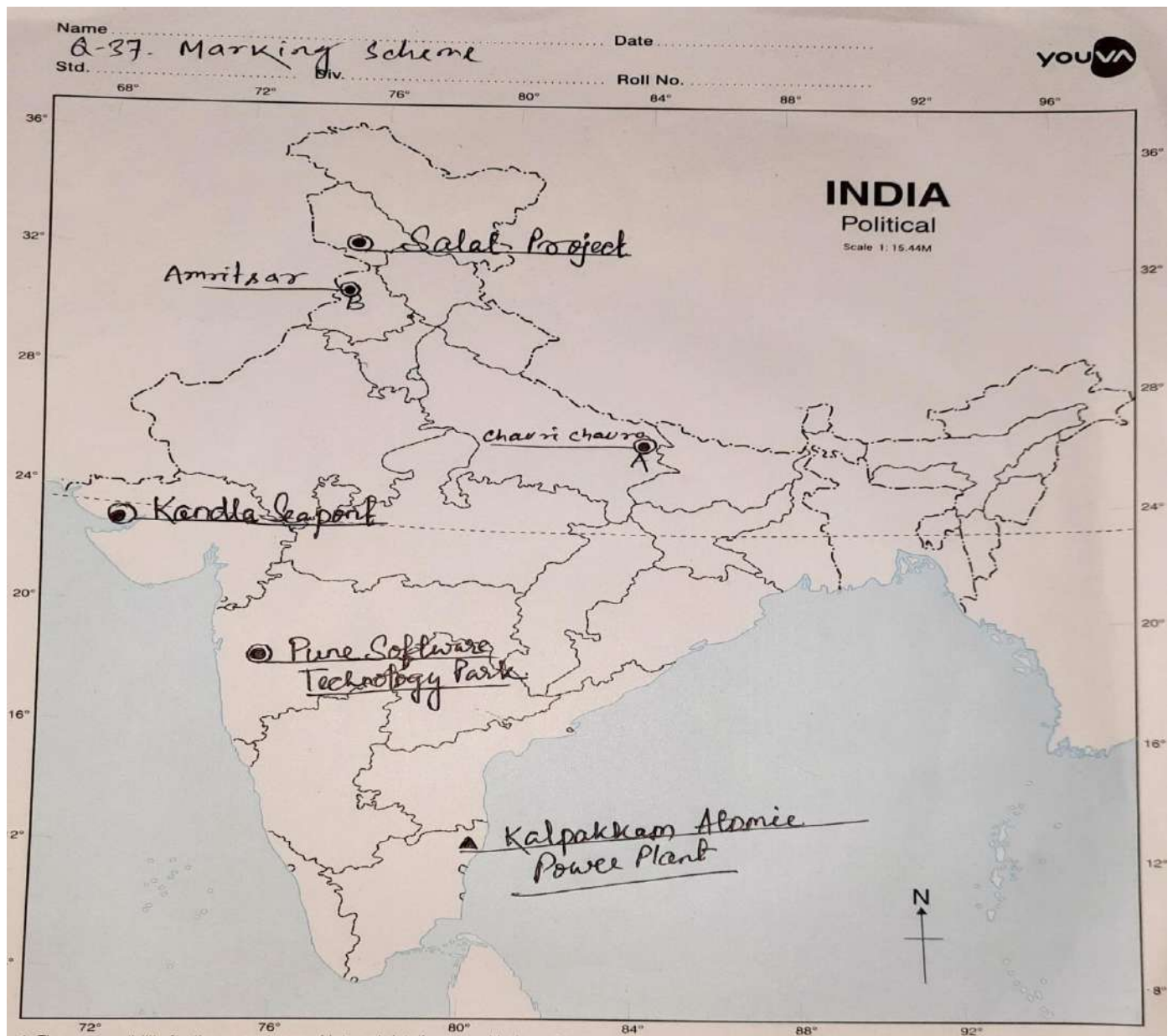






	<p>greater than the income of the borrower.</p> <p>IV. This could lead to increasing debt and a person may fall in debt trap.</p> <p>V. Also, people who might wish to start an enterprise by borrowing may not do so because of the high cost of borrowing.</p> <p>OR</p> <p>I. Lack of accessibility of banks in rural areas.</p> <p>II. Lack of collateral.</p> <p>III. As they are illiterate it is very difficult for them to do the paper work.</p> <p>IV. Informal sources are easily accessible and approachable to them.</p> <p>V. Without repaying the previous loan people can take fresh loan from informal sources.</p>		Economics-49-50
<b>34</b>	<p>34.1. Before factories began to start in England and Europe, there was large scale industrial production for an international market. This phase of industrialisation as proto - Industrialisation</p> <p>34.2. I- Supply money to peasants and artisans, persuading to produce for international market</p> <p>II- The demand for foods began growing .</p> <p>34.3 I- Enhanced output per worker by machines like cotton mills.</p> <p>II- Quality products with stronger threads.</p>	<p>1</p> <p>1</p> <p>2</p>	History-81
<b>35</b>	<p>35.1. Bhakra Nangal Project, Salal Project, Tehri Project.</p> <p>35.2. Two advantages of dam are-</p> <p>i. It controls Flood</p> <p>ii. It helps in electricity generation.</p> <p>iii. It enhances Inland Navigation.</p> <p>35.3. Nehru rightly proclaimed the dams as the temple of Modern India because of the following reasons –</p> <p>i. It integrate Development of agriculture and the village economy with Rapid industrialization and growth of the urban economy.</p> <p>ii. Like temples fulfill all wishes of people dams also</p>	<p>1</p> <p>1</p> <p>2</p>	<b>Geography 26</b>

	helps in fulfilling their wish by providing jobs, livelihood, development of agriculture and Industrial sector etc, which brings economic prosperity.		
<b>36</b>	<p>36.1 A belief that the majority community should be able to rule a country in whichever way it wants ,by disregarding the wishes and needs of the minority.</p> <p>36.2 Many powers of the central government have been given to state governments of the two regions of the country.</p> <p>36.3 I- Power is shared among different organs of the government such as the legislature, executive and Judiciary. II- Power can be shared among governments at different levels.</p>	<p>1</p> <p>1</p> <p>2</p>	<b>Pol.Sci-3,4,5</b>
<b>37A</b>	A-ChauriChaura B-Amritsar	2	<b>History-31,32,33</b>
<b>37B</b>	In Map.	3	



## SAMPLE QUESTION PAPER -10

### DAV PUBLIC SCHOOLS, ODISHA ZONE

Check that this question paper contains 10 printed pages

Check that this question paper contains 37 questions in all.

Write down the Serial Number of the question in the left side of the margin before attempting it.

15 minutes time has been allotted to read this question paper. The question paper will be distributed 15 minutes prior to the commencement of the examination. The students will read the question paper only and not write any answer on the answer script during this period

## **CLASS-X**

### **SUB: SOCIAL SCIENCE**

**Time: 3 Hours**

**Maximum Marks:80**

#### **General Instructions:**

- i. The Question Paper consists of six sections – A,B,C,D ,E And F. There are 37 questions in all.
- ii. Section A – Question no. 1 to 20 are **MCQs** of 1 mark each.
- iii. Section B – Question no.21 to 24 are **Very Short answer type** questions, carrying 2 marks each. Answer to each question should not exceed 40 words
- iv. Section C – Question no. 25 to 29 are **Short answer type questions** , carrying 3 marks each. Answer to each question should not exceed 60 words
- v. Section D – Question no. 30 to 33 long **answer type** questions, carrying 5 marks each. Answer to each question should not exceed 120 words
- vi. Section-E-Question No 34 to 36 are Case Based questions with three sub questions and are of 4 marks each
- vii. Section F – Question no. 37 is **map based**, carrying 5 marks with two parts, 37.1 from History (2 marks) and 37.2 from Geography (3 marks).
- viii. There is no overall choice in the question paper. However, an internal choice has been provided in few questions.
- ix. In addition to this, separate instructions are given with each section and question, wherever necessary.

#### **SECTION-A**

##### **MCQs(1x20=20)**

- 1) Why were the Europeans attracted to Africa? Identify the correct statement from the following options. 1]
- (a) By its natural beauty
  - (b) By the opportunities for investment
  - (c) For its vast land resources and mineral wealth
  - (d) For recruitment of labour

2) The peasant movement in Awadh during the Non-cooperation movement was led by \_\_\_\_\_. 1]

- a) Jawaharlal Nehru
- b) Alluri Sitaram Raju
- c) Mahatma Gandhi
- d) Baba Ramchandra

3) Arrange the following events in correct order. 1]

- I) Hand Printing technology was introduced in Japan
- II) Paper reached Europe from China.
- III) Books in China were by rubbing paper against surface of woodblocks.
- IV) The first Japanese book, 'The Diamond Sutra'

- a) I-IV-II-III
- b) III-I-IV-II
- c) II-III-I-IV
- d) IV- I-III-II

4) Which religious reformer was responsible for the reformation Movement? 1]

- a) Martin Luther
- b) Martin Luther King Jr
- c) The Grimm Brothers
- d) George Elliot

5) Choose the correctly matched pair about (Agriculture) and (Major Producer) 1]

- |               |                   |
|---------------|-------------------|
| A. Groundnut. | 1. Gujarat        |
| B. Cotton     | 2. Andhra Pradesh |
| C. Jute       | 3. Uttar Pradesh  |
| D. Sugarcane. | 4. West Bengal    |

**OPTIONS:**

- a) A-3, B-2 ,C-4 ,D-1
- b) A-1 ,B-4 ,C-2, D-3
- c) A-3, B-4, C-2, D-1
- d) A-2 ,B-1, C-4, D-3.

- 6) Which of the following conservation strategies do not directly involve community participation? 1]  
a) Joint Forest Management  
b) Beej Bachao Andolan  
c) Chipko Movement  
d) Demarcation of wildlife Sanctuaries

- 7) Identify the types of resources with the help of the following features. 1]

- ❖ These are a part of stock resources.
- ❖ They can be used with the help of existing technology but their uses have been postponed for meeting the future requirements.

- b) Developed resources  
c) Stock resources  
d) Reserve resources

- 8) Find the incorrect option from the following: 1]  
a) Belgium is a big country of North America.  
b) It has borders with France, Netherland ,Germany and Luxembourg.  
c) It has a population of little over one crore  
d) The ethnic composition of this small country is very complex

- 9) Who makes laws on the residuary subjects? 1]  
a) Central government  
b) State Government  
c) Local Government  
d) Central and State Government

- 10) Who is a feminist? 1]  
a) A person who demands more rights for men.  
b) A person who demands equal rights for women of high caste  
c) A person who demands equal rights for men and women  
d) A person who demands more rights for women

- 11) How many components does any political party has? 1]  
a) 2  
b) 3  
c) 4

d) 5

- 12) Study the following caricature and answer the question that follows: 1]  
Which of the following options best signifies this cartoon?

- a) Concentration of power in few hands
- b) Democracy is like a horse-cart
- c) Putin and Bush are good friends
- d) None of the above

- 13) A belief that the majority community should be able to rule a country in whichever way it wants, by disregarding the wishes and needs of the minority is: 1]

**Options-**

- a) Power sharing
- b) Central Government
- c) Majoritarianism
- d) Community Government

- 14) Refer to the given data and answer the questions that follow: 1]

State	Infant Mortality rate per 1,000 (2003)	Literacy Rate (%) (2001)	Net attendance Ratio Classes I-Vm(1995-96)
Punjab	49	70	81
Kerala	11	91	91
Bihar	60	47	41

What is the reason for the low literacy rate in Bihar?

- a) Children help their parents in the work
- b) Low attendance ratio in school
- c) People don't give value to education
- d) All the above



15) Analyse and answer the following questions:

1]

Look at the following data for crude oil.

**TABLE 1.7 CRUDE OIL RESERVES**

Region/Country	Reserves (2017) (Thousand Million Barrels)	Number of Years Reserves will last
Middle East	808	70
United States of America	50	10.5
World	1697	50.2

Source : BP Statistical Review of World Energy, June 2018, P.12.

The table gives an estimate of reserves of crude oil (column 1). More important, it also tells us for how many years the stock of crude oil will last if people continue to extract it at the present rate. The reserves would last only 50 years more. This is for the world as a whole. However, different countries face different situations. Countries like India depend on importing oil from abroad because they do not have enough stock of their own. If prices of oil increase this becomes a burden for everyone. There are countries like USA which have low reserves and hence need to secure oil through military or economic power.

How should countries plan for sustainability of oil reserves?

- a) They should stop using vehicles running on oil.
- b) They should develop alternative energy resources.
- c) Reserves should be saved for future generations.
- d) Countries should put heavy taxes on oils.

16) In the question given below are two statements labelled as Assertion (A) and Reason(R). In context of two statements which one of the following options is correct? 1]

Assertion (A) - Shyam is an educated and skilled worker who earns a high salary as he is employed in a private bank in a city.

Reason(R) - All service sectors are growing extremely well and each individual engaged in any kind of tertiary activity earns a high income.

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

17) Kanta works in an office. She attends her office from 9.30 a.m. to 5.30 p.m., She gets her salary regularly at the end of every month. In addition to the salary, She also gets provident fund, paid leaves for holidays, medical and other allowances. Analyze the information given above and choose the sector in which Kanta works. 1]

- a)organized sector
- b)unorganized sector
- c)secondary sector
- d)tertiary sector

- 18) A paper instructing to the bank to pay a specific amount from the person's account to another person's account, whose name the payment has been issued is known as\_\_\_\_\_ 1]
- a. Debt
  - b. Cheque
  - c. Loan
  - d. Cash
- 19) 'The impact of Globalization has not been fair.'Who among the following people have not benefited from Globalisation? 1]
- a. Well off consumers
  - b. Small producers and workers
  - c. Skilled and educated producers
  - d. Large wealthy producers
- 20) An organization whose aim is to liberate international trade is: 1]
- a) World Bank
  - b) International Monetary Fund
  - c) World Trade Organization
  - d) United Nations Organisation

**SECTION-B**  
**VERY SHORT ANSWER QUESTIONS(2X4=8)**

- 21) How did the lives of people change during the Great Depression in America? [2]
- 22) Explain any two constitutional provisions that make India a Secular State. [2]
- 23) How can solar energy solve the energy problem to some extent in India?Give your opinion. [2]

Or

Suggest any two ways to conserve mineral resource.

- 24) In what ways can employment be increased in urban areas? [2]

**SECTION-C**  
**SHORT ANSWER QUESTIONS(3X5=15)**

- 25) Explain any three features of the peasant movement in Awadh in 1920. [3]  
Or  
The Non-Cooperation movement had a great impact on the economy of India. Interpret the statement.
- 26) Illustrate any three factors that accord prominence to airways as a mode of transport. [3]
- 27) Explain any three ways in which Multinational companies have spread their production [3]
- 28) “Democracy is a better form of government than any other form of Government.” Analyse the statement with argument. [3]
- 29) Differentiate between Organised and Unorganised sector. [3]

**SECTION-D**  
**LONG ANSWER QUESTIONS(3X5=15)**

- 30) Analyse the measures and practices introduced by the French revolutionaries to create a sense of collective identity among the French people. [5]  
OR  
Describe the process of unification of Britain.
- 31) Explain the importance of the Information and Technology sector for the Indian Economy. [5]  
OR  
Suggest the measures through which Industrial pollution of fresh water can be reduced.
- 32) Describe the role of Political parties in India. [5]  
OR  
“Lack of internal democracy is the major challenge faced by political parties all over the world .” Analyse the statement.
- 33) Explain with an example how credit plays a vital and positive role for development. [5]

OR

What are Self-Help Groups? How are they emerging as an important source of credit? Explain.

### SECTION-E

#### CASE BASED QUESTIONS(4X3=12)

- 34) Read the source given below and answer the questions that follows:** [4]

The earliest factories in England came up by the 1730s. But it was only in the late eighteenth century that the number of factories multiplied. The first symbol of the new era was cotton. Its production boomed in the late nineteenth century. In 1760 Britain was importing 2.5 million pounds of raw cotton to feed its cotton industry. By 1787 this import soared to 22 million pounds. This increase was linked to a number of changes within the process of production. Let us look briefly at some of these. A series of inventions in the eighteenth century increased the efficacy of each step of the production process (carding, twisting and spinning, and rolling).

34.1) How much Cotton was Britain importing by 1787? 1

34.2) What are the steps in the production process of Cotton? 1

34.3) How did production boom in England in the Eighteenth Century? 2

- 35) Read the following paragraph carefully and answer the questions.** [4]

Today, dams are built not just for irrigation but for electricity generation, water supply for domestic and industrial uses, flood control, recreation, inland navigation and fish breeding. Hence, dams are now referred to as multi-purpose projects where the many uses of the impounded water are integrated with one another. For example, in the Sutlej-Beas river basin, the Bhakra – Nangal project water is being used both for hydel power production and irrigation. Similarly, the Hirakud project in the Mahanadi basin integrates conservation of water with flood control. Multi-purpose projects, launched after Independence with their integrated water resources management approach, were thought of as the vehicle that would lead the nation to development and progress, overcoming the handicap of its colonial past. Jawaharlal Nehru proudly proclaimed the dams as the ‘temples of modern India’; the reason being that it would integrate development of agriculture and the village economy with rapid industrialisation and growth of the urban economy.

35.1) Mention name of any one multipurpose project in India. 1

35.2) For which of the purpose were dams traditionally built? 1

35.3) Explain any two reasons for which Jawaharlal Nehru proclaimed dams as the “Temples of modern India.” 2

- 36)** Power sharing arrangements can also be seen in the way political parties, pressure groups and movements control or influence those in power. In a democracy, the citizens must have freedom to choose among various contenders for power. In contemporary democracies, this takes the form of competition among different parties. Such competition ensures that power does not remain in one hand. In the long run, power is shared among different political parties that represent different ideologies and social groups. Sometimes this kind of sharing can be direct, when two or more parties form an alliance to contest elections. If their alliance is elected, they form a coalition government and thus share power. In a democracy, we find interest groups such as those of traders, businessmen, industrialists, farmers and industrial workers. They also will have a share in governmental power, either through participation in governmental committees or bringing influence on the decision-making process. [4]

36.1) What does the competition amongst the political parties ensure? 1

36.2) What is the meaning of coalition? 1

36.3) How are interests of common people found in democracy? 2

#### **SECTION-E**

#### **MAP SKILL BASED QUESTION**

- 37)** **37.1)** Two places A and B have been marked on the given outline political map of India. Identify them and write their correct names on the lines drawn near them. [2]

**A)** Calling of the Non-Cooperation Movement at this place in 1922 CE.

**B)** The city where the Jallianwala Bagh Massacre took place. [2]

**37.2)** On the same outline map of India locate and label any THREE of the following with suitable Symbols.

**A)** First Iron and Steel plant

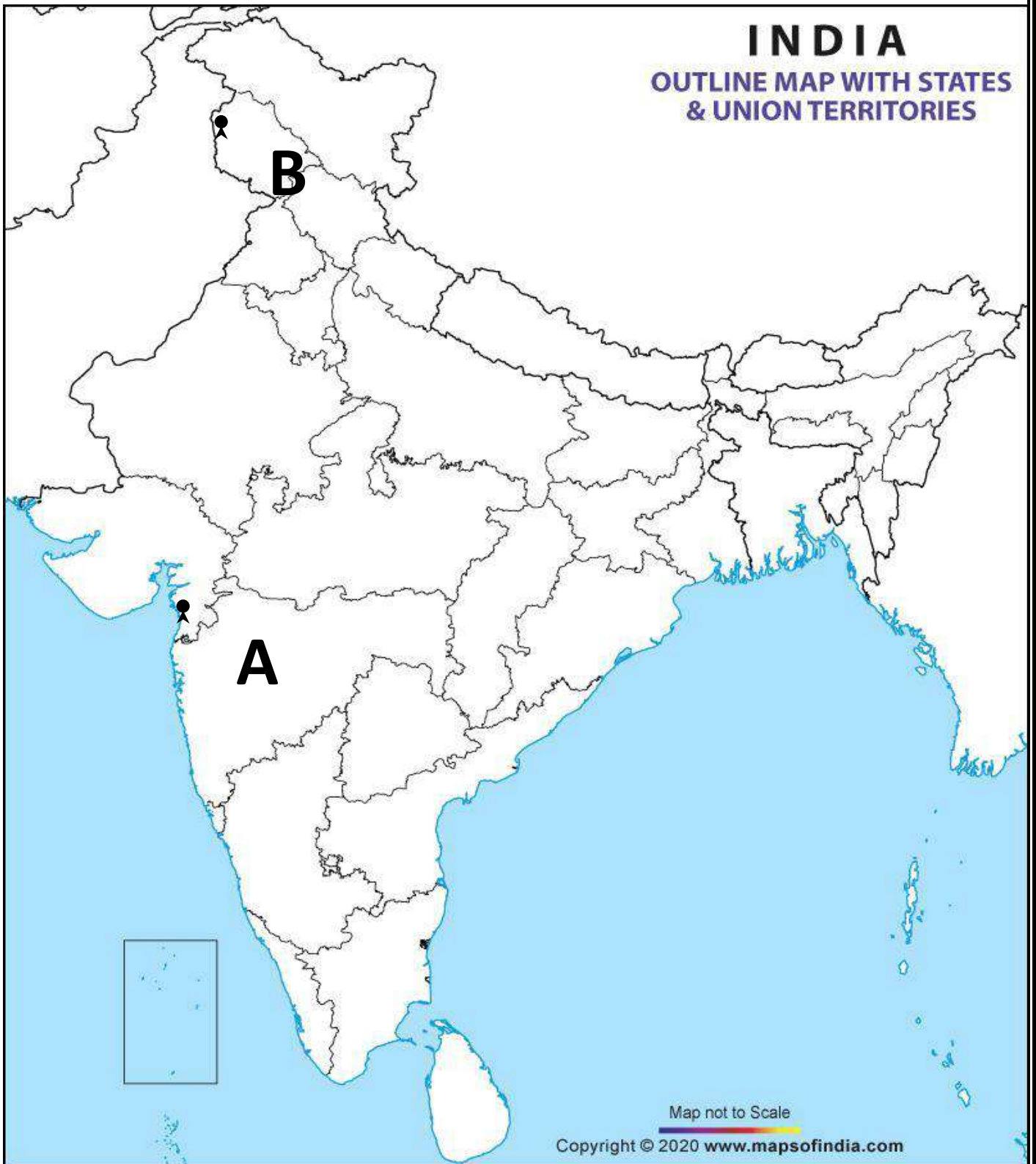
**B)** Chhatrapati Shivaji international airport

**C)** Hirakud Dam

**D)** Gandhinagar Software Technology Plant

# INDIA

OUTLINE MAP WITH STATES  
& UNION TERRITORIES





## MARKING SCHEME -10

### SUBJECT- SOCIAL SCIENCE(087)

QSTN NO	Value Points	Marks allotted	PAGE NO OF NCERT TEXT BOOK
<b>SECTION-A</b>			
1.	c) For its vast land resources and mineral wealth	1	Pg no 62(H)
2.	d) Baba Ramchandra	1	<b>Pg no 89(H)</b>
3.	b) III-I-IV-II	1	Pg no 106,108(H)
4.	a) Martin Luther	1	Pg -112(H)
5.	d) A-2 ,B-1, C-4, D-3.	1	Pg no- 40,42(G)
6	a) Demarcation of wildlife Sanctuaries	1	Pg-20,21(G)
7.	d) Reserve resources	1	Pg-3(G)
8.	❖ Belgium is a big country of North America.	1	Pg-2(D.P)
9	a )Central government	1	Pg-17(D.P)
10.	i. A person who demands equal rights for men and women	1	Pg-41(D.P)
11	ii. 3	1	Pg-73(D.P)
12	a) Concentration of power in few hands	1	Pg-8(D.P)
13	a) Majoritarianism	1	Pg-3(D.P)
14	a) Low attendance ratio in school	1	Pg-11(E)
15	a) They should develop alternative energy resources.	1	Pg-15(E)
16	C )A is true but R is false.	1	Pg-25(E )
17	b) organized sector	1	Pg-30(E )
18	c) cheque	1	Pg-41(E )
19	d) Small producers and workers	1	Pg-68,69(E )

20	c)World Trade Organisation	1	Pg-65(E )
----	----------------------------	---	-----------

### SECTION-B(2X4=8)

21	i)The depression resulted in a decreased economy, business failures,  ii) increased unemployed people. Unemployment affected many lives and decreased the living standards and conditions of the people.	1  1	Pg no 35(H)
22	Two constitutional provisions that make India a secular state are: I) Freedom to practice, profess and propagate the religion of one's choice.  II) The Constitution prohibits discrimination on	1   1	Pg No..-23 (DP)
23	It will reduce the causes of pollution  It will reduce the pressure on conventional source of energy or  Reduce wastage in the process of mining.  • Recycling of metals using scrap metals.  • Use of alternative renewable substitutes.	1  1  1  1	Pg. No.-60 (G)    Pg. No.-61 (G)
24	Education and health sector can create massive employment  Promotion of small scale industries	1  1	Pg. No.-28-29 (E)

### SECTION-C(3X5=15)

25	(i) In Awadh, the peasant movement was led by Baba Ramchandra-a sanyasi who had earlier worked in Fiji as an indentured labourer.  (ii) The movement here was against talukdars and landlords who demanded high rents from the peasants.  (iii) Peasants had to do begar and work at landlords'	1  1	Pg-35(H)
----	---	------------	----------



	farms without any payment.		1	Pg-33(H)
	Or			
	i)	Foreign goods were boycotted.	1	
	ii)	liquor shops picketed, and foreign cloth burnt in huge bonfires.	1	
	iii)	The import of foreign cloth halved	1	
26	Following are the factors that accord airways prominence as a mode of transportation:			Pg-86(G)
	i.	They are the fastest mode of transportation	1	
	ii.	They are the best means of transport for remote inaccessible and hostile areas	1	
	iii.	.Airways play a vital role in the event of natural and human-made calamities like floods famines..	1	
27	(a) Set up their production unit collectively with some regional organizations of the nation.		1	Pg-57-58(E)
	(b) Buy the regional companies and then increase their production with the help of latest technology.		1	
	(c) They place orders for small farmers and sell their commodities under their own label name to the consumers globally.		1	
28	i)	A democratic government is a better government because it is an accountable form of government.	1	Pg-90(DP)
	ii)	Democracy improves the quality of decision making.	1	
	iii)	Democracy provides a method to deal with differences and conflicts.	1	
	iv)	Democracy enhances the dignity of citizens. (Any three points )		
29	Organised sector	Unorganised sector		Pg -30-31(E)
	It is a sector where the employment terms are fixed and regular, and the employees get assured	The unorganised sector is characterised by small and scattered units, which are largely outside the control	1	

	work.  The job is regular and has fixed working hours. If people work more, they get paid for the overtime by the employer.  Workers enjoy the security of employment.	of the government.  Jobs are low-paid and often not regular.  Employment is not secure. People can be asked to leave without any reason.	1       1	
--	--	--	--------------------------------	--

**SECTION-D(5X4=20)**

30	<p>(a) The ideas of La Patrie (the fatherland) and Le Citoyen (the citizen) emphasized the notion of united community enjoying equal rights under a Constitution.</p> <p>(b) A new French flag, tricolour was chosen to replace the Royal Standard.</p> <p>(c) Estates General was elected by the body of active citizens and renamed the National Assembly.</p> <p>(d) New hymns were composed and martyrs commemorated all in the name of the nation.</p> <p>(e) A centralized system of administration was introduced, uniform laws were made for all citizens.</p> <p>The process of unification of Britain:</p> <p>1. Before the eighteenth century, there were different ethnic identities with its own culture and politics- English, Welsh, Scot, and Irish.</p> <p>2. As the English nation's wealth and power increased, its influence over other island nations also increased.</p> <p>3. English Parliament had taken the power from the monarchy in 1688 after a long conflict. It became an instrument in building the nation-state of Britain, with England at its center.</p> <p>4. United Kingdom of Britain was established through</p>	<p>1</p> <p>1</p> <p>1</p> <p>1</p> <p>1</p> <p>1</p> <p>1</p> <p>1</p>	<p>Pg -5(H)</p> <p>Pg -22(H)</p>
----	---	---	----------------------------------

	the Act of Union in 1707 between England and Scotland.	1	
	5. Scotland eventually got suppressed by the English politically and culturally as the British Parliament was dominated by the English.	1	
31	<p><b>The following is the importance of the IT sector:</b></p> <p>The IT sector in India has provided employment to millions of people.</p> <p>This industry has helped to grow the service sector of India.</p> <p>This industry is one of the major foreign exchange-earners.</p> <p>A large population of India is involved in this sector and thus are dependent on this sector.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Or</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Industries can treat chemicals and render them harmless before releasing them into water bodies.</li> <li>2. Hot water of industries should not be released in water bodies to reduce thermal water pollution.</li> <li>3. Instead of disposing of plastic and glass in water bodies, industries should recycle them.</li> <li>4. Domestic waste should not be thrown into water bodies.</li> <li>5. Awareness for cleanliness of water bodies should be spread.</li> </ol>	<p>1</p> <p>1</p> <p>1</p> <p>1</p> <p>1</p> <p>1</p> <p>1</p> <p>1</p> <p>1</p> <p>1</p>	<p>Pg -73,74(G)</p> <p>Pg -76(G)</p>
32	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>i) parties contest election</li> <li>ii) parties put forward different policies and programmes</li> <li>iii) parties form and run the govt.</li> <li>iv) parties that lose in the election play the role of opposition</li> <li>v) parties shape public opinion</li> <li>vi) parties provide people access to govt. Machinery and welfare schemes.</li> </ol> <p style="text-align: center;">Or</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>i. All over the world, there is a tendency of political parties towards the concentration of power in one or few leaders at the top.</li> </ol>	<p>1</p> <p>1</p> <p>1</p> <p>1</p> <p>1</p> <p>1</p> <p>1</p> <p>1</p>	<p>Pg -74(D.P)</p> <p>Pg -86(D.P)</p>

	<p>ii. Parties do not keep membership register.</p> <p>iii. They do not regularly hold organizational meetings.</p> <p>iv. They do not conduct interval elections regularly.</p> <p>v. Ordinary members of the party do not have sufficient information as to what happens inside the party.</p> <p>As a result, the leaders assume greater power to make decisions in the name of the party.</p>	<p>1</p> <p>1</p> <p>1</p> <p>1</p>	
33	<p>Credit plays a vital and positive role in the following ways:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>□ It helps people from all walks of life in setting up their business, increase their income and provide support to their family needs.</li> <li>□ It makes it possible for the people to own or construct their own house and get relief from monthly rent.</li> <li>□ People often avail themselves of credit to purchase luxury items like vehicles, A.Cs, etc., which further raises their standard of living. It enables us to invest in human resource.</li> <li>□ People take credit for education, training, etc. which allows enrichment of human resource.</li> </ul> <p>For example, Salim availed credit facility to meet the working capital needs of production. It helped him to meet the ongoing expenses of production, complete production on time, thereby, increasing his income</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Or</p> <p>Self-Help Groups are financial support groups that are formed at the village level particularly by women. These consist of around 15-20 members who meet and save their money regularly.</p> <p>The following points sum up the functioning of Self-Help Groups:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>□ These groups help in pooling the savings of the members, especially who are poor women.</li> <li>□ All decisions regarding savings and loans are taken by the members of the group.</li> <li>□ These groups provide timely loans for a variety of</li> </ul>	<p>1</p> <p>1</p> <p>1</p> <p>1</p> <p>1</p>	<p>Pg -43,44(E)</p> <p>Pg -50,51(E)</p>

	<p>purposes and at a reasonable rate of interest to its members.</p> <p>□ These groups help the borrowers to overcome the problem of lack of collateral. These groups provide a platform to discuss a variety of social issues of rural people. These groups are collectively responsible for the repayment of loan.</p>	1	
		1	
		1	
		1	

#### SECTION-E(4X4=16)

34	<p>i)By 1787, Britain imported 22 million pounds of cotton.</p> <p>ii)Carding, twisting and spinning, and rolling</p> <p>iii) The earliest factories in England came up by the 1730s. But it was only in the late eighteenth century that the number of factories multiplied. The first symbol of the new era was cotton.</p>	1	Pg -82(H)
		1	
		1	

35	<p>i)BhakraNangal Project, Hirakud Dam</p> <p>ii)They were traditionally built for irrigation.</p> <p>iii)They would integrate development of agriculture and the village economy with rapid industrialisation and growth of the urban economy.</p>	1	Pg -26(G)
		1	
		1	
36	<p>i)Political competition ensures that power does not remain in one hand.</p> <p>ii)A temporary alliance for combined action, especially of political parties forming a government.</p> <p>iii) In a democracy, we find interest groups such as those of traders, businessmen, industrialists, farmers and industrial workers. They also will have a share in governmental power, either through participation in governmental committees or bringing influence on</p>		Pg -9(D.P)

	the decision-making process.		
<b>SECTION-F(2+3=5)</b>			
37.1	A-Chaurichaura(U.P)	1	pg no- 37, (H)
	B-Amritsar(Punjab)	1	Pg -32(H)
37.2	A-Jamshedpur		Pg -69(G)
	B-Mumbai(Maharashtra)	1	Pg no- 87(G)
	C-Odisha	1	Pg -28(H)
	D-Gujarat	1	Pg -75(G)

# SAMPLE QUESTION PAPER -11

## DAV PUBLIC SCHOOLS, ODISHA ZONE

- ❖ Check that this question paper contains **10** printed pages
- ❖ Check that this question paper contains **37** questions in all.
- ❖ Write down the Serial Number of the question in the left side of the margin before attempting it.
- ❖ 15 minutes time has been allotted to read this question paper. The question paper will be distributed 15 minutes prior to the commencement of the examination. The students will read the question paper only and not write any answer on the answer script during this period

### CLASS-X

### SUB: SOCIAL SCIENCE

**Time Allowed: 3 Hours**

**Maximum Marks: 80**

**General Instructions:**

- i) Question paper comprises five Sections – A, B,C,D,E and F. There are 37 questions in the question paper. All questions are compulsory.
- ii) **Section A** – From question 1 to 20 are MCQs of 1 mark each.
- iii) **Section B** – Question no. 21 to 24 are Very Short Answer type questions, carrying 2 marks each. Answer to each question should not exceed 40 words.
- iv) **Section C**- contains Q.25to Q.29 are Short Answer type questions, carrying 3 marks each. Answer to each question should not exceed 60 words
- v) **Section D** – Question no. 30 to 33 are long answer type questions, carrying 5 marks each. Answer to each question should not exceed 120 words.
- vi) **Section-E** - Questions no from 34 to 36 are case based questions with three sub questions and are of 4 marks each
- vii) **Section F** – Question no. 37 is map based, carrying 5 marks with two parts, 37.1 from History (2 marks) and 37.2 from Geography (3 marks).
- viii) There is no overall choice in the question paper. However, an internal choice has been provided in few questions. Only one of the choices in such questions has to be attempted.
- ix) In addition to this, separate instructions are given with each section and question wherever necessary.





## SECTION –A

### MCQs (1x20)

1. When the export of cotton textile to Britain declined, India did not lose much. Why? 1  
(A) because demand for Indian cotton textile in America increased.  
(B) because South-East Asian countries welcomed Indian cotton textiles.  
(C) because India's home market had adequate number of buyers for Indian textile.  
(D) because China opened a market for Indian textile.
2. Who said, "Printing is the ultimate gift of God and the greatest one."? 1  
(A) Charles Dickens  
(B) Louise-Sebastien Mercier  
(C) Mahatma Gandhi  
(D) Martin Luther
3. Look at the picture given below and identify the personality.



- (A) Charles Dickens
  - (B) Louise-Sebastien Mercier
  - (C) James Wat
  - (D) He is Johann Gutenberg. He belonged to Germany
4. Arrange the following in chronological order:
    - I. Began to maintain an Index of Prohibited books
    - II. [Marco Polo](#), a great explorer returned to Italy from China.
    - III. Religious reformer [Martin Luther](#) wrote Ninety Five Theses.
    - IV. Oldest Japanese book 'Diamond Sutra' got printed.

OPTIONS:

A. III, II, I & IV

B. I, II, III & IV

C. IV, III, II & I

D. IV, II, III & I

5. Which of the following is correct about plantation farming?

A. It covers large tracts of land and uses capital intensive inputs with the help of migrant labourers.

B. High doses of biochemical inputs and irrigation are used for obtaining higher production in this type of farming.

C. The degree of commercialisation of this type of agriculture varies from one region to another.

D. Single crop is grown on small land holdings.

6. The Joint Forest Management (JFM) involves local communities in forest management. Which of the following statements about JFM is incorrect?

A. It has been in practice in Orissa.

B. It has been in formal existence since 1988.

C. Under this, local villagers form some institutions and manage the conservation activities.

D. It is an instance of community afforestation programme.

7. Which soil is also known as regur soil?

1

A. Black soil

B. Red soil

C. Alluvial Soil

D. Laterite Soil

8. Which of the following features are common to Indian and Belgian form of power-sharing arrangements?

1

A. Power is shared among governments at different levels.

B. Power is shared among different organs of government.

C. Power is shared among different social groups.

D. Power is shared among different parties and takes the form of competition.

(a) A, B, C, D

(b) B, C and D

- (c) A and C  
(d) A, C and D

9. The system of Panchayati Raj involves:

1

- (A) Village, State and Union levels  
(B) Village, District and State levels  
(C) Village and State levels  
(D) Village, Block and District levels

10. In India seats are reserved for women in:

- A. Lok Sabha  
B. State legislative assemblies  
C. Cabinets  
D. Panchayati Raj bodies

11. Which one among the following pairs is correctly matched?

1

	List-I	List-II
1.	Congress Party	A. United Progressive Alliance
2.	Bharatiya Janata Party	B. State party
3.	Communist Party of India (Marxist)	C. National Democratic Alliance
4.	Telugu Desam Party	D. National Party

12. There are two statements marked as Assertion (A) and Reason (R). Mark your answer as per the codes provided below:

Assertion (A) : Democratic Governments do not have a very good record when it comes to sharing information with the citizens.

Reason (R): All one can say in favour of democratic regimes is that they are much better than Non Democratic Regimes.

- 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. Division of powers between higher and lower levels of government is called 1

- (A) horizontal division

- (B) parallel division
- (C) vertical division
- (D) none of the above

14. Study the data given below and answer the questions that follow:

1

*Some comparative data on Punjab, Kerala and Bihar*

State	Infant Mortality Rate	Literacy Rate (%)	Net attendance Ratio
Punjab	49	70	81
Kerala	11	91	91
Bihar	60	47	41

Which state appears the most developed?

- A. Punjab
- B. Kerala
- C. Bihar
- D. None of these

15. Identify the developmental goals of landless rural labourers.

1

- A. More days of work and better wages
- B. lower MSP
- C. Scanty hours of work
- D. Untimely rainfall

16. Name one functioning activity of the Tertiary sector.

1

- A. Goods that are produced would need to be transported by trucks or trains and then sold in wholesale and retail shops.
- B. This sector gradually became associated with the different kinds of industries
- C. Activities in which natural products are changed into other forms through ways of manufacturing
- D. Produce a good by exploiting natural resources

17. Not every good (or service) that is produced and sold needs to be counted. It makes sense only to include the ..... to get the total production.

1

- A. all goods and services in production
- B. final goods and services
- C. adding up the actual numbers of goods
- D. goods and services in the three sectors

18. The modern currency is without any use of its own, then why is it accepted as a medium of exchange? 1

- A. Because it is convenient
- B. It has digital and manual system
- C. It can be used in foreign exchange
- D. It is authorised by the government of the country

19. The money that is spent to buy assets such as land, building, machines and other equipment by MNCs is called..... 1

- A. Investment
- B. Foreign Investment
- C. Domestic investment
- D. International investment

20. What advantage do the local companies have by setting up joint production with MNCs? 1

- I. More profit
- II. Scarce resources
- III. Latest technology for better production
- IV. no exchange

- A. I & II
- B. II & III
- C. I & III
- D. III & IV

### **SECTION-B**

#### **VERY SHORT ANSWER QUESTIONS (2X4=8)**

21. "The pre-modern world changed with the discovery of new sea routes to America. "Give any two suitable examples to explain the statement.
22. State how caste inequalities are still continuing in India.
23. How do minerals occur in sedimentary rocks ?

**OR**

Write any two harmful effects of the use of cow dung as fuel.

24. State any two features of the organised sector.

### **SECTION -C**

#### **SHORT ANSWER BASED QUESTIONS (3X5=15)**

25. 'The plantation workers in Assam had their own understanding of Mahatma Gandhi and the notion of Swaraj.' Support the statement with arguments. 3

(OR)

Why did Mahatma Gandhi find in 'salt' a powerful symbol that could unite the nation? Explain.

26. What are the three important networks of pipeline transportation 3

27. "Globalisation and competition among producers has been of advantage to the consumers." Give arguments in support of this statement. 3

28. Gives reasons why a democratic government is preferred to other forms of governments. 3

29. Explain measures that can be adopted to remove disguised unemployment in the agriculture sector. 3

### **SECTION -D**

#### **LONG ANSWER BASED QUESTIONS (5X4=20)**

30. Analyse the measures and practices introduced by the French revolutionaries to create a sense of collective identity amongst the French people. 5

(OR)

Napoleon had destroyed democracy in France, but in the administrative field he had incorporated revolutionary principles in order to make the whole system more rational and efficient. Analyse the statement with arguments.

5

31. "Manufacturing industry is considered the backbone of economic development of India." Give reasons.

(OR)

List the major factors which affect the location of an industry at a place. What is the key to the decision of 'factory location'?

32. Suggest and explain any five measures to reform political parties. 5

(OR)

Describe any five major functions of political parties.

33. Discuss the role played by Grameen Bank of Bangladesh in improving the condition of the poor, particularly women.

5

OR

“Self-help groups are the building blocks of organisation of the rural poor.” Justify.

### SECTION -E

#### CASE BASED QUESTIONS (5X4=20)

34. Read the sources given below and answer the questions that follow:

In the countryside poor peasants and artisans began working for merchants. This was a time when open field was disappearing and common were being enclosed. Cottagers and poor peasants who had earlier depended on common lands for their survival, gathering their firewood, berries, vegetables, hay and straw, had to now look for alternative sources of income. Many had tiny plots of land which could not provide work for all members of the household. So when merchants came around and offered advances to produce goods for them, peasant households eagerly agreed, by working for the merchants, they could remain in the countryside and continue to cultivate their small plots. Income from proto-industrial production supplemented their shrinking income from cultivation. It also allowed them a fuller use of their family labour resources. This proto-industrial system was thus part of a network of commercial exchanges. It was controlled by merchants and the goods were produced by a vast number of producers working within their family farms, not in factories. At each stage of production 20 to 25 workers were employed by each merchant.

34-1- What is proto-industrial system? 1

34-2- Which phase of industrialisation is called proto Industrialisation? 1

34-3- Write two features of Proto-industrialisation. 2

35-Read the sources given below and answer the questions that follow:

Many thought that given the disadvantages and rising resistance against the multipurpose projects, water harvesting system was a viable alternative, both socio-economically and environmentally. In ancient India, along with the sophisticated

hydraulic structures, there existed an extraordinary tradition of water-harvesting system. People had in-depth knowledge of rainfall regimes and soil types and developed wide ranging techniques to harvest rainwater, groundwater, river water and flood water in keeping with the local ecological conditions and their water needs. In hill and mountainous regions, people built diversion channels like the ‘guls’ or ‘kuls’ of the Western Himalayas for agriculture. ‘Rooftop rainwater harvesting’ was commonly practised to store drinking water, particularly in Rajasthan. In the flood plains of Bengal, people developed inundation channels to irrigate their fields. In arid and semi-arid regions, agricultural fields were converted into rain fed storage structures that allowed the water to stand and moisten the soil like the ‘khadins’ in Jaisalmer and ‘Johads’ in other parts of Rajasthan.

35.1 What are ‘guls’ or kuls’ ? 1

35.2 Where is rooftop rainwater harvesting practices commonly ? 1

35.3 Write the two examples of rainwater harvesting in ancient India. 2

**36. Read the sources given below and answer the questions that follow:**

The Belgian leaders took a different path. They recognized the existence of regional differences and cultural diversities. Between 1970 and 1993, they amended their constitution four times so as to work out an arrangement that would enable everyone to live together within the same country. The arrangement they worked out is different from any other country and is very innovative.

You might find the Belgian model is very complicated. Indeed, it is very complicated, even for people living in Belgium. But these arrangements have worked well so far. They helped to avoid civic strife between the two major communities and a possible division of the country on linguistic lines. When many countries of Europe came together to form the European Union, Brussels was chosen as its headquarters.

36.1-What did the Belgian leaders recognize? 1

36.2- Why the constitution of Belgium amended ? 1

36.3-How have the Belgian accommodation policies worked well so far? 2

**SECTION-F**

**MAP SKILL BASED QUESTION (2+3=5)**

37.a. Two places A and B have been marked on the given out line map of India. Identify them and write their correct names on the lines drawn near them.



A. Indian National Congress session held in 1927.

B. The place where Mahatma Gandhi called off the Non—Cooperation Movement.

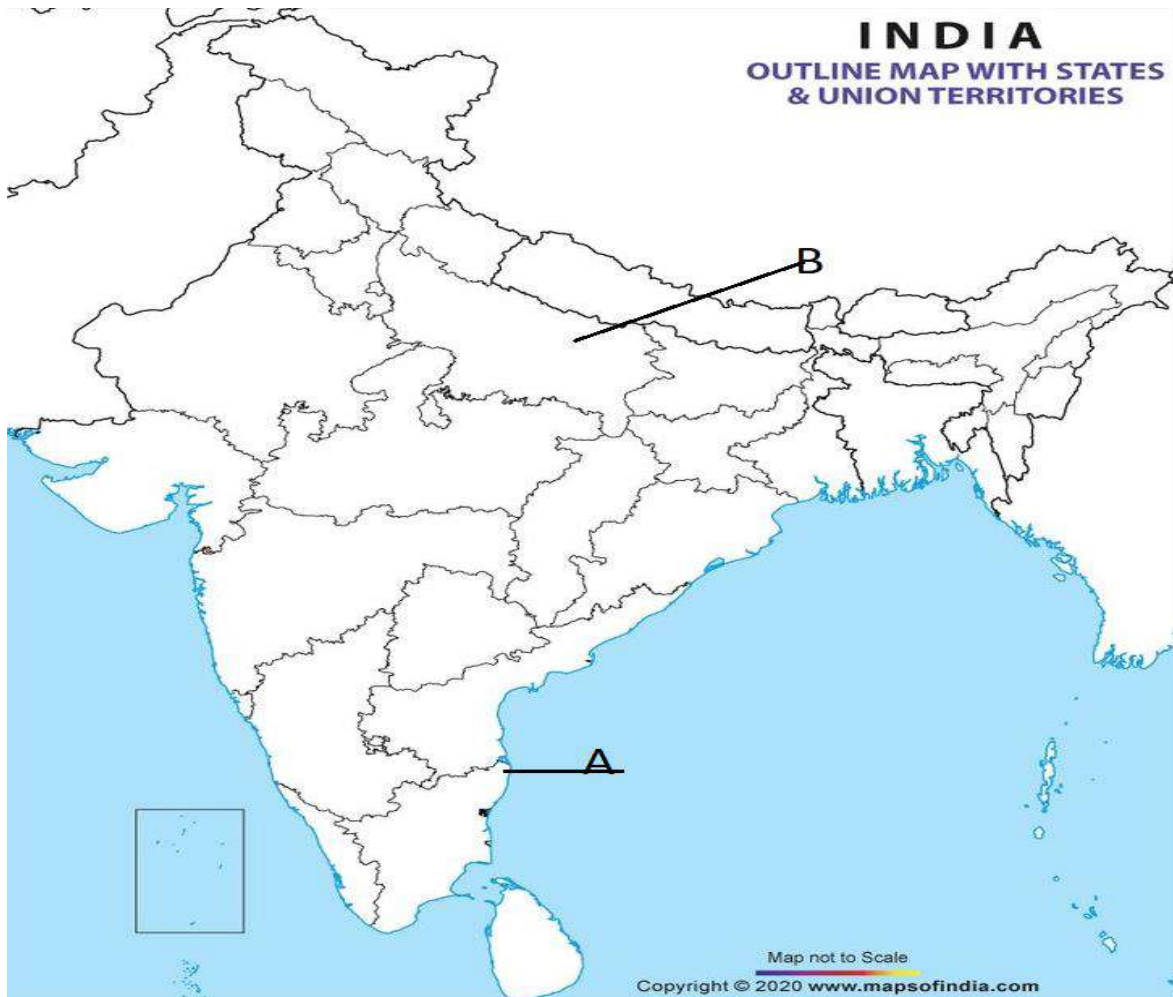
37.b. On the same outline map locate and label the following.

A. Raja Sansi Air Port

B. Sardar Sarovar Dam

C. Noida Software Technology Park

D. Kudremukh Iron ore mine



**MARKING SCHEME -11**  
**SOCIAL SCIENCE (CODE 087)**  
**CLASS X – SESSION 2022-23**

**SECTION –A**

1. When the export of cotton textile to Britain declined, India did not lose much. Why?
- (A) because demand for Indian cotton textile in America increased.
  - (B) because South-East Asian countries welcomed Indian cotton textiles.
  - (C) because India's home market had adequate number of buyers for Indian textile.
  - (D) because China opened a market for Indian textile.

Ans- A- because demand for Indian cotton textile in America increased.Pg- 89

2. Who said, "Printing is the ultimate gift of God and the greatest one."?
- (A) Charles Dickens
  - (B) Louise-Sebastien Mercier
  - (C) Mahatma Gandhi
  - (D) Martin Luther

Ans- D- Martin Luther . Pg-178

3. Look at the picture given below and identify the personality.



- (A) Charles Dickens
- (B) Louise-Sebastien Mercier
- (C) James Watt
- (D) He is Johann Gutenberg. He belonged to Germany

Ans- D- He is Johann Gutenberg. He belonged to Germany . Pg-157

4. Arrange the following in chronological order:

- I. Began to maintain an Index of Prohibited books
- II. [Marco Polo](#), a great explorer, returned to Italy from China.
- III. Religious reformer [Martin Luther](#) wrote Ninety Five Theses.
- IV. Oldest Japanese book 'Diamond Sutra' got printed.

OPTIONS:

- A. III, II, I & IV
- B. I, II, III & IV
- C. IV, III, II & I
- D. IV, II, III & I

ANS.: D - IV, II, III & I Page 105-118

5. Which of the following is correct about plantation farming?

- D. It covers large tracts of land and uses capital intensive inputs with the help of migrant labourers.
- E. High doses of biochemical inputs and irrigation are used for obtaining higher production in this type of farming.
- F. The degree of commercialisation of this type of agriculture varies from one region to another.

G. The main characteristic of this type of farming is the use of higher doses of modern inputs such as use of HYV seeds, fertilisers etc.

Ans- A It covers large tracts of land and uses capital intensive inputs with the help of migrant labourers. Page- 35

6. The Joint Forest Management (JFM) involves local communities in forest management. Which of the following statements about JFM is incorrect?

E. It has been in practice in Orissa.

F. It has been in formal existence since 1988.

G. Under this, local villagers form some institutions and manage the conservation activities.

H. It is an instance of community afforestation programme.

Ans- D) It is an instance of community afforestation programme. Page- 21

7. Resource planning involves identification and inventory of resources across the regions of the country. Which of the following is/are involved in evolving a planning structure for developing the available resources?

A. Surveying the area

B. Mapping of the area

C. Qualitative and quantitative estimation of resources

D. Institutional set up for implementing resource development plans

Ans- D) Institutional set up for implementing resource development plans

8. Which of the following features are common to Indian and Belgian form of power-sharing arrangements? 1

A. Power is shared among governments at different levels.

B. Power is shared among different organs of government.

C. Power is shared among different social groups.

D. Power is shared among different parties and takes the form of competition.

(a) A, B, C, D

(b) B, C and D

(c) A and C

(d) A, C and D

Ans- (b) B, C and D Pg- 4

9. The system of Panchayati Raj involves: 1

(A) Village, State and Union levels

(B) Village, District and State levels

(C) Village and State levels

(D) Village, Block and District levels

Ans- (D) Village, Block and District levels Pg-14

10. In India seats are reserved for women in:

- A. Lok Sabha
- B. State legislative assemblies
- C. Cabinets
- D. Panchayati Raj bodies

Ans- D. Panchayati Raj bodies. Pg-46

11. Which one among the following pairs is correctly matched?

1

	List-I	List-II
1.	Congress Party	A. United Progressive Alliance
2.	Bharatiya Janata Party	B. State party
3.	Communist Party of India (Marxist)	C. National Democratic Alliance
4.	Telugu Desam Party	D. National Party

Ans-1-A Congress Party- United Progressive Alliance. Pg-81

12. There are two statements marked as Assertion (A) and Reason (R). Mark your answer as per the codes provided below:

Assertion (A) : Democratic Governments do not have a very good record when it comes to sharing information with the citizens.

Reason (R): All one can say in favour of democratic regimes is that they are much better than Non Democratic Regimes.

- A. Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
- B. Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
- C. A is true but R is false.
- D. A is false but R is true.

Ans- B. Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A. Pg-93

13. Division of powers between higher and lower levels of government is called 1

- (A) horizontal division
- (B) parallel division
- (C) vertical division
- (D) none of the above

Ans- (C) vertical division Pg-9

14. Study the data given below and answer the questions that follow: 1

***Some comparative data on Punjab, Kerala and Bihar***

State	Infant Mortality Rate	Literacy Rate (%)	Net attendance Ratio
Punjab	49	70	81
Kerala	11	91	91
Bihar	60	47	41

Which state appears the most developed?

- E. Punjab
- F. Kerala
- G. Bihar
- H. None of these

***Ans-B. Kerala appears the most developed as it is on the top among other criteria of comparison.***

15. Identify the developmental goals of landless rural labourers. 1

- A. More days of work and better wages
- B. lower MSP
- C. scanty hours of work
- D. untimely rainfall

Ans- A. More days of work and better wages

16. Name one functioning activity of the Tertiary sector. 1

- A. goods that are produced would need to be transported by trucks or trains and then sold in wholesale and retail shops.
- B. this sector gradually became associated with the different kinds of industries
- C. activities in which natural products are changed into other forms through ways of manufacturing
- D. produce a good by exploiting natural resources

Ans- A. goods that are produced would need to be transported by trucks or trains and then sold in wholesale and retail shops

17. Not every good (or service) that is produced and sold needs to be counted. It makes sense only to include the ..... to get the total production. 1

- A. all goods and services in production
- B. final goods and services
- C. adding up the actual numbers of goods
- D. goods and services in the three sectors

Ans- B. final goods and services

18. The modern currency is without any use of its own, then why is it accepted as a medium of exchange? 1

- A. Because it is convenient
- B. It has digital and manual system
- C. It can be used in foreign exchange
- D. It is authorised by the government of the country

Ans- D. It is authorised by the government of the country.

19. The money that is spent to buy assets such as land, building, machines and other equipment by MNCs is called..... 1

- A. Investment
- B. Foreign Investment
- C. Domestic investment
- D. International investment

Ans- B. Foreign Investment

20. What advantage do the local companies have by setting up joint production with MNCs? 1

- I. More profit
- II. Scarce resources
- III. Latest technology for better production
- IV. no exchange

- A. I & II
- B. II & III
- C. I & III
- D. III & IV

Ans- C. I & III

**SECTION -B**  
**VERY SHORT ANSWER QUESTIONS (2X4=8)**

21. “The pre-modern world changed with the discovery of new sea routes to America.  
“Give any two suitable examples to explain the statement.

Answer:-

1. Foods like potatoes, maize, tomatoes, chillies, sweet potatoes, which were not known to people of other continents, were introduced there and became a part of their daily diet.
2. Precious metals, particularly silver from mines located in present-day Peru and Mexico, also enhanced Europe's wealth and financed its trade with Asia.
3. Slave trade started. European traders captured slaves in Africa and took them to America, where they worked on plantations. Europe became the centre of World trade.
4. Religious dissenters were persecuted in Europe. Thousands, therefore fled Europe for America.
5. From the sixteenth century, America's vast lands and abundant crops and minerals began to transform trade and lives everywhere. (Any Two) Pg-96

22. State how caste inequalities are still continuing in India.

1. Even now most people marry within their own caste.
2. Untouchability has not ended completely despite constitutional prohibition.
3. Effects of centuries of advantages and disadvantages can be felt today. The caste groups that had access to education under old system have done well, whereas those groups that did not have access to education have lagged behind.
4. There is a large presence of 'upper caste' among the urban middle classes in our country. (Any Two) Pg-45

23. How do minerals occur in sedimentary rocks ?

In sedimentary rocks a numbers of minerals occur in beds or layers. They have been formed as a result of deposition, accumulation and concentration in horizontal strata.

For example, coal, iron ore. Page-51

**OR**

Why should the use of cattle cake as fuel be discouraged?



Using dung cake or cattle cake as fuel is being discouraged because it consumes the most valuable manure which could be used in agriculture. Page-63

24.State any two features of the organised sector.

-Organised sector covers those enterprises or places of work where terms of employment are regular.

-Workers get regular monthly income.

### **SECTION C SHORT ANSWER BASED QUESTIONS (3X5=15)**

25.‘The plantation workers in Assam had their own understanding of Mahatma Gandhi and the notion of Swaraj.’ Support the statement with arguments. 3

- ❖ For plantation workers in Assam, freedom meant right to move freely in and out of the confined space in which they were enclosed, and to retain a link with the native village.
  - ❖ When they heard of the Non-Cooperation Movement thousands of workers left the plantations and headed home.
  - ❖ They believed that Gandhi Raj meant that they would be given land in their own villages.
- However, due to steamer and railway strike, thousands were stranded on the way.

(OR)

Why did Mahatma Gandhi find in ‘salt’ a powerful symbol that could unite the nation? Explain.

- ❖ On 31 January 1930, he sent a letter to the Viceroy Irwin, stating eleven demands. The most important demand was to abolish the salt tax.
- ❖ Salt is consumed by all sections of the society, by the rich and the poor alike.
- ❖ It is one of the most essential items of food.
- ❖ Mahatma Gandhi declared that tax on salt and government monopoly over its production was the most oppressive step taken by the British government.
- ❖ Mahatma Gandhi choose salt because all sections of the society could identify with it and everyone could be brought into a united struggle.

Any Three Points- Pg– 62

26. i) From oilfield in upper Assam to Kanpur via Guwahati, Barauni and Allahabad.  
(ii) From Salaya in Gujarat to Jalandhar in Punjab via Viramgam, Mathura, Delhi and Sonipat.

(iii) Gas pipeline from Hazira in Gujarat connects Jagdishpur in Uttar Pradesh via Vijaipur in Madhya Pradesh.

27. Name three means of land transport and write one advantage of each. 3

Three means of land transport:

Roadways. They can be laid in any type of terrain and provide door to door service.

Railways. They can carry huge loads to long distances, therefore they are of great significance in the national economy.

Pipelines. These can be used for transporting liquid, gaseous and solid material to great distances at low cost. Page-81

28. Gives reasons why a democratic government is preferred to other forms of governments. 3

-Democracy promotes equality among its citizens.

-It enhances the dignity of the individual and people are free to make decisions.

-In a democracy conflicts are solved amicably and there is room to correct mistakes.

-These are the reasons why a democracy is preferred to other forms of governments.

Any Three Points- Pg-94

29. Explain measures that can be adopted to remove disguised unemployment in the agriculture sector. 3

- ❖ Loans should be provided to small farmers by the government or banks to have more irrigation facilities like wells and tube-wells in order to enable them to grow second crop.
  - ❖ New dams and canals should be constructed. This will lead to more employment in the agricultural sector.
  - ❖ Transportation and storage facilities must be improved to provide productive employment to not only the farmers but also others in services like transport and trade.
  - ❖ Banks should provide agricultural credit to the farmers to improve farming.
- (Any Three Points)

## SECTION - D

### LONG ANSWER BASED QUESTIONS (5X4=20)

30. Analyse the measures and practices introduced by the French revolutionaries to create a sense of collective identity amongst the French people. 5

- ❖ The idea of la patrie (the fatherland) and le citoyen (the citizen) emphasised the idea of united people enjoying equal rights under a constitution.
- ❖ A new French flag, the tricolour, was chosen to replace the former royal standard.
- ❖ The Estates General was elected by the active citizens and renamed the National Assembly.
- ❖ New hymns were composed, oaths taken and martyrs commemorated in the name of nation.
- ❖ Regional dialects were discouraged and French, as it was spoken and written in Paris, became the common language of the nation.
- ❖ A centralised administrative system was put in practice and it formulated uniform laws for all citizens within its territory.
- ❖ Internal customs duties and dues were abolished and a uniform system of weights and measures was adopted.

(OR)

Napoleon had destroyed democracy in France, but in the administrative field he had incorporated revolutionary principles in order to make the whole system more rational and efficient. Analyse the statement with arguments.

5

- ❖ The Civil Code of 1804, also known as Napoleonic Code, abolished all the privileges based on birth, established equality before the law and gave the right to property.
- ❖ The code which was introduced in the regions under French control, like Italy, Germany, Switzerland, simplified administrative divisions, abolished the feudal system and freed peasants from serfdom and manorial dues,
- ❖ In towns guild restrictions came to an end.
- ❖ Uniform weights and measures were adopted. A common national currency helped in the movement of goods and capital from one region to another.
- ❖ Transport and communication systems were improved.

31. “Manufacturing industry is considered the backbone of economic development of India.” Give reasons. 5

Importance of manufacturing industries for India:

It helps in modernizing agriculture, which is the base of our economy.

It reduces heavy dependence on agricultural income by providing jobs in non-agricultural sectors.

Industrial development is necessary for eradication of poverty and unemployment because people get jobs and generate more income.

Export of manufactured goods expands trade and brings in much needed foreign exchange.

Industries bring riches faster to a nation because manufacturing changes raw materials into finished goods of a higher value, so industrial development brings prosperity to the country.

Page- 65

**OR**

List the major factors which affect the location of an industry at a place. What is the key to the decision of 'factory location'?

1. Raw material. Cheap and abundant availability of raw material. Industries which use heavy and perishable raw material have to be located close to the source of raw material.
2. Labour. Availability of cheap labour is necessary for keeping the cost of production low.
3. Power. Cheap and continuous supply of power is extremely necessary for continuity in the production process.
4. Capital. It is necessary for developing infrastructure, for the entire manufacturing process and for meeting manufacturing expenditure.
5. Banking and insurance facilities, favourable government policies are other factors which affect location of an industry.

The 'key' to the decision of a factory location is least cost so that the venture is profitable.

Page-66

32.Suggest and explain any five measures to reform political parties.5

- ❖ Regulation of party's internal affairs: A law should be made to regulate the internal affairs of political parties. It should be made compulsory for political parties to maintain a register.
- ❖ State funding: There should be state funding of elections. The government should give money to parties to support their election expenses to avoid corruption.
- ❖ Pressure of public opinion: Political parties can be reformed if people put pressure on them.
- ❖ Ban on political parties based on religion and caste: The Election Commission should ban the political parties which are formed on the basis of religion and caste.

- ❖ Ensure women participation: It should be made mandatory for all political parties to allot one-third of the tickets to women to ensure their decisive voice in decision making.

**(OR)**

Describe any five major functions of political parties.

5

Ans-Contest elections: Parties contest elections. In countries like India, top party leaders choose candidates for contesting elections.

- ❖ Put Forward policies and programmes: Parties put forward different policies and programmes and voters choose from them.
- ❖ Play an important role in making laws: Political parties play a decisive role in making laws for a country. Formally, laws are debated and passed in the legislature.
- ❖ Form and run government: To run the government, political parties prepare a council of ministers by recruiting and training the leaders.
- ❖ Provide access to government machinery and welfare schemes: Political parties provide people access to government machinery and welfare schemes implemented by governments.
- ❖ Play the role of position: The party which loses election plays the role of opposition.
- ❖ Shape public opinion: One of the most important functions of political parties is that they shape public opinion on relevant issues for the proper functioning of the government and to deepen the concept of democracy.

(Any Five points)

33. Discuss the role played by Grameen Bank of Bangladesh in improvement of the condition of the poor particularly women. 5

Answer:

- Grameen Bank of Bangladesh was started in the 1970s. It has now over 6 million borrowers in about 40,000 villages.
- Almost all the borrowers are women and belong to poorest sections of the society.
- These borrowers have proved that they can start and run a variety of small income-generating activities successfully.
- The founder of Grameen Bank is Professor Muhammad Yunus, and he is the recipient of 2006 Nobel Prize for Peace.

v. He has stated about the need of granting loan to the poor on reasonable rates of interest as follows : “If credit can be made available to the poor people on terms and conditions that are appropriate and reasonable these millions of small people with their millions of small pursuits can add up to create the biggest development wonder.”

Thus, the Grameen Bank has played a significant role in the improvement of the condition of the poor women in Bangladesh.

OR

“Self-help groups are the building blocks of organisation of the rural poor.” Justify. 5

Ans- Atypical Self-Help Group has 15-20 members, usually belonging to one neighbourhood who meet and save regularly.

- i. SHGs have helped borrowers overcome the problem of lack of collateral
- ii. The borrowers can get timely loans at a reasonable interest rate.
- iii. It has helped women in the rural areas to become financially self-reliant.
- iv. **SHG’s aim to create self-employment opportunities for the members.**
- v. The meetings of the groups provide a platform to discuss and act on a variety of social issues such as health, nutrition and domestic violence.

## SECTION-E

### CASE BASED QUESTIONS (4x3=12)

**34. Read the sources given below and answer the questions that follow:**

In the countryside poor peasants and artisans began working for merchants. This was a time when open field was disappearing and common were being enclosed. Cottagers and poor peasants who had earlier depended on common lands for their survival, gathering their firewood, berries, vegetables, hay and straw, had to now look for alternative sources of income. Many had tiny plots of land which could not provide work for all members of the household. So when merchants came around and offered advances to produce goods for them, peasant households eagerly agreed, by working for the merchants, they could remain in the countryside and continue to cultivate their small plots. Income from proto-industrial production supplemented their shrinking income from cultivation. It also allowed them a fuller use of their family labour resources. This proto-industrial system was thus part of a network of commercial exchanges. It was controlled by merchants and the goods were produced

by a vast number of producers working within their family farms, not in factories. At each stage of production 20 to 25 workers were employed by each merchant.

34-1- What is proto-industrial system? 1

Ans- The proto industrial system was a network of early form of commercial exchange before industrialisation.

34-2- Which phase of industrialisation is called proto Industrialisation? 1

Ans-The early phase of Industrialisation in which large scale production was carried out for international market not at factories but in decentralised units is called proto-Industrialisation.

34-3- Write two features of Proto-industrialisation. 2

Ans- i)It was controlled by merchants or guilds who had monopoly rights to produce and trade goods.

ii- Generally family members were involved in the production process.

35. Read the sources given below and answer the questions that follow:

Many thought that given the disadvantages and rising resistance against the multipurpose projects, the water harvesting system was a viable alternative, both socio-economically and environmentally. In ancient India, along with the sophisticated hydraulic structures, there existed an extraordinary tradition of water-harvesting systems. People had in-depth knowledge of rainfall regimes and soil types and developed wide ranging techniques to harvest rainwater, groundwater, river water and flood water in keeping with the local ecological conditions and their water needs. In hill and mountainous regions, people built diversion channels like the 'guls' or 'kuls' of the Western Himalayas for agriculture. 'Rooftop rainwater harvesting' was commonly practised to store drinking water, particularly in Rajasthan. In the flood plains of Bengal, people developed inundation channels to irrigate their fields. In arid and semi-arid regions, agricultural fields were converted into rain fed storage structures that allowed the water to stand and moisten the soil like the 'khadins' in Jaisalmer and 'Johads' in other parts of Rajasthan.

35.1 What were 'guls' or kuls' ?

ANS.

Water diversion channel in mountainous regions of the Western Himalayas for agriculture.

35.2 Where are rooftop rainwater harvesting practices commonly ?

ANS.

Rajasthan

35.3 Write the two examples of rainwater harvesting in ancient India.

ANS.

I. guls or kuls in western Himalayas

II. Inundation channel in Bengal regions

III. Khadins and Johad in Rajasthan

(ANY TWO) page-29

**36. Read the sources given below and answer the questions that follow:**

The Belgian leaders took a different path. They recognized the existence of regional differences and cultural diversities. Between 1970 and 1993, they amended their constitution four times so as to work out an arrangement that would enable everyone to live together within the same country. The arrangement they worked out is different from any other country and is very innovative.

You might find the Belgian model is very complicated. Indeed, it is very complicated, even for people living in Belgium. But these arrangements have worked well so far. They helped to avoid civic strife between the two major communities and a possible division of the country on linguistic lines. When many countries of Europe came together to form the European Union, Brussels was chosen as its headquarters.

36.1-What did the Belgian leaders recognize? 1

Ans-The existence of regional and cultural diversities.

36.2- Why the constitution of Belgium was amended ? 1

Ans- Enable everyone to live together within the same country

36.3-How have the Belgian accommodation policies worked well so far?2

Ans-

-Helped to avoid civic strife

-Helped to avoid a possible division of country on linguistic lines

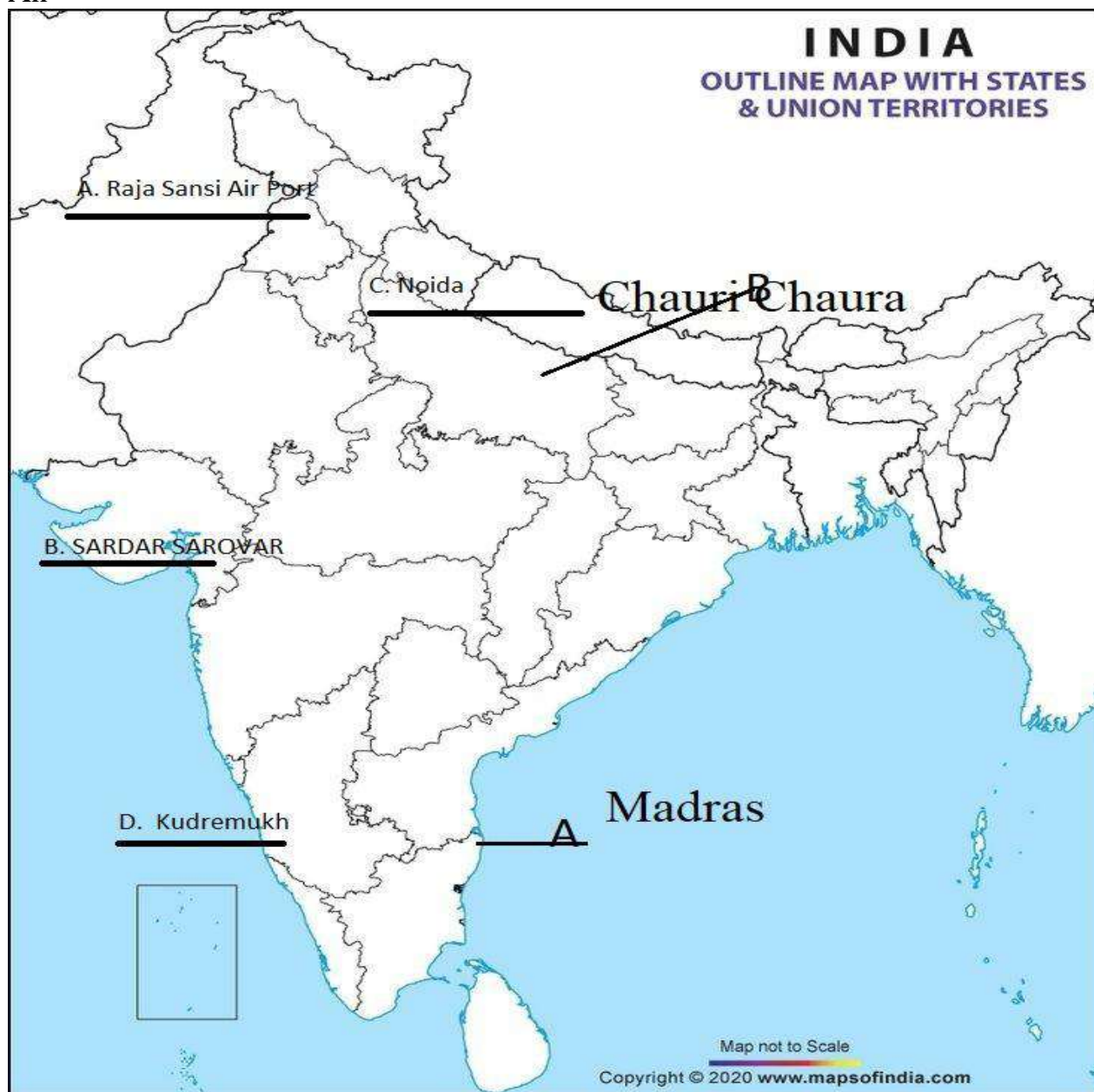


## SECTION-F

### MAP SKILL BASED QUESTION (2+3=5)

37.a and

An



**SAMPLE QUESTION PAPER -12**  
**DAV PUBLIC SCHOOLS, ODISHA ZONE**  
**( 2022-23)**

- ❖ Check that this question paper contains **10** printed pages
- ❖ Check that this question paper contains **37** questions in all.
- ❖ Write down the Serial Number of the question in the left side of the margin before attempting it.
- ❖ 15 minutes time has been allotted to read this question paper. The question paper will be distributed 15 minutes prior to the commencement of the examination. The students will read the question paper only and not write any answer on the answer script during this period

**CLASS-X**

**SUB: SOCIAL SCIENCE**

**Time: 3 Hours**

**Maximum Marks:80**

**General Instructions:**

**General Instruction:**

- i. Question paper comprises Six Sections – **A, B, C, D, E and F**. There are 37 questions in the question paper. All questions are compulsory.
- ii. **Section A** – From question 1 to 20 are MCQs of 1 mark each.
- iii. **Section B** – Question no. 21 to 24 are Very Short Answer Type Questions, carrying 2 marks each. Answer to each question should not exceed 40 words.
- iv. **Section C** contains Q.25 to Q.29 are Short Answer Type Questions, carrying 3 marks each. Answer to each question should not exceed 60 words
- v. **Section D** – Question no. 30 to 33 are long answer type questions, carrying 5 marks each. Answer to each question should not exceed 120 words.
- vi. **Section-E** - Questions no from 34 to 36 are case based questions with three sub questions and are of 4 marks each
- vii. **Section F** – Question no. 37 is map based, carrying 5 marks with two parts, 37a from History (2 marks) and 37b from Geography (3 marks).

- viii. *There is no overall choice in the question paper. However, an internal choice has been provided in few questions. Only one of the choices in such questions have to be attempted.*
- ix. *In addition to this, separate instructions are given with each section and question, wherever necessary.*

	<b>SECTION- A</b> <b>MCQs(1x20=20)</b>	
1	Bengal Gazette is edited by: A. Raja Rammohan Roy B. Bal Gangadhar Tilak C. JAMES Augustus Hicky D. Jyotiba Phule	1
2	Who published 'Sambad Kaumudi' A. Bal Gangadhar Tilak B. Mahatma Gandhi C. S.C Bose D. Raja Ram Mohan Roy	1
3	Name the first printed Book A. Bible B. Quran C. Bhagavad Gita D. None of these	1
4	Arrange the following in chronological order I. Marco polo returned to Italy II. The oldest Japanese Book was published III. Richard M.Hoe perfected power-driven cylindrical press IV. The first Tamil Book was published in Cochin A. III,IV,II,I B. II,I,IV,III C. III,IV,I,II D. I,II,III,IV	1
5	Identify the crop with the help of the following information. * It is a tropical as well as subtropical crop. * It is a crop which requires 75 to 100 cm of annual rainfall. * It is the main source of molasses and gur. It is the staple crop of India A. Rice B. Wheat C. Sugarcane	1

	D. Maize											
6	Which one of the following is not match correctly. A) Sariska – Rajasthan B) Kaziranga - Assam C ) Sundarban – Jharkhand D ) Simlipal - Odisha	1										
7	Match the following <table border="1"><tr><th>Soil types</th><th>Features</th></tr><tr><td>a. Alluvial soil</td><td>I. Grow cashew nut</td></tr><tr><td>b. Black soil</td><td>II. Rich in iron oxide</td></tr><tr><td>c. Red soil</td><td>III. Rich in calcium carbonate</td></tr><tr><td>d. Laterite soil</td><td>IV. Found in Ganga plain</td></tr></table> <p>OPTIONS A. a-I, b-IV, c-III, d-II B. a-IV, b-III, c-II, d-I C. a-IV, b-I , c-IV, d-II D. a-I, b-IV, c-II, d-III</p>	Soil types	Features	a. Alluvial soil	I. Grow cashew nut	b. Black soil	II. Rich in iron oxide	c. Red soil	III. Rich in calcium carbonate	d. Laterite soil	IV. Found in Ganga plain	1
Soil types	Features											
a. Alluvial soil	I. Grow cashew nut											
b. Black soil	II. Rich in iron oxide											
c. Red soil	III. Rich in calcium carbonate											
d. Laterite soil	IV. Found in Ganga plain											
8	Which is not true about Ethnic Composition in Belgium? A.Dutch people were economically and educationally advanced. B.Dutch speaking people live in Flemish region C. French speaking people live in wallonia region D.French speaking people were majority in Capital	1										
9	According to 2011 census what was the sex ratio in India? A.1000 males 950 females B.1000 males 850 females C.1000 males 940 females C.1000 males 922 females	1										
10	Match the following parties and slogans and select the correct code: A. Congress Party                      I "Self-respect of the Telugus" (1983) B. Janata Party                          II "Save Democracy "(1977) C. Left Front                              III "Garibi Hatao" (1971) D. Telugu Desam                        IV "Land to the Tiller"(1977)	1										
11	Assertion (A) : Democracies do not appear to be very successful in reducing economic inequalities. Reason(R): The majority of Indian Voters are poor. A. Both A and R ,are correct and R is the correct explanation of A	1										

	B. Both A and R, are correct and R is not the correct explanation of A C. A is correct but R is incorrect D. A is incorrect but R is correct																																				
12	Most of the Sinhala speaking people of Sri Lanka are _____ A. Christians B. Hindus C. Buddhists D. Muslims	1																																			
13	Which of the following community constituted a majority group in Belgium ? a)Dutch                      b) French                      c) German                      d) Spanish	1																																			
14	Read the given data and find out which country has most equitable distribution of income. <table><tr><td>Countrie s</td><td>Monthly Citizen I</td><td>Income Citizen II</td><td>Of citizens Citizen III</td><td>In four Citizen IV</td><td>countries Citizen V</td><td>In 2015 Average</td></tr><tr><td>Country-A</td><td>5500</td><td>6000</td><td>2000</td><td>1000</td><td>2000</td><td>3300</td></tr><tr><td>Country-B</td><td>700</td><td>6000</td><td>600</td><td>500</td><td>600</td><td>1680</td></tr><tr><td>Country-C</td><td>10500</td><td>11000</td><td>12500</td><td>9500</td><td>7000</td><td>10100</td></tr><tr><td>Country-D</td><td>900</td><td>4900</td><td>600</td><td>4000</td><td>670</td><td>2214</td></tr></table> <p>A. Country-A                      B. Country-B                      C. Country-C                      D.Country-D</p>	Countrie s	Monthly Citizen I	Income Citizen II	Of citizens Citizen III	In four Citizen IV	countries Citizen V	In 2015 Average	Country-A	5500	6000	2000	1000	2000	3300	Country-B	700	6000	600	500	600	1680	Country-C	10500	11000	12500	9500	7000	10100	Country-D	900	4900	600	4000	670	2214	1
Countrie s	Monthly Citizen I	Income Citizen II	Of citizens Citizen III	In four Citizen IV	countries Citizen V	In 2015 Average																															
Country-A	5500	6000	2000	1000	2000	3300																															
Country-B	700	6000	600	500	600	1680																															
Country-C	10500	11000	12500	9500	7000	10100																															
Country-D	900	4900	600	4000	670	2214																															
15	Study the table and answer the question given below: Some Comparative Data on Haryana, Kerala and Bihar <table><tr><td>State</td><td>IMR per 1000 live births (2016)</td><td>Literacy Rate % (2011)</td><td>NAR (per 100 persons)Secondary stage (age 14 &amp; 15 years)2013-14</td></tr><tr><td>Haryana</td><td>33</td><td>82</td><td>61</td></tr><tr><td>Kerala</td><td>10</td><td>94</td><td>83</td></tr><tr><td>Bihar</td><td>38</td><td>62</td><td>43</td></tr></table> Which State has the lowest Net Attendance Ratio (NAR) at Secondary stage?	State	IMR per 1000 live births (2016)	Literacy Rate % (2011)	NAR (per 100 persons)Secondary stage (age 14 & 15 years)2013-14	Haryana	33	82	61	Kerala	10	94	83	Bihar	38	62	43	1																			
State	IMR per 1000 live births (2016)	Literacy Rate % (2011)	NAR (per 100 persons)Secondary stage (age 14 & 15 years)2013-14																																		
Haryana	33	82	61																																		
Kerala	10	94	83																																		
Bihar	38	62	43																																		
16	How do big private companies contribute in the development of a nation? A. By increasing the demands for their products through advertisements.	1																																			

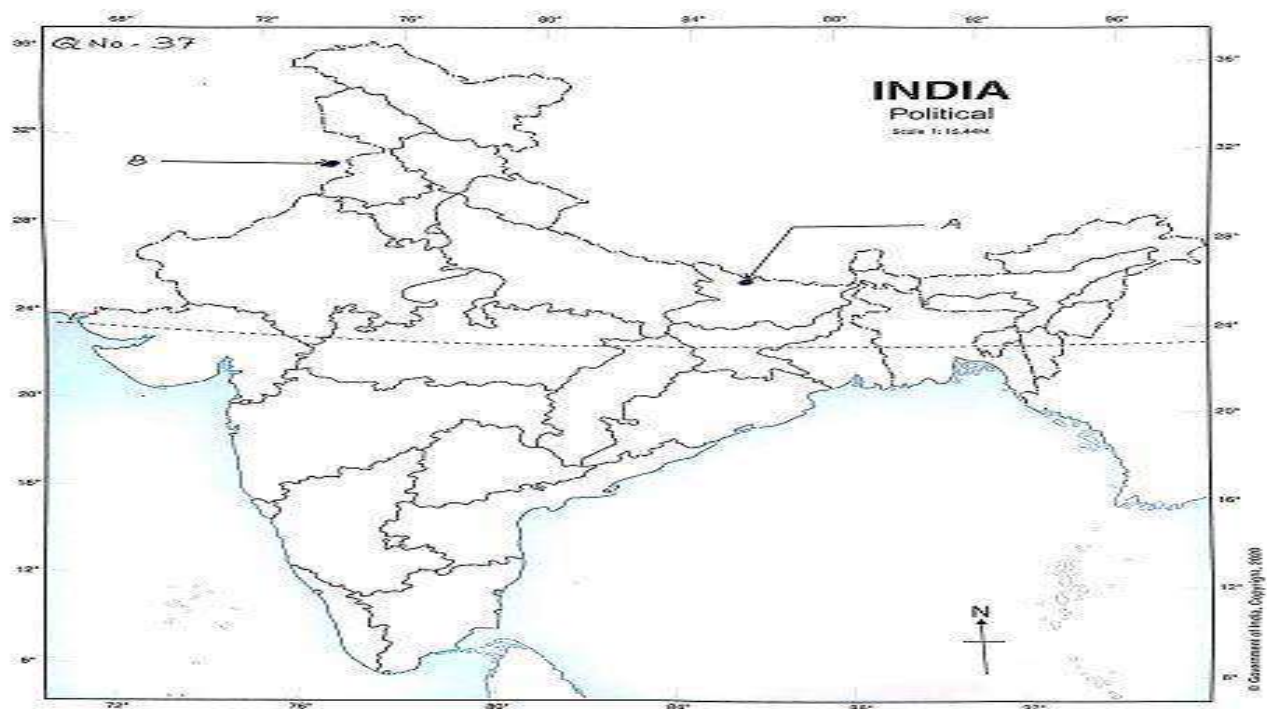


	OR Explain the occurrence of petroleum in India.	
24	Mention any two advantages of Organized Sector.	2
	<b>SECTION C</b> <b>SHORT ANSWER BASED QUESTION(3x5=15)</b>	
25	Explain the impact of the First World war on India. OR How did the tribal people of Andhra Pradesh respond to the call of Non cooperation movement?	3
26	What are the three important networks of pipeline transportation?	3
27	What is Skill Development? How does it help in creating employment?	3
28	Democracy is the best form of Government. Explain	3
29	How do we feel the impact of globalization on our daily life? Explain any four points to justify your answer.	3
	<b>SECTION- D</b> <b>LONG ANSWER BASED QUESTION(5x4=20)</b>	
30	Napoleon Bonaparte is rightly called the modernizer of Europe. Explain OR Balkan was an explosive region. Enumerate the statement	5
31	“The economic strength of the country is measured by the development of manufacturing industries”. Support the statement with arguments. OR Explain any five factors affecting the location of an industry.	5
32	Explain the functions of political parties. OR Suggest some reforms to strengthen parties so that they perform their functions well.	5
33	Describe the importance of formal sources of credit in economic development. OR “Self Help Groups” help borrowers to overcome the problem of lack of collateral”. Examine the statement.	5
	<b>SECTION- E</b> <b>CASE BASED QUESTION (4x3=12)</b>	
34	Read the extract and answer the following questions. Before the East India company's monopolistic of Indian trade, Indian weavers were self sufficient. But When the company monopolized Indian trade, the weavers were exploited in every possible manner. The company tried to eliminate the existing traders and brokers connected with the cloth	

	<p>trade and appointed a paid servant called the Gomastha to supervise the weavers, collect supplies and examine the quality of cloth. The weavers were given loan by the gomastha to purchase raw material. The gomastha purchased the production at a marginal rate for which the weavers suffered a huge loss. They acted arrogantly, matched in to the village with sepoys and punished the weavers for delay in delivering the supply.</p> <p>1. Who were gomasthas?</p> <p>2. How was the weavers tied up with the company?</p> <p>3. How was the weavers exploited in the new system?</p>	
35	<p>Many thought that given the disadvantages and rising resistance against the multipurpose projects, water harvesting system was a viable alternative, both socioeconomically and environmentally. In ancient India, along with the sophisticated hydraulic structures, there existed an extraordinary tradition of water-harvesting system. People had in-depth knowledge of rainfall regimes and soil types and developed wide ranging techniques to harvest rainwater, groundwater, river water and flood water in keeping with the local ecological conditions and their water needs. In hill and mountainous regions, people built diversion channels like the ‘guls’ or ‘kuls’ of the Western Himalayas for agriculture. ‘Rooftop rain water harvesting’ was commonly practiced to store drinking water, particularly in Rajasthan. In the flood plains of Bengal, people developed inundation channels to irrigate their fields. In arid and semi-arid regions, agricultural fields were converted into rain fed storage structures that allowed the water to stand and moisten the soil like the ‘khadins’ in Jaisalmer and ‘Johads’ in other parts of Rajasthan. In the semi-arid and arid regions of Rajasthan, particularly in Bikaner, Phalodi and Barmer, almost all the houses traditionally had underground tanks or tankas for storing drinking water. The tanks could be as large as a big room; one household in Phalodi had a tank that was 6.1 meters deep, 4.27 meters long and 2.44 meters wide. The tankas were part of the well-developed rooftop rainwater harvesting system and were built inside the main house or the courtyard. They were connected to the sloping roofs of the houses through a pipe. Rain falling on the rooftops would travel down the pipe and was stored in these underground ‘tankas’. The first spell of rain was usually not collected as this would clean the roofs and the pipes. The rainwater from the subsequent showers was then collected.</p> <p>35.1 Which part of India people developed inundation channels to irrigate their fields?</p> <p>35.2 Write the techniques used to harvest rainwater in hill and mountainous regions of the Western Himalayas.</p> <p>35.3. Explain the rooftop rainwater harvesting system of Phalodi.</p>	<p>1</p> <p>1</p> <p>2</p>
36	18.Read the passage and answer the following questions.	1x4



	<p>Suppressing the minor community is an attractive option in the short run but in the long run it is very disastrous. The singhal community by the virtue of its majority in the parliament adopted majoritarian measures disregarding the interest of the Tamils. They amended the constitution in 1956 according to which they declared the Singhala language the official language. The Singhala candidates were favored in the universities and job sector. Buddhism was fostered by the preferential policy of the government. All these majors dissatisfied the Tamil community and they alienated themselves from the national mainstream. They formed the militant organization and demanded separate Tamil Eleam to be formed in the north eastern part of the country. The civil war caused heavy loss physiographically and economically.</p> <p>1. The majority community in Sri Lanka  a) Tamil b.) Singhala c) Christians d) Hindus.</p> <p>2. The Civil War in Sri Lanka was caused due to  a. majoritarian measure  b unaffected attitude  c. Secular attitude.  d. None of the above.</p> <p>3. The Singhala leaders were  a) Far_ sighted b) Narrow minded. c) .Democratic d). Imperialist</p> <p>4. The meaning of Eleam is  a) State b) District c) pragrana d ) Nation</p>	
	<b>SECTION- F</b> <b>MAP SKILL BASED QUESTIONS (2+3=5)</b>	
37	<p><b>37.( a) Two places A and B have been marked on the given outline map of India .Identify them and write correct names on the line drawn near them.</b></p> <p>A. Movement of Indigo Planters in 1916.  B. Congress session of 1929 was held here.</p> <p><b>37.(b)On the same outline map of India locate and label any THREE of the following.</b></p> <p>a. Salal Dam  b. Mohali Software Technology Park  c. Kaiga nuclear Power Station  d. Tuticorin Port</p>	2+3



## MARKING SCHEME - 12

### DAV PUBLIC SCHOOL, ODISHA ZONE- 2022-23

	SECTION -A MCQs(1x20=20)	
1	b) James Augustus Hickey	1
2	d. Raja Rammohan Roy	1
3	a) The Bible.	1
4	b) II,I,IV,III	1
5	C. Sugarcane	1
6	C ) Sundarban – Jharkhand	1
7	B. a-IV, b-III, c-II, d-I	1
8	a) The Dutch people are economically And educationally advanced	1
9	c . 1000_ 940	1
10	A_III, B_II,C_IV,D_I	1
11	B. Both A and R, R correct and R is not the correct explanation of A	1
12	Buddhists	1
13	Dutch	1
14	C. Country-C	1

15	Bihar	1
16	C. By increasing productivity of the country in the manufacturing of industrial goods.	1
17	B. (iii) (iv) (i) (ii)	1
18	B. Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.	1
19	B) Indian MNC	1
20	Foreign Investment	1
<b>SECTION- B</b> <b>VERY SHORT ANSWER QUESTION(4x2=8)</b>		
21	Any two points I. Till 15th century, silk route was principal route to travel between Asia and Agr ii. America had not been discovered, goods and people had to travel long distance is for the type of exchange	2
22	(i) A communal mind often leads to a quest for political dominance of one's own religious community. (ii) Political mobilization on religious lines is another frequent form of communalism. (iii) Sometimes communalism takes its most ugly form, in communal violence riots and massacres.	2
23	The ideal conditions for mining of minerals are as given below : 1. The mineral content of the ore must be in sufficient concentration to make its extraction commercially viable. 2. The type of formation determines the relative ease with which mineral ores may be mined. 3. This also determines the cost of extraction. OR Occurrences of petroleum is as mentioned below : 1. Most of the petroleum occurrences in India are associated with anticlines and fault traps in the rock formations of the tertiary age. 2. In regions of folding, anticlines or domes, it occurs where oil is trapped in the crest of the upfold. 3. The oil bearing layer is a porous limestone or sandstone through which oil may flow. 4. The oil is prevented from rising or sinking by intervening non-porous layers. (ANY TWO POINTS)	2
24	Two advantages of Organized Sector are: a) Job Security      b) Follows proper rules and regulations	2

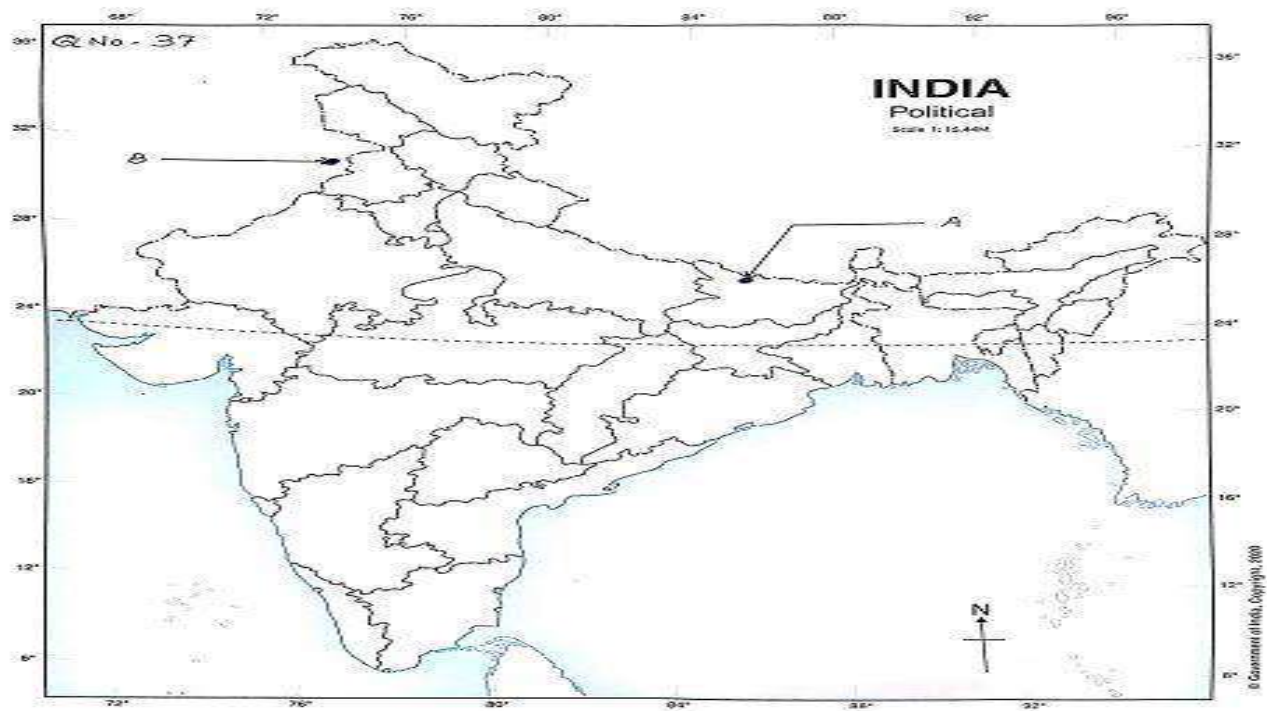
	<b>SECTION- C</b> <b>SHORT ANSWER BASED QUESTION(3x5=15)</b>	
25	<p>I. The Government imposed new taxes  ii. Custom duties imposed  iii. Price of daily used commodities doubled in 1918 what it was in 1914  iv. India faced terrible famine but the Government did not help</p> <p>OR</p> <p>I The tribal people lost their livelihood  II They fought against it under the leadership of Alluri Sitaram Raju  III Raju inspired them not to use Alcohol and use Gandhi cap.  IV They used Gorilla warfare  V They attacked British officials.  VI Any other relevant point</p>	3
26	<p>(i) From oilfield in upper Assam to Kanpur via Guwahati, Barauni and Allahabad.  (ii) From Salaya in Gujarat to Jalandhar in Punjab via Viramgam, Mathura, Delhi and Sonapat.  (iii) Gas pipeline from Hazira in Gujarat connects Jagdishpur in Uttar Pradesh via Vijaipur in Madhya Pradesh.</p>	3
27	<p>Skill development is the development of a particular skill with proper professional training. A trained person can get employment easily than non-skilled labour.</p> <p>i) Suppose the government opens new schools to educate people, the teachers will be required to run the school.  ii) A study conducted by the Planning Commission estimates that nearly 20 lakh jobs can be created in the education sector alone.  iii) Similarly, if we have to improve the health situation, we need many more doctors, nurses, health workers, etc., to work in various parts of our country. (Any Two points)</p>	[1+ 2=3 ]
28	<p>(i) Promotes equality among citizens, Enhance the dignity of the individual.  (ii) Improves the quality of decision making.  (iii) Provides a method to resolve conflicts, and  (iv) Allows room to correct mistakes.  Any other relevant points.</p>	3
29	<p>: Impact of Globalisation:  i) Greater choice before consumers.  ii) Improvement in living standard.</p>	3

	<p>iii) New jobs have been created.</p> <p>iv) Foreign investments have increased. (Any three points]</p>	
	<b>SECTION -D</b> <b>LONG ANSWER BASED QUESTION(5x4=20)</b>	
30	<p>(i) Simplified administrative divisions.</p> <p>(ii) Abolished feudal system.</p> <p>(iii) Freed peasants from serfdom and manorial dues.</p> <p>(iv) In towns, guild restrictions were removed.</p> <p>(v) Transport and communication systems improved.</p> <p>Any other relevant point.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p> <p>(i) A large part of the Balkans was under the control of the Ottoman Empire.</p> <p>(ii) The spread of ideas of romantic nationalism in the Balkans together with the disintegration of the Ottoman Empire made this region very explosive.</p> <p>(iii) One by one, it's European subject nationalities broke away from its control and declared independence.</p> <p>(iv) The rebellion nationalities in the Balkans thought of their struggles as attempts to win back their long lost independence.</p>	
31	<p>The economic strength of a country is measured by the development of manufacturing industries.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>❖ Industries create a variety of goods and thus reduce the dependence of people on agriculture and contributes to modernization of agriculture.</li> <li>❖ Industrial development helps to reduce unemployment and poverty levels by initiating income and high standard of living.</li> <li>❖ Export of manufactured goods add value to the economy. It expands trade and commerce and brings to foreign exchange.</li> <li>❖ Industries utilize primary materials and convert them into articles of utility, thus adding value to the raw materials.</li> <li>❖ Countries that transform their raw material into a wide variety of furnished goods of higher value are prosperous. India's prosperity lies in diversifying its manufacturing industries</li> </ul> <p>Any other relevance point</p> <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>❖ Availability of raw materials: Close proximity to raw material, regular supply at cheap cost are of utmost significance, e.g.,</li> </ul>	

	<p>concentration of heavy industries in Chattisgarh.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>❖ Labour: Modern industry requires both skilled and unskilled labour at low cost. It also determines the location of industry, e.g., cotton textile industry in Maharashtra.</li> <li>❖ Capital: Industries are capital intensive. Banks and other financial institutions, insurance etc. play an important role in setting up production units.</li> <li>❖ Power: All production units depend on one or other sources of power like coal, oil, gas etc. Regular and cheap supply of power is required to keep industries operational, e.g., iron and steel industries near Raniganj and Jharia coal fields.</li> <li>❖ Market: Goods manufactured need to be sold in the market to maintain the demand and supply.</li> </ul> <p>(Any other relevance point )</p>	
32	<p>(i) Parties contest elections.  (ii) Parties make laws.  (iii) Parties form and runs the government.  (iv) Parties play the role of oppositions.  (v) Parties form public opinion.  Any other relevant points.  OR  (i) Regulating internal affairs.  (ii) Women's participation.  (iii) State funding elections.  (iv) Public participation.  (v) Legal provision.  Any other relevant points.</p>	
33	<p>i) Credit plays a crucial role in a country's development.  ii) By sanctioning loans to developing industries and trade, banks provide them with the necessary aid for improvement.  iii) This leads to increase in the production, profits and employment.  iv) It is important that formal sector gives out more loans so that borrowers are not duped by moneylenders and can ultimately contribute to national development.  v) For example: a loan given to an entrepreneur for setting up a business might contribute to employment generation, infrastructure development in the near future.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p> <p>i) Self Help Groups typically comprise 15-20 people, who pool in their resources to help each other time.</p>	

	<p>ii) It has proven to be a successful way to financially organise rural poor in a better manner.</p> <p>iii) Once this group becomes regular in savings, it becomes eligible for loan from the bank.</p> <p>iv) These loans are provided for the purpose of creating self employment opportunities for group members, without any collateral. The reason for this is that it's the group's responsibility to keep track of repayments, etc.</p> <p>v) Any case of non repayment of loan by any one member is followed up seriously by other members in the group. Because of this feature, banks are willing to lend to the poor borrowers when organised in SHGs, even though they have no collateral as such.</p> <p>vi) SHGs also provide small loans to members against a low interest rate without any collateral. (Any five points)</p>	
	<b>SECTION- E</b> <b>CASE BASED QUESTION (4x3=12)</b>	
34	<p>(i) The paid servant of the East India Company</p> <p>(ii) By providing loans.</p> <p>(iii) The production was collected at a marginal rate. The system of collection was very rigid and harsh.</p>	
35	<p>35.1 flood plains of Bengal</p> <p>35.2 guls' or 'kuls'</p> <p>35.3 The tanks could be as large as a big room; one household in Phalodi had a tank that was 6.1 meters deep, 4.27 meters long and 2.44 meters wide. The tankas were part of the well-developed rooftop rainwater harvesting system and were built inside the main house or the courtyard</p>	
36	<p>1.b) Sinhala</p> <p>2.a) Majoritarian measures.</p> <p>3.b) Narrow minded.</p> <p>4.a) State</p>	
	<b>SECTION -F</b>	

37. A – Lahore  
 B - Champaran  
 [5]



**SAMPLE QUESTION PAPER -13**  
**DAV PUBLIC SCHOOLS, ODISHA ZONE**  
**( 2022-23)**

Check that this question paper contains 10 printed pages

Check that this question paper contains 37 questions in all.

Write down the Serial Number of the question in the left side of the margin before attempting it.



15 minutes time has been allotted to read this question paper. The question paper will be distributed 15 minutes prior to the commencement of the examination. The students will read the question paper only and not write any answer on the answer script during this period

## CLASS-X

### SUB: SOCIAL SCIENCE

**Time: 3 Hours**


**Maximum Marks:80**

#### **General Instructions:**

General Instructions :

- i. Question paper comprises five Sections – A, B, C, D and E. There are 37 questions in the question paper. All questions are compulsory.
- ii. Section A – From question 1 to 20 are MCQs of 1 mark each.
- iii. Section B – Question no. 21 to 24 are Very Short Answer Type Questions, carrying 2 marks each. Answer to each question should not exceed 40 words.
- iv. Section C contains Q.25 to Q.29 are Short Answer Type Questions, carrying 3 marks each. Answer to each question should not exceed 60 words
- v. Section D – Question no. 30 to 33 are long answer type questions, carrying 5 marks each. Answer to each question should not exceed 120 words.
- vi. Section-E - Questions no from 34 to 36 are case based questions with three sub questions and are of 4 marks each
- vii. Section F – Question no. 37 is map based, carrying 5 marks with two parts, 37a from History (2 marks) and 37b from Geography (3 marks).
- viii. There is no overall choice in the question paper. However, an internal choice has been provided in few questions. Only one of the choices in such questions have to be attempted.
- ix. In addition to this, separate instructions are given with each section and question, wherever necessary.

	<b><u>SECTION-A</u></b> <b>MCQs (1 x 20 = 20)</b>	
1.	Identify correct aim of the post-war international economic system: A. To ensure economic stability of underdeveloped countries. B. To promote good health for the people of the world. C. Promotion of education worldwide.	1

	D. To preserve economic stability and full employment in the industrial world.	
2.	<p>“Printing is the ultimate gift of God and the greatest one” was spoken by</p> <p>A. Martin Luther. B. Dante. C. Newcomen. D. Johann Gutenberg.</p>	1
3.	<p>Look at the picture given below and identify the correct option.</p>  <p>A. Here women are totally dominated. B. Picture suggests traditional family role. C. Artists vision of destruction. D. The image shows the artist’s fear that the cultural impact of the West has turned the family upside down.</p>	1
4.	<p>Arrange the following in chronological order:</p> <p>I. Introduction of hand printing technology in Japan. II. Johann Gutenberg invented the Printing Press. III. Development of power-driven cylindrical press. IV. Martin Luther wrote Ninety Five Theses.</p> <p>OPTIONS:</p> <p>A. I ,II, III, IV B. I, II, IV, III C. III, IV, II, I D. III, IV,I, III</p>	1
5.	<p>Identify the crop with the help of the following information</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>❖ It is a topical as well as sub-tropical crop</li> <li>❖ It grows well in hot and humid climate with temperature <math>21^0</math> to <math>27^0</math> c</li> <li>❖ It requires rainfall 75 to 100 cm</li> <li>❖ UP is the leading producer of this crop</li> </ul> <p>OPTIONS:</p> <p>A. Wheat B. Sugarcane</p>	1

	<p>C. Maize</p> <p>D. Jowar</p>											
6.	<p>Which of the following conservation strategies do not directly involved community participation?</p> <p>A. Joint forest management</p> <p>B. Beej Bachao Andolan</p> <p>C. Chipko Movement.</p> <p>D. Demarcation of wild life sanctuaries</p>	1										
7.	<p>Match the following and choose the correct option.</p> <table><tr><th>RESOURCES</th><th>EXAMPLES</th></tr><tr><td>a. Individual Resources</td><td>i. Fisheries</td></tr><tr><td>b. Community Resources</td><td>ii. Roads</td></tr><tr><td>c. National Resources</td><td>iii. Burial Ground</td></tr><tr><td>d. Biotic Resources</td><td>iv. Water in wells</td></tr></table> <p>OPTIONS:</p> <p>(A) (a)-(iv), (b)-(1), (c)-(iii), (d)-(ii)</p> <p>(B) (a)-(iii), (b)-(ii), (c)-(1), (d)-(iv)</p> <p>(C) (a)-(1), (b)-(iii), (c)-(ii), (d)-(iv)</p> <p>(D) (a)-(iv), (b)-(iii), (c)-(ii), (d)-(i)</p>	RESOURCES	EXAMPLES	a. Individual Resources	i. Fisheries	b. Community Resources	ii. Roads	c. National Resources	iii. Burial Ground	d. Biotic Resources	iv. Water in wells	1
RESOURCES	EXAMPLES											
a. Individual Resources	i. Fisheries											
b. Community Resources	ii. Roads											
c. National Resources	iii. Burial Ground											
d. Biotic Resources	iv. Water in wells											
8.	<p>Consider the following statements and identify the incorrect one from the following:</p> <p>A. Belgium is a small country in North America.</p> <p>B. Belgium has borders with France the Netherlands, Germany and Luxembourg</p> <p>C. Out of total population of Belgium 40% lives in the Wallonia region and speaks French language.</p> <p>D. In the capital city Brussels 80% people speaks French language.</p>	1										
9.	<p>Who has special power in administering the union territories in India?</p> <p>A. Chief minister</p> <p>B. President</p> <p>C. Governor</p> <p>D. Central government</p>	1										

10.	Which social division is unique to India ? A. Economic division B. Caste division C. Racial division D. Religious division					1																									
11.	<table><tr><td>List-I</td><td colspan="4">List-II</td></tr><tr><td>A. Congress Party</td><td colspan="4">United Progressive Alliance</td></tr><tr><td>B. Bharatiya Janata Party</td><td colspan="4">Left Front</td></tr><tr><td>C. Communist Party of India</td><td colspan="4">Regional Party</td></tr><tr><td>D. Biju Janata Dal</td><td colspan="4">National Democratic Alliance</td></tr></table> <p>Which one among the following pairs is correctly matched ?</p>					List-I	List-II				A. Congress Party	United Progressive Alliance				B. Bharatiya Janata Party	Left Front				C. Communist Party of India	Regional Party				D. Biju Janata Dal	National Democratic Alliance				1
List-I	List-II																														
A. Congress Party	United Progressive Alliance																														
B. Bharatiya Janata Party	Left Front																														
C. Communist Party of India	Regional Party																														
D. Biju Janata Dal	National Democratic Alliance																														
12.	There are two statements marked as Assertion (A) and Reason (R). Mark your answer as per the codes provided below. <b>Assertion (A)</b> Democracy transforms people from the status of a subject to that of a citizen. <b>Reason (R)</b> Most individuals believe that their vote makes a difference to the way the government is run and to their own interests. Codes A. Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A. B. Both A and R are true and R is not the correct explanation of A. C.A is true but R is false. D.A is false but R is true.					1																									
13.	Which language is dominantly spoken in Belgium ? A. French B. Dutch C. Italian D. Spanish					1																									
14.	Monthly income of citizens in 2020 (in Rupees) <table><tr><td>Countries</td><td>I</td><td>II</td><td>III</td><td>IV</td><td>V</td></tr><tr><td>Country A</td><td>9500</td><td>10500</td><td>9800</td><td>10000</td><td>10200</td></tr><tr><td>Country B</td><td>500</td><td>500</td><td>500</td><td>500</td><td>48000</td></tr><tr><td>Country C</td><td>5000</td><td>1000</td><td>15000</td><td>4000</td><td>25000</td></tr></table> <p>Rita is an employee of a multinational company who gets transferred to different</p>					Countries	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	1	
Countries	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																										

	<p>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.</p> <p>Identify the reason for which Rita has chosen country A.</p> <p><b>Options:</b></p> <p>A. Most of its citizens are rich and stable</p> <p>B. Has most equitable distribution of income</p> <p>C. National income of its citizens is higher</p> <p>D. Average income of its citizens is lower</p>																
15.	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th colspan="3">CRUDE OIL RESERVES</th></tr> <tr> <th>Region/Country</th><th>Reserves(2017) (Thousand million Barrels)</th><th>Number of years reserves will last</th></tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Middle East</td><td>808</td><td>70</td></tr> <tr> <td>U.S.A</td><td>50</td><td>10.5</td></tr> <tr> <td>World</td><td>1697</td><td>50.2</td></tr> </tbody> </table> <p>How much percentage of crude oil reserves are found in Middle East countries ?</p> <p>A. 70%</p> <p>B. 48%</p> <p>C. 30%</p> <p>D. 80%</p>	CRUDE OIL RESERVES			Region/Country	Reserves(2017) (Thousand million Barrels)	Number of years reserves will last	Middle East	808	70	U.S.A	50	10.5	World	1697	50.2	1
CRUDE OIL RESERVES																	
Region/Country	Reserves(2017) (Thousand million Barrels)	Number of years reserves will last															
Middle East	808	70															
U.S.A	50	10.5															
World	1697	50.2															
16.	<p>Find the odd one out from the following options:</p> <p>A. Fishing, Poultry, Mining, Gardening.</p> <p>B. Lawyer, Doctor, Teacher, Auto Driver.</p> <p>C. Post office, railway, BSNL, NAICO</p> <p>D. Engineer, Potter, Astronaut, Trader.</p>	1															
17.	<p>The _____ covers activities in which natural products are changed into other forms through ways of manufacturing that we associate with industrial activity.</p> <p>A. Secondary Sector</p> <p>B. Tertiary Sector</p> <p>C. Primary Sector</p> <p>D. None of the above</p>	1															

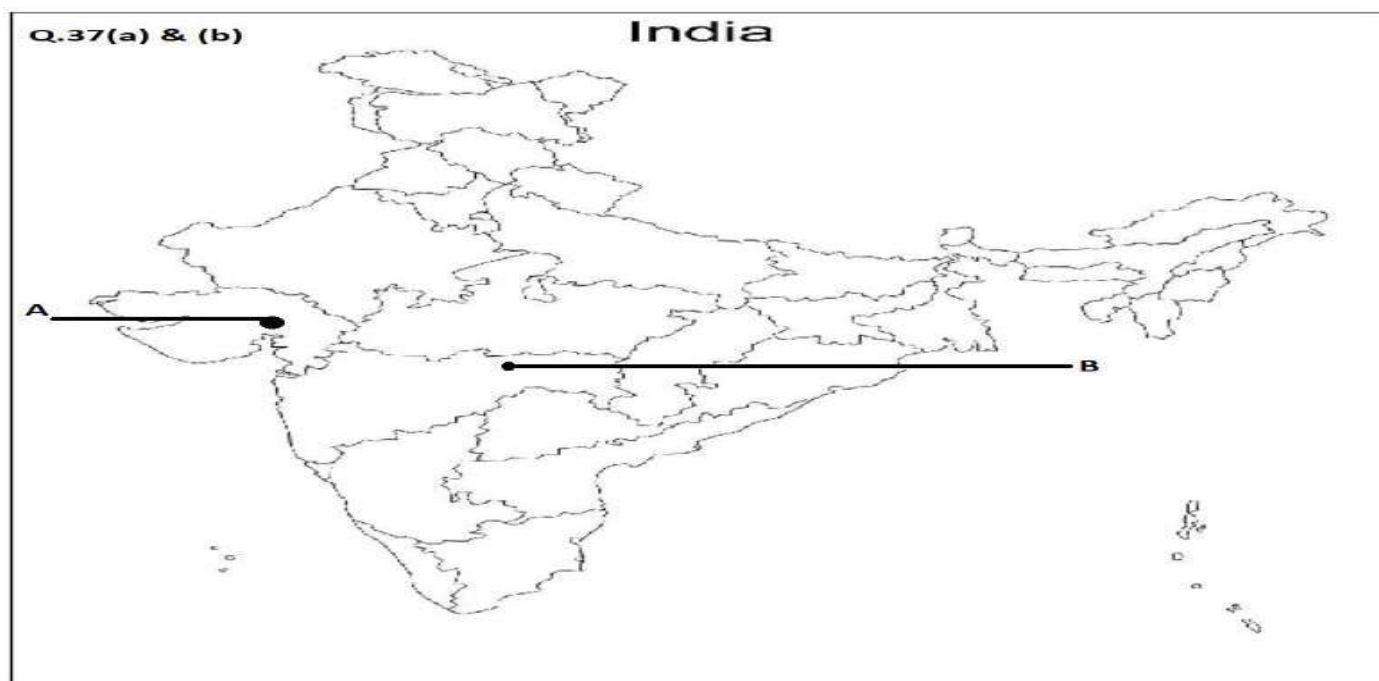
18.	<p>Read the following information and select the correct option-</p> <p>Sabita needs a loan of 2 lakh Rupees to start a shop in her village and approaches a bank for the same. The bank asks for any valuable asset that will be mortgaged to sanction the loan. Sabita could not get the loan since she does not have any fixed asset. She finally borrowed money from the village money lender. Why do poor people fail to get loans from the bank ?</p> <p>A. Lack of collateral B. Lack of Interest C. Lack of Knowledge D. All the above</p>	1
19.	<p>The most common route for investments by MNCs in countries around the world is to:</p> <p>A. Set up new factories B. Buy existing local companies C. Form partnerships with local companies D. None of these</p>	1
20.	<p>Identify the correct statement about the merits of globalization.</p> <p>I. Availability of cheaper imported items. II. Many local companies became MNCs. III. Poor consumers availed new services. IV. Small producers prospered.</p> <p>OPTIONS A. I &amp; II B. II &amp; III C. III &amp; IV D. I &amp; IV</p>	1
	<p style="text-align: center;"><b><u>SECTION-B</u></b> <b>(VERY SHORT ANSWER QUESTIONS ( 2 X 4 = 8))</b></p>	
21.	Examine the effects of abolishing the Corn Laws in England..	2
22.	Mention the various forms of communalism in politics.	2
23.	<p>State the twin benefits provided by the Gobar Gas plants to farmers in India.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p> <p>State two uses of manganese.</p>	2
24.	State the objectives of both public and private sector enterprises.	2
	<p style="text-align: center;"><b><u>SECTION-C</u></b> <b>( SHORT ANSWER BASED QUESTIONS ( 3 X 5 = 15))</b></p>	

25.	<p>‘Some Muslim Organizations were lukewarm to the Civil Disobedience Movement in India’. Analyse the statement.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p> <p>Analyse the role of the peasants in Awadh in the Non-cooperation Movement.</p>	3
26.	What are Golden Quadrilateral Super Highways? Mention any two objectives of these Super Highway projects.	3
27.	Define trade barrier. Why did the Indian Government put up trade barriers after Independence? Explain.	3
28.	‘Democracy is a better form of government than any other form of government’. Explain.	3
29.	How can employment be increased in both rural and urban areas? Explain.	3
<b><u>SECTION—D</u></b> <b>( LONG ANSWER BASED QUESTIONS ( 5 X 4 = 20)</b>		
30.	<p>‘Napoleon had destroyed democracy in France but in administrative field he had incorporated revolutionary principles in order to make whole system more rational and efficient’. Analyse the statement with arguments.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p> <p>‘The development of nationalism did not come about only through wars and territorial expansion .Culture played an important role in creating the idea of the nation’. Elaborate upon the statement.</p>	5
31.	<p>Why is the economic strength of a country measured by the development of manufacturing industries? Explain with examples.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p> <p>Explain the pro-active approach by the National Thermal Power Corporation (NTPC) for preserving the natural environment and resources.</p>	5
32.	<p>Describe the various functions that the political parties perform in a democracy.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p> <p>‘Modern democracies cannot exist without political parties’. Explain.</p>	5
33.	<p>“Cheap and affordable credit is crucial for the country’s development.” Assess the statement with valid arguments.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p> <p>‘Formal sector loans be made beneficial for poor farmers and workers’ Justify the statement.</p>	5
<b><u>SECTION-E</u></b> <b>CASE BASED QUESTIONS ( 4 X 3 = 12)</b>		

34.	<p>Advertisements played an important part in expanding markets for products and in shaping a new consumer culture. Now-a-days the advertisement appears in newspapers, magazines, television screen etc.</p> <p>Labels are needed to tell the consumer, the place of manufacture and the name of the company and about the quality of the product. If a buyer is familiar to the company and is confident about it, he will buy that product. Generally, a person buys a branded shirt or any other product because he knows that a particular company is a company of repute. So, labels do help in attracting consumers to buy a product.</p> <p>Calendars are also printed to popularise the products. They are hung in tea shops, homes and other places. People see the calendars daily and slowly they are attracted towards that product.</p> <p>These figures are used to convey the message that if you respect the royal figure, then respects this product too. If the royal person is using a product, its quality cannot be questioned. So, use of a royal figure popularise that product.</p> <p>In such advertisement, people are told that if you love your country then use that product. Such advertisements were used by Indian manufacturers. ‘ Thus, various ways were adopted to persuade people to buy new products.</p> <p>34.1. State the importance of label.</p> <p>34.2. Examine how royal figure was associated with product.</p> <p>34.3 Explain the ways which British adopted to persuade the people to use the new products.</p>	<p>4</p> <p>1</p> <p>1</p> <p>2</p>
35.	<p>In the semi-arid and arid regions of Rajasthan, particularly in Bikaner, Phalodi and Barmer, almost all the houses traditionally had underground tanks or tank for storing drinking water. The tanks could be as large as a big room; one household in Phalodi had a tank that was 6.1 metres deep, 4.27 metres long and 2.44 metres wide. The tankas were part of the well-developed rooftop rainwater harvesting system and were built inside the main house or the courtyard. They were connected to the sloping roofs of the houses through a pipe. Rain falling on the rooftops would travel down the pipe and was stored in these underground 'tankas'. The first spell of rain was usually not collected as this would clean the roofs and the pipes. The rainwater from the subsequent showers was then collected. The rainwater can be stored in the tankas till the next rainfall making it an extremely reliable source of drinking water when all other sources are dried up, particularly in the summers. Rainwater, or palar pani, as commonly referred to in these parts, is considered the purest form of natural water. Many houses constructed underground rooms adjoining the 'tanka' to beat the summer heat as it would keep the room cool.</p> <p>35.1. Which regions of Rajasthan are practicing rain water harvesting?</p> <p>35.2 .What is “palar pani” ? Explain.</p> <p>35.3. State the aims and objectives of Rainwater harvesting?</p>	<p>4</p> <p>1</p> <p>1</p> <p>2</p>



36.	<p>The idea of power sharing has emerged in opposition to the notions of undivided political power. For a long time it was believed that all power of a government must reside in one person or group of persons located at one place it was felt that if the power to decide is dispersed, it would not be possible to take quick decisions and to enforced them. But these notions have changed with the emergence of democracy.</p> <p>36.1. State the basic principle of democracy?</p> <p>36.2 “.Political power should be distributed among as many citizens as possible.” Analyse the statement.</p> <p>36.3. Mention two good features of a democratic government.</p>	<p>4</p> <p>1</p> <p>1</p> <p>2</p>
	<p style="text-align: center;"><b><u>SECTION – F</u></b></p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>MAP SKILL BASED QUESTIONS ( 2 + 3 = 5)</b></p>	
37.	<p>37.a. Two places A and B have been marked on the given outline map of India . Identify them and write their correct names on the lines drawn near them.</p> <p>A. Place where Cotton Mill Workers Satyagraha started.</p> <p>B. Place where Indian National Congress Session held on December 1920.</p> <p>37.b. On the same outline map of India locate and label any <b>THREE</b> of the following with suitable symbols.</p> <p>a) Tehri Dam.</p> <p>b) Kakrapar Nuclear Power Plant.</p> <p>c) Indore Cotton Textile Industry.</p> <p>d) Tuticorin Sea Port.</p>	<p>2</p> <p>3</p>



# DAV PUBLIC SCHOOL, ODISHA ZONE

## SOCIAL SCIENCE (CODE 087)

### CLASS X – SESSION 2022-23

#### MARKING SCHEME

QSTN. NO.	Value Points	Mark Allotted	NCERT / Text Book
<b>SECTION-A</b>			
1.	D. To preserve economic stability and full employment in the industrial world.	1	Pg-98 (Hist.)
2.	A. Martin Luther.	1	Pg-160 (Hist.)
3.	D. The image show the artist's fear that the cultural impact of the West has turned the family upside down.	1	Pg-173 (Hist.)
4.	B. I, II, IV, III	1	Pg-154, 157,160 166 (Hist.)
5.	B. Sugarcane	1	Pg-40 (Geog.)
6.	D. Demarcation of wild life sanctuaries	1	Pg-22 (Geog.)
7.	(d) (A)-(IV), (B)-(III), (C)-(II), (D)-(I)	1	Pg-, 2 (Geog.)
8.	A.	1	Pg-2 (DP)
9.	D.	1	Pg-17 (DP)
10.	B.	1	Pg-49 (DP)
11.	A.	1	Pg-80 (DP)
12.	A.	1	Pg-98 (DP)
13.	B.	1	Pg-02 (DP)
14.	B. Has most equitable distribution of income	1	Pg-10 (ED.)
15.	B.48%	1	Pg-15 (ED.)
16.	D.Engineer , Potter, Astronaut, Trader	1	Pg-21 (ED.)
17.	A. Secondary Sector	1	Pg-20 (ED.)
18.	A. Lack of collateral	1	Pg-45 (ED.)
19.	A. set up new factories	1	Pg-58 (ED.)
20.	A. I & II	1	Pg-56 (ED.)
<b>SECTION – B</b>			
21	i. After the Corn Laws were scrapped, food could be imported into Britain more cheaply than it could be produced within the country. ii.British agriculture was unable to compete with imports. iii.Vast areas of land were now left uncultivated and thousands of men and women were thrown out of work. iv.Peasants flocked to the cities or migrated overseas.	2	Pg-81, 82 (Hist.)
22	The various forms of communalism:	2	Pg-47 (DP)

	<p>i) The communalism is in everyday belief which involves religious prejudices, stereotypes of religious communities and belief in the superiority of one's religion over other religions.</p> <p>ii) Communalism as Majoritarian dominance and political dominance. A communal mind often leads to a quest for political dominance of one's own religious community.</p> <p>iii) Communalism as political mobilization which involves the use of sacred symbols, religious leaders, emotional appeal and plain fear in order to bring the followers of one religion together in the political arena.</p> <p>iv) Communalism in the form of communal violence riots and massacre. (Any two points)</p>		
23	<p>Ans. Gobar gas plants have been extremely beneficial to farmers in India in the following ways:</p> <p>(1) They are a source of cleaner energy/fuel.</p> <p>(2) They also provide an improved quality of manure. They use cattle dung as a raw material and produce high quality of manure.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p> <p>i. Manufacturing of steel and Ferro-manganese alloy. ii. Manufacturing of bleaching power, insecticides and paints.</p>	2	Pg-60 OR 51 (Geog.)
24	<p>a)Public sector – Welfare of the people and not to earn profit. b)Private sector – To earn profit.</p>	2	Pg-33 (ED.)
<b>SECTION – C</b>			
25	<p>i.After the decline of Non-cooperation-Khilafat movement, a large section of Muslims felt alienated from the Indian National Congress.</p> <p>ii.The visible and open association of Congress with Hindu religious nationalist groups like the Hindu Mahasabha in mid 1920s made the Muslims suspicious of Congress motives.</p> <p>iii.The frequent communal clashes not only deepened the distance between the two communities but also there was an important difference over the question of representation in the future assemblies that were to be elected.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p> <p>i. In Awadh, the peasants' movement was led by Baba Ramchandra—a Sanyasi who had earlier worked in Fiji as indentured labour.</p> <p>ii.The movement was against talukdars and landlords who demanded high rents from the peasants.</p> <p>iii. Peasants had to do begar and work at landlords' farms without any payment. As tenants, they had no security of tenure and could be evicted without any notice.</p> <p>iv.The peasant movement demanded reduction of revenue, abolition of begar and social boycott of these landlords.</p> <p>v. In many places Nai-Dhobi bandhs were organized to deprive</p>	3	Pg-68, Or Pg-59 (Hist.)

	<p>landlords of the services of even washer men and barbers.</p> <p>vi. In 1920, Jawaharlal Nehru began talking to the villagers and formed 'Oudh Kisan Sabha'. Within a month 300 branches had been setup in the villages.</p> <p>vii. As the movement spread in 1921, the houses of talukdars and merchants were attacked, bazaars were looted and grain hoards were taken over.</p>		
26	<p>(1) The Golden Quadrilateral Super Highways is a road development project linking Delhi - Kolkata - Chennai - Mumbai by six-lane superhighways.</p> <p>(2) The two major objectives of these Super Highways project</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Reduce the travel time taken between .2 cities.</li> <li>Reduce the distance between the mega cities of India.</li> </ol> <p>(3) The North-South Corridors linking Srinagar (Jammu and Kashmir) and Kanyakumari (Tamil Nadu) and East-West Corridor connecting Silchar (Assam) and Porbandar (Gujarat).</p>	3	Pg-80 (Geog.)
27	<p>The restrictions set by the Government to regulate foreign trade are called trade barriers. Tax on imports is an example of a trade barrier. The Indian Government had put barriers to foreign trade and foreign investment after independence to protect the domestic producers from foreign competition. Imports at that stage would not have allowed local industries to come up. India allowed imports of only essential items such as machinery, fertilizers, petroleum, etc.</p>	3	Pg-64 (ED.)
28	<p>Democracy is a better form of government than any other form of government because:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>It promotes equality among citizens .</li> <li>It enhances dignity of the individual by giving equal treatment to every person.</li> <li>It improves the quality of decision making by involving every citizen in the decision making process.</li> <li>It provides a method to resolve the conflicts.</li> <li>It provides a room to correct its own mistakes and resolve conflicts amicably.</li> </ol> <p>(any three points)</p>	3	Pg-90 (DP)
29	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Promote and locate industries and services in semi-rural areas where a large number of people may be employed. Example, setting up a dal mill, opening a cold storage, starting or promoting honey collection.</li> <li>Promoting small-scale industries, small-scale manufacturing units, agro-processing industries and providing loans for the same. The government/banks can provide loans at cheap rates to the small farmers to improve their irrigational facilities so that they can get two or three crops a year instead of one. Thus more people can be</li> </ol>	3	Pg-27 (ED.)

	<p>employed in the same field.</p> <p>3. If more dams are built and canal water is provided to all the small farmers, then a lot of employment can be generated in the agricultural sector.</p>		
	<b>SECTION – D</b>		
30	<p>i. All privileges based on birth were removed.</p> <p>ii. He had established equality before law.</p> <p>iii. Right to property was given.</p> <p>iv. He simplified administrative divisions.</p> <p>v. Feudal system was abolished and freed peasants from serfdom and manorial dues.</p> <p>vi. Guild restrictions were removed, transport and communication systems were improved.</p> <p>vii. Standardized weights and measures were introduced</p> <p>viii. A common national currency was introduced</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>OR</b></p> <p>i. Romanticism was a cultural movement which sought to develop a particular form of Nationalist sentiment.</p> <p>ii. Romantic artists and poets generally criticized the glorification of reason and science and focused instead of emotions, intuitions and mystical feelings.</p> <p>iii. Art, poetry, stories and music helped in shaping nationalist feelings in Europe.</p> <p>iv. A sense of shared collective heritage based on common cultural past was developed and projected as the basis of the nation.</p> <p>vi. German philosopher Johann Gottfried popularized true spirit of nation through folk songs, folk poetry and folk dance.</p> <p>vi. Speaking in the vernacular language was another expression of nationalism.</p>	5	<p>Pg-6 (Hist.)</p> <p>Or</p> <p>Pg-13, 14 (Hist.)</p>
31	<p>The economic strength of a country is measured by the development of manufacturing industries because:</p> <p>(1) Manufacturing industries modernize agriculture. It reduces dependence upon the secondary and tertiary sectors by generating employment in the agricultural sector.</p> <p>(2) Industrial development helps in eradication of unemployment and poverty from our country.</p> <p>(3) This was also aimed at bringing down regional disparities by establishing industries in tribal and backward areas.</p> <p>(4) Manufacturing industries help expand trade and commerce and earn foreign exchange. These give a boost to the Indian economy.</p> <p>(5) India's prosperity lies in increasing and diversifying its manufacturing industries as quickly as possible.</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>OR</b></p> <p>NTPC stands for National Thermal Power Corporation. NTPC has adopted a proactive approach to preserve the natural environment and</p>	1+4	<p>Pg-63</p> <p>OR</p> <p>76 (Geog.)</p>

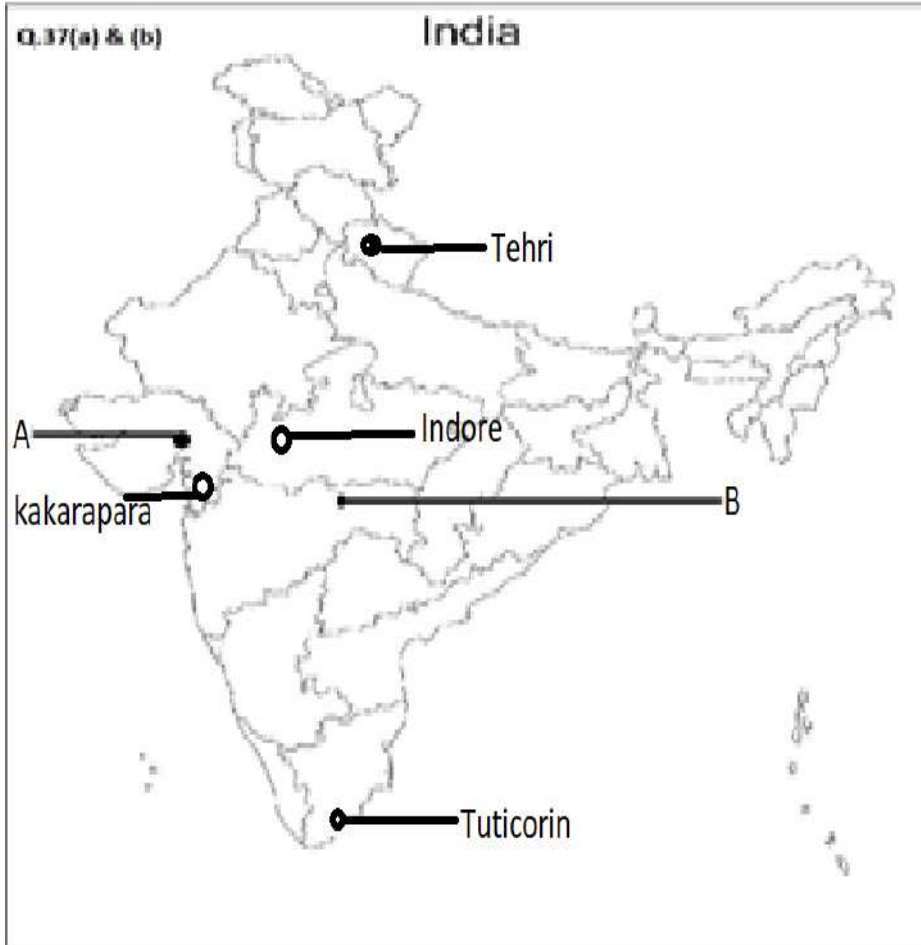
	<p>resources around the Thermal Power Plants it sets up.</p> <p>i. Utilising the latest techniques and upgrading existing equipment to minimise generation of polluting by-products.</p> <p>(ii) Maximising the utilisation of ash generated so that the waste generated is reduced.</p> <p>(iii) Establishing green belts and forests to maintain an ecological balance around the power plants being set up.</p> <p>(iv) Setting up ash pond management, ash water recycling and liquid waste management systems in the plants to reduce environmental pollution.</p> <p>(V) Monitoring, reviewing and managing the databases online for all the power plants set up.</p>		
32	<p>In a democracy the political parties perform the various functions such as:</p> <p>i. Parties contest elections. In countries like India , top party leaders choose candidates for contesting elections.</p> <p>ii. Parties put forward policies and programmes and voters choose from them. Political parties accommodate different views and opinions.</p> <p>iii. They form and run the government.</p> <p>iv. They play a very decisive role in making laws for the country.</p> <p>v. The parties which lose election plays the role of opposition to the parties in power by voicing different views and criticising the government for its failures or wrong policies.</p> <p>vi. Parties shape public opinion by raising and highlighting issues.</p> <p>vii. Parties provide people access to government machinery and welfare schemes implemented by government.</p> <p>(Any five points)</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Or</p> <p>Modern democracies can not exist without political parties because</p> <p>i. Every candidate in the elections will be independent. No promises could be made and the utility of the government will remain uncertain.</p> <p>ii. No one will be responsible for running the country. Elected representatives will only be accountable to their own constituencies.</p> <p>iii. There will be no agency to gather and present different views to the government on various issues.</p> <p>iv. No one will be responsible for bringing various representatives together so as to form a responsible government.</p> <p>v. There will be no mechanism to support the government, make policies or to justify or oppose them.</p> <p>(any other relevant point)</p>	5	Pg-73, 74 (DP)
33	<p>e) Credit refers to an agreement in which the lender supplies the borrower with money, goods or services in return for the promise of future repayment.</p> <p>f) Cheap and affordable credit is crucial for the country's growth</p>	5	Pg-49, Or Pg-50 (ED.)

	<p>and economic development. Credit is in great demand for various kinds of economic activities—big or small investments, to set up business, buying cars, houses, etc.</p> <p><b>g)</b> In rural areas credit helps in the development of agriculture by providing funds to farmers to buy seeds, fertilizers, expensive pesticides.</p> <p><b>h)</b> Manufacturers need credit for buying raw material or to meet ongoing expenditure of production. Credit helps in the purchase of plant, machinery, equipment, etc.</p> <p><b>i)</b> Some people may need to borrow for illness, marriages etc.</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>OR</b></p> <p>The formal sector loans can be made beneficial to poor farmers and workers in following ways:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>❖ The process of providing loans should be made easier and accessible to them.</li> <li>❖ Large number of banks and cooperatives should be opened in the rural areas.</li> <li>❖ Banks and cooperatives should expand their facility of providing loans so as to decrease dependence on informal sector.</li> <li>❖ Special focus should be paid on poor and small farmers along with small scale industries.</li> <li>❖ Loan processing should be simple, faster and timely.</li> </ul>		
	<b>SECTION – E</b>		
34	<p>34.1. Labels are needed to tell the consumer, the place of manufacture and the name of the company and about the quality of the product. Labels do help in attracting consumers to buy a product.</p> <p>34.2. If the royal person is using a product, its quality cannot be questioned. So, use of a royal figure popularise that product.</p> <p>34.3. I. Advertisements played an important part in expanding markets for products and in shaping a new consumer culture</p> <p>ii. Labels are needed to tell the consumer, the place of manufacture and the name of the company and about the quality of the product.</p> <p>iii. Calendars are also printed to popularise the products. They are hung in tea shops, homes and other places.</p> <p>iv. If the royal person is using a product, its quality cannot be questioned. So, use of a royal figure popularise that product.</p>	<p>1</p> <p>1</p> <p>2</p>	Pg-124 (Hist.)
35	<p>35.1. In Semi-arid and arid regions of Rajasthan particularly in Bikaner, Pahlodi and Barmer</p> <p>35.2. Palar pani is the purest form of rainwater stored in the Tankas to meet the summer need and for future use.</p> <p>35.3. i) Rainwater harvesting systems include capturing of rainwater by directing it from large, flat surfaces (e.g. roofs) to underground or over-ground holding tanks. It is used for future</p>	<p>1</p> <p>1</p> <p>2</p>	Pg-30 (Geog.)

	<p>purposes.</p> <p>ii) The rainwater from subsequent showers is collected. This roof water is an extremely reliable source of drinking water when all other sources dried up.</p>		
36.	<p>36.1. People are the source of all political power.</p> <p>36.2. People are ruled by themselves through institutions of self - governance.</p> <p>36.3. i. Due respect is given to diverse groups and views that exist in a society.</p> <p>ii. Everyone has a voice in the shaping of public policies.</p>	<p>1</p> <p>1</p> <p>2</p>	Pg-8 (DP)
<b>SECTION – F</b>			
37.	<p><b>Q. 37.a</b></p> <p>A.- Ahmedabad</p> <p>B.- Nagpur</p>	1+1	Pg-55, 57 (Hist.)
	<b>Q. 37.b</b>	1+1+1	Pg-28, 59,67, 87 (Geog.)



Q.37(a) & (b)



**SAMPLE QUESTION PAPER -14**  
**DAV PUBLIC SCHOOLS, ODISHA ZONE**  
**( 2022-23)**

- ❖ Check that this question paper contains 10 printed pages
- ❖ Check that this question paper contains 37 questions in all.

- ❖ Write down the Serial Number of the question in the left side of the margin before attempting it.
- ❖ 15 minutes time has been allotted to read this question paper. The question paper will be distributed 15 minutes prior to the commencement of the examination. The students will read the question paper only and not write any answer on the answer script during this period

## CLASS-X

### SUB: SOCIAL SCIENCE

**Time: 3 Hours**


**Maximum Marks:80**

#### General Instructions:

General Instructions :

- i. Question paper comprises five Sections – A, B, C, D and E. There are 37 questions in the question paper. All questions are compulsory.
- ii. Section A – From question 1 to 20 are MCQs of 1 mark each.
- iii. Section B – Question no. 21 to 24 are Very Short Answer Type Questions, carrying 2 marks each. Answer to each question should not exceed 40 words.
- iv. Section C contains Q.25 to Q.29 are Short Answer Type Questions, carrying 3 marks each. Answer to each question should not exceed 60 words
- v. Section D – Question no. 30 to 33 are long answer type questions, carrying 5 marks each. Answer to each question should not exceed 120 words.
- vi. Section-E - Questions no from 34 to 36 are case based questions with three sub questions and are of 4 marks each
- vii. Section F – Question no. 37 is map based, carrying 5 marks with two parts, 37a from History (2 marks) and 37b from Geography (3 marks).
- viii. There is no overall choice in the question paper. However, an internal choice has been provided in few questions. Only one of the choices in such questions have to be attempted.
- ix. In addition to this, separate instructions are given with each section and question, wherever necessary.

Q. No	SECTION-A MCQs(1x20=20)	MARKS
1	Which of the following is the direct effect of Great Economic Depression on Indian trade?	1

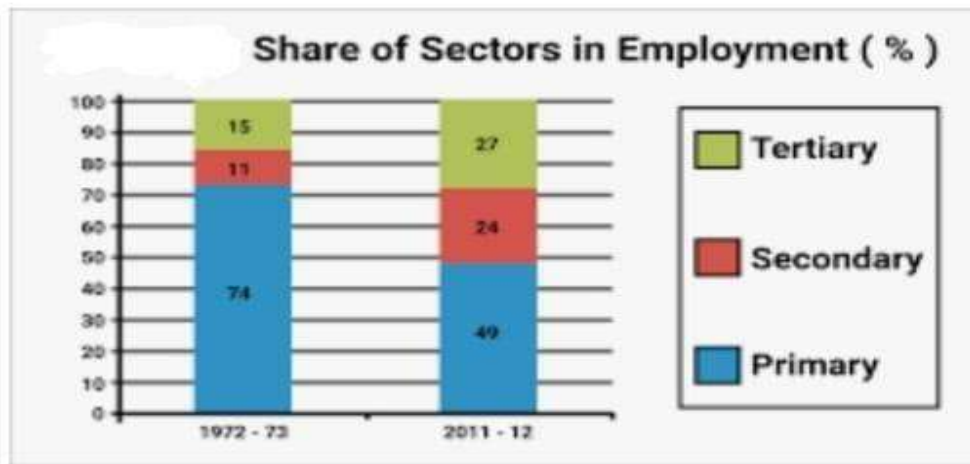
	<p>A. Peasants and farmers suffered.</p> <p>B. Peasant's indebtedness increased.</p> <p>C. Indian exports and imports nearly halved between 1928 to 1934.</p> <p>D. led to widespread unrest in rural India.</p>	
2	<p>Which of the following is oldest Japanese book?</p> <p>A. Maha Vamsa</p> <p>B. Diamond Sutra</p> <p>C. Vijaya Pitaka</p> <p>D. Sutta Pitaka</p>	1
3	 <p>Which of the following best signifies the given image?</p> <p>A. Pages from Qur'an</p> <p>B. Pages from Guttenburg's Bible</p> <p>C. Pages from the Diwan of Hafiz</p> <p>D. Pages from the Ain-i-Akbari</p>	1
4	<p>The book 'Chote Aur Bade Ka Sawal' talked about:</p> <p>A. The injustice of the caste system</p> <p>B. The link between caste and class exploitation</p> <p>C. Ill-treatment of widows</p> <p>D. Restriction on vernacular press</p>	1
5	<p>Identify the soil with the help of following information.</p> <p>I. This type of soil is typical of the Deccan Trap region.</p> <p>II. Poor in phosphoric content.</p> <p>III. Develop deep cracks during the hot weather.</p> <p>IV. Well known for their capacity to hold moisture.</p> <p>A. Alluvial Soil                      C. Red and Yellow Soil</p> <p>B. Black Soil                         D. Laterite Soil</p>	1
6	<p>Which of the following descriptions is NOT correct?</p> <p>A. Endangered Species- Species which is in danger of extinction.</p> <p>B. Vulnerable Species - Species whose population is declined and likely to move into endangered category.</p>	1

	C. Endemic Species - Species which are not found after searches of known or likely areas where they may occur. D. Normal Species- Species whose population levels are considered to be normal for their survival.											
7	Match the following: <table><tr><td>Crops</td><td>Examples</td></tr><tr><td>1. Fodder Crop</td><td>I. Tea</td></tr><tr><td>2.Beverage Crop</td><td>II. Wheat</td></tr><tr><td>3. Food Crop other than grains</td><td>III.Oil Seeds</td></tr><tr><td>4. Cereals</td><td>IV.Maize</td></tr></table> A. 1- IV, 2-I, 3- III, 4- II                      C. 1- II, 2-I, 3-III, 4-IV B. 1- I, 2-III, 3- IV, 4- II                      D. 1- IV, 2-II, 3-III, 4- IV	Crops	Examples	1. Fodder Crop	I. Tea	2.Beverage Crop	II. Wheat	3. Food Crop other than grains	III.Oil Seeds	4. Cereals	IV.Maize	1
Crops	Examples											
1. Fodder Crop	I. Tea											
2.Beverage Crop	II. Wheat											
3. Food Crop other than grains	III.Oil Seeds											
4. Cereals	IV.Maize											
8	Consider the following statements regarding Majoritarianism in Sri Lanka and identify the <u>Incorrect</u> one from the following: A. Act of 1956 recognized Sinhala as the only official language B. Buddhism was declared as the state religion C. Tamil applicants to university and government jobs were equally considered D. The policies and programmes of the government increased the feeling of alienation among the Tamils	1										
9	Who elected the ‘community government’ in Belgium model of accommodation? A. People belonging to Dutch community alone B. People belonging to the majority linguistic of the country C. People belonging to one language community D. The Ministers in charge of Language and Cultural Development	1										
10	Which of the following provided the provision of equal payment for equal work? A. The movements and struggles of feminists B. Constitutional amendment of 1992 C. The Equal Remuneration Act, 1956 D. The Equal Remuneration Act, 1976	1										
11	<table><tr><td><b>Column A</b></td><td><b>Column B</b></td></tr></table>	<b>Column A</b>	<b>Column B</b>	1								
<b>Column A</b>	<b>Column B</b>											

	<table> <tr> <td>1. Election Commission</td> <td>iii. Secures 6 per cent of total vote in State Legislative Assembly</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2. National Party</td> <td>iv. Registers all parties of the country</td> </tr> <tr> <td>3. State Party</td> <td>v. Biju Janata Dal</td> </tr> <tr> <td>4. Regional Party</td> <td>vi. AITC</td> </tr> </table> <p>Options:  A. 1-ii, 2-i, 3-iv, 4-iii  B. 1-ii, 2-iv, 3-i, 4-iii  C. 1-ii, 2-iii, 3-i, 4-iv  D. 1-i, 2-ii, 3-iv, 4-iii</p>	1. Election Commission	iii. Secures 6 per cent of total vote in State Legislative Assembly	2. National Party	iv. Registers all parties of the country	3. State Party	v. Biju Janata Dal	4. Regional Party	vi. AITC	
1. Election Commission	iii. Secures 6 per cent of total vote in State Legislative Assembly									
2. National Party	iv. Registers all parties of the country									
3. State Party	v. Biju Janata Dal									
4. Regional Party	vi. AITC									
12	<p><b>There are two statements marked as Assertion (A) and Reason (R). Read the statements and choose the correct option.</b></p> <p><b>Assertion:</b>In Democracy some delays are bound to take place than non-democratic governments.</p> <p><b>Reason:</b> Democracy is based on the idea of deliberation and negotiation.</p> <p><b>Options:</b>  A. Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A  B. Both A and R are true and R is not the correct explanation of A  C. A is true but R is false  D. A is false but R is true</p>	1								
13	<p>According to the Constitution, the use of English for official purposes was to stop in _____.</p> <p>A. 1963  B. 1965  C. 1995  D. 1999</p>	1								
14	<p>Identify the incorrect statements about Globalisation.</p> <p>A. Integration or interconnection between countries  B. Removal of barriers by the Government.  C. Has lessened foreign investment and foreign trade.  D. Opportunity for the producers to reach beyond the domestic market.</p>	1								

15	<p>Money in your pocket cannot buy all the goods and services that you may need to live well".</p> <p>Which of the following is incorrect relating to this statement?</p> <p>A. Money cannot buy you a pollution free environment.</p> <p>B. Money may not protect you from infectious diseases.</p> <p>C. Money can ensure you to get unadulterated medicines</p> <p>D. None of these.</p>	1
16	<p>Assertion (A): The main aim of World Trade Organisation is to liberalise International trade</p> <p>Reason (R): It was established by the developed countries , WTO makes rules regarding international trade.</p> <p><b>Options:</b></p> <p>A. Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A</p> <p>B. Both A and R are true and R is not the correct explanation of A</p> <p>C. A is true but R is false</p> <p>D. A is false but R is true</p>	1
17	<p><b>Read the information given below and select the correct option.</b></p> <p>Gopal is a small farmer , who borrowed money from a money lender at a high rate of interest to grow rice. But the crop was hit by drought resulting in failure, so Gopal had to sell a part of his land to repay the loan. In this situation credit is working <b>favourably/unfavourably</b></p>	1
18	<p>Neelam works in an office works from 9am to 5pm. She was given an appointment letter stating all the terms and conditions of work. She gets her salary regularly. In addition to salary she gets PF, medical and other allowances, and Sunday is a paid holiday for her. In which of the following sector she is working ?</p> <p>A. Secondary Sector</p> <p>B. Tertiary Sector</p> <p>C. Organised sector</p> <p>D. Unorganised Sector</p>	1
19	<p>This graph shows the share of employment in the three sectors in 1972-73 and 2011-12. The primary Sector continues to be the largest employer even</p>	1

now. Why?



### Sectors Of The Indian Economy...

Select the most suitable option from the following.

- A. Out sourcing of job opportunities in Secondary sector.
- B. Enough jobs were not created in Secondary and Tertiary sector.
- C. Efforts of labour are not equivalent in all the sector.
- D. None of these.

20	<p>SOME DATA REGARDING INDIA AND ITS NEIGHBOURS FOR 2017</p> <table><tr><th>Country</th><th>Gross National Income (GNI) Per Capita( 2011 PPP\$)</th><th>Life Expectancy at birth 2017</th><th>Mean year of schooling of people aged 25 and above (2017)</th><th>HDI Rank in the world (2018)</th></tr><tr><td>Sri Lanka</td><td>11,326</td><td>75.5</td><td>10.9</td><td>76</td></tr><tr><td>India</td><td>6353</td><td>68.8</td><td>6.4</td><td>130</td></tr><tr><td>Myanmar</td><td>5567</td><td>66.7</td><td>4.9</td><td>148</td></tr></table> <p>Identify the reason for which HDI ranking of Sri Lanka is better than India.</p> <p>A. Improvement in Science and technology B. Improvement in health, education and per capita Income. C. Improvement in transport and communication. D. Improvement in investment and finance.</p>	Country	Gross National Income (GNI) Per Capita( 2011 PPP\$)	Life Expectancy at birth 2017	Mean year of schooling of people aged 25 and above (2017)	HDI Rank in the world (2018)	Sri Lanka	11,326	75.5	10.9	76	India	6353	68.8	6.4	130	Myanmar	5567	66.7	4.9	148	1
Country	Gross National Income (GNI) Per Capita( 2011 PPP\$)	Life Expectancy at birth 2017	Mean year of schooling of people aged 25 and above (2017)	HDI Rank in the world (2018)																		
Sri Lanka	11,326	75.5	10.9	76																		
India	6353	68.8	6.4	130																		
Myanmar	5567	66.7	4.9	148																		
	<p><b>SECTION-B</b> <b>VERY SHORT ANSWER QUESTIONS(2X4=8)</b></p>																					
21	Analyze any two factors responsible for indentured labour migration from India.	2																				
22	State any two forms of caste in politics.	2																				
23	List four non-conventional energy resources. OR Distinguish between Metallic and Non-metallic minerals.	2																				
24	Explain the objective of implementing the MGNREGA 2005.	2																				
	<p><b>SECTION-C</b> <b>SHORT ANSWER QUESTIONS(3X5=15)</b></p>																					
25	Illustrate how Gandhiji successfully organized Satyagraha movements in various places just after arriving in India. OR Highlight the women's participation in the Civil Disobedience Movement.	3																				
26	What are the means of mass communication? Explain features of any two media.	3																				
27	"The impact of globalisation has not been uniform." Explain with	3																				



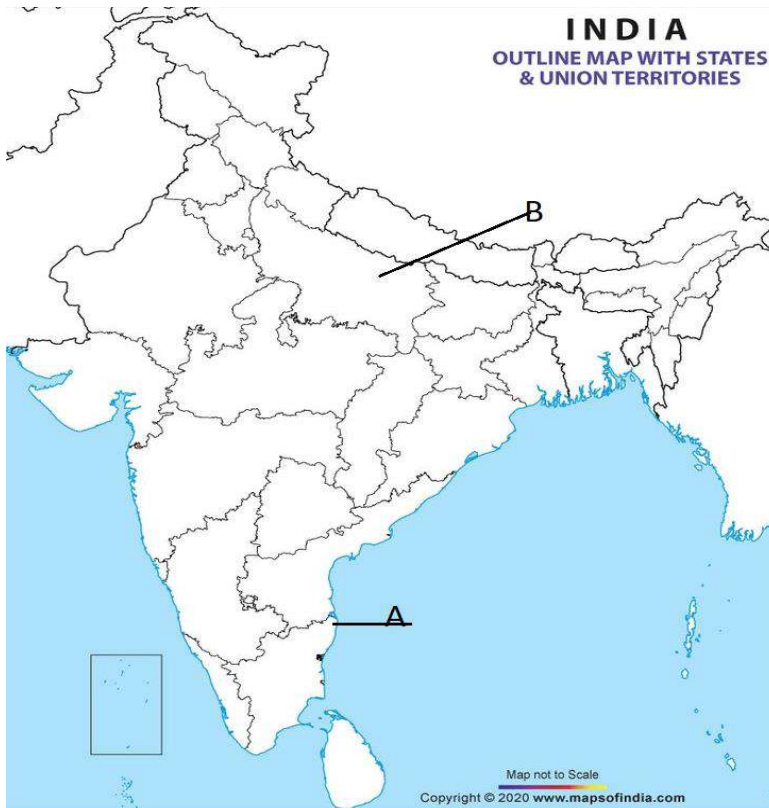
	examples.  OR What are the various ways in which MNCs set up, control or produce in other countries?	
28	Justify that democracy accommodates social diversity.	3
29	Workers are exploited in the unorganised sector. Do you agree with this view? Give reasons in support of your answer.	3
	<b>SECTION-D</b> <b>LONG ANSWER QUESTIONS(5X4=20)</b>	
30	Examine the process of unification of Britain.  OR Explain the role of vernacular language in developing nationalist sentiment in Europe.	5
31	Iron and steel industries of India are mainly located in Peninsular plateau of India. Examine the statement.  OR Manufacturing sector is considered the backbone of development in general and economic development in particular. Justify.	5
32	Highlight the challenges faced by the political parties in India.  OR Suggest the measures to reform the political parties in India.	5
33	How is the concept of Self Help Groups important for rural poor people? Give your view point.  OR Highlight any five reasons for the growing importance of tertiary sector in India.	5
	<b>SECTION-E</b> <b>CASE BASED QUESTIONS(4X3=12)</b>	
34	<b>Read the given extract and answer the following questions.</b> The abundance of labour in the market affected the lives of workers. As news of possible jobs travelled to the countryside, hundreds tramped to the cities. The actual possibility of getting a job depended on existing networks of friendship and kin relations. If you had a relative or a friend in a factory, you were more likely to get a job quickly. But not everyone had social connections. Many jobseekers had to wait weeks, spending nights under bridges or in night shelters. Some stayed in Night Refuges that were set up by	

	<p>private individuals; others went to the Casual Wards maintained by the Poor Law authorities.</p> <p>Seasonality of work in many industries meant prolonged periods without work. After the busy season was over, the poor were on the streets again. Some returned to the countryside after the winter, when the demand for labour in the rural areas opened up in places. But most looked for odd jobs which, till the mid-nineteenth century were difficult to find.</p> <p>34. 1. State any one factor that affected the lives of workers.</p> <p>34.2. How did seasonality of work affect the life of the workers?</p> <p>34.3. What were the problems faced by the job seekers?</p>	<p>1</p> <p>1</p> <p>2</p>
35	<p><b>Read the given extract and answer the following questions.</b></p> <p>Irrigation has also changed the cropping pattern of many regions with farmers shifting to water intensive and commercial crops. This has great ecological consequences like salinisation of the soil. At the same time, it has transformed the social landscape i.e. increasing the social gap between the richer landowners and the landless poor. As we can see, the dams did create conflicts between people wanting different uses and benefits from the same water resources. In Gujarat, the Sabarmati-basin farmers were agitated and almost caused a riot over the higher priority given to water supply in urban areas, particularly during droughts. Inter-state water disputes are also becoming common with regard to sharing the costs and benefits of the multi-purpose project.</p> <p>35.1. How has irrigation helped the farmers?</p> <p>35.2. Why the farmers of Sabarmati-basin got agitated?</p> <p>35.3. Highlight the problems created by Multipurpose projects related to irrigation.</p>	<p>1</p> <p>1</p> <p>2</p>
36	<p><b>Read the given extract and answer the following questions.</b></p> <p>Power can be shared among governments at different levels - a general government for the entire country and governments at the provincial or regional level. Such a general government for the entire country is usually called federal government. In India, we refer to it as the Central or Union Government. The governments at the provincial or regional level are called by different in different countries. In India, we call them State Governments. This system is not followed in all countries. There are many countries where there are no provincial or state governments. But in those countries like ours, where there are different levels of government, the constitution clearly lays down the powers of</p>	

	different levels of government. This is what they did in Belgium, but was refused in Sri Lanka. This is called federal division of power. The same principle can be extended to levels of government lower than the State government, such as the municipality and panchayat. Let us call division of powers involving higher and lower levels of government vertical division of power!	
	36.1. What is vertical power sharing?	1
	36.2. Why power sharing is the very spirit of democracy?	1
	36.3 How power sharing is an essential component of federalism?	2

**SECTION-F**  
**MAP SKILL BASED QUESTIONS(2+3=5)**

- |    |   |   |
|----|---|---|
| 37 | <p>37.a. Two places A and B have been marked on the given outline map of India. Identify them and write their correct names on the lines drawn near them.</p> <p style="margin-left: 40px;">A. Indian National Congress session held in 1927.</p> <p style="margin-left: 40px;">B. The place where Mahatma Gandhi called off the Non—Cooperation Movement.</p> <p>37.b. On the same outline map locate and label the following.</p> <p style="margin-left: 40px;">A. Raja Sansi Air Port</p> <p style="margin-left: 40px;">B. Sardar Sarovar Dam</p> <p style="margin-left: 40px;">C. Noida Software Technology Park</p> <p style="margin-left: 40px;">D. Kudremukh Iron ore mine</p> | 2 |
|    |   | 3 |



**MARKING SCHEME -14**  
**DAV PUBLIC SCHOOL, ODISHA ZONE-II**  
**CLASS-X**  
**SUB-SOCIAL SCIENCE(087)**

QUESTIONS	VALUE POINTS	MARKS
	<b>SECTION-A</b> <b>MCQs(1x20=20)</b>	
1	C. Indian exports and imports nearly halved between 1928 to 1934. (Pg-97)	1
2	B. Diamond Sutra (Pg-154)	1
3	C. Pages from the Diwan of Hafiz (Pg-167)	1
4	B. The link between caste and class exploitation (Pg-174)	1
5	B. Black Soil (Pg-8&9)	1
6	Endemic Species - Species which are not found after searches of known or likely areas where they may occur. (Pg-15)	1
7	A. 1- IV, 2-I, 3- III, 4- II (Pg-38&40)	1
8	C. Tamil applicants to university and government jobs were equally considered (Pg-3)	1
9	C. People belonging to one language community (Pg-5)	1
10	D. The Equal Remuneration Act, 1976 (Pg-43)	1
11	B. 1-ii, 2-iv, 3-i, 4-iii	1
12	A. Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A. (Pg-79 &81)	1
13	B. 1965 (Pg-91)	1
14	C. Has lessened foreign investment and foreign trade (pg-64)	1
15	C. Money can ensure you to get unadulterated medicines(Pg-11)	1
16	a) A. Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A (Pg-65)(Pg-43)	1
17	Unfavorable) (Pg-43)	1
18	C. Organised sector (Pg-30)	1
19	B. Enough jobs were not created in Secondary and Tertiary sector. (Pg-27)	1

20	B. Improvement in health, education and per capita Income . (pg-12)	1
	<b>SECTION-B</b> <b>VERY SHORT ANSWERS QUESTIONS (2X4=8)</b>	
21	i) Decline of the cottage industries, increased land rents and cleaning of the land for mines and plantations. ii) The poor were not able to pay their rents and where deeply indebted. iii) Migrants hoped to escape poverty or oppression in their home villages and agreed to take up work abroad. iv) Workers were required in other countries for plantations, mines, road and railway construction projects. (Any three points only) (Pg-87)	2
22	i. Parties choose candidate from different castes to muster necessary support to win elections ii. Political parties appeal to the caste sentiments for support iii. Caste favoured political parties also emerge in Indian politics (Any other relevant point) (Pg-52 &53)	2
23	Solar energy, wind power, biogas and geo-thermal energy are non-conventional energy resources. (Any Other Relevant example) (Pg-62)  OR  <b>Metallic Minerals:</b> i) They can be melted to obtain new products. ii) They are usually hard and have shines or luster of their own. iii) They are ductile and malleable. iv) They are generally associated with igneous rocks. <b>Non- Metallic Minerals:</b> i) They do not yield new products on melting. ii) They are not so hard and have no shine or luster of their own. iii) They are not ductile and malleable. iv) They are generally associated with sedimentary rocks. ( Any Two points) (Pg-52)	2
24	i) The central government made a law implementing the right to work in 625 districts. ii) MGNREGA aims to provide employment of 100 days. If it fails to do so, it will give unemployment allowances to the people. (pg-29)	2

	<b>SECTION-C</b> <b>SHORT ANSWERS QUESTIONS (3X4=12)</b>	
25	<p>i) In 1916, Gandhiji traveled to Champaran in Bihar to inspire the peasants to struggle against oppressive plantation of Indigo.</p> <p>ii) In 1917, he organized a Satyagraha to support the peasants of the Kheda district of Gujarat who were affected by crop failure and plague epidemic and could not pay the revenue.</p> <p>iii) In 1918, Mahatma Gandhi went to Ahmedabad to organise Satyagraha Movement amongst the cotton mill workers. (Pg-55)</p> <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p> <p>i) Women in large number participated in the Civil Disobedience Movement</p> <p>ii) During salt march, thousands of women came out of their homes to listen to Gandhiji.</p> <p>iii) They participated in protest marches, manufactured salt.</p> <p>iv) They picketed foreign clothes and liquor shops.</p> <p>v) Many went to jail.</p> <p>vi) They began to see service to the nation as a sacred duty of women.</p> <p>(Write any three points only) (Pg-66)</p>	3
26	<p>These are those means of communication through which one can communicate with several people at the same time. For example- Radio, newspaper and T.V.(Television):-</p> <p>T.V.(Television)</p> <p>(i) It is one of the largest and essential networks in the world.</p> <p>(ii) It provides entertainment and keeps the viewer's well informed about the world.</p> <p>Radio:-(i) It is the cheapest and the most effective means of communication.</p> <p>(ii) Besides entertainment, it also provides information and promotes social education.</p> <p>(Any other relevant Point) (Pg-90)</p>	3
27	<p>The impact of globalisation has not been uniform:</p> <p>(i) Among producers and workers, the impact of globalisation has not been uniform. MNCs have been interested in industries such as cell phones, automobiles, electronics, soft drinks, fast food or services such as banking in urban areas. These products have a large number of well-</p>	3

	<p>off buyers.</p> <p>(ii) In these industries and services, new jobs have been created.</p> <p>(iii) Local companies supplying raw materials, etc. to these industries have prospered. (Pg-66)</p> <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p> <p>(i) MNCs setup productions where it is close to the markets, where there is skilled and unskilled labour available at low costs, and where the availability of other factors of production is assured.</p> <p>(ii) In addition MNCs might look for government policies that look after their interests.</p> <p>(iii) MNC set up production jointly with some of the local companies of these countries. But the most common route for MNC investments is to buy up local companies and then to expand production. (Pg-56)</p>	
28	<p>i. Democracy is not only the rule by the majority opinion. Here the majority always works with the minority.</p> <p>ii. Majority and minority opinions are not permanent, the government functions to represent general view.</p> <p>iii. Rule by majority does not mean the rule of majority community in terms of religion or caste but the rule of party which secures majority opinion</p> <p>(Any other relevant point) (Pg-96)</p>	3
29	<p>The workers in the unorganised sectors are illiterate, ignorant or unorganised.</p> <p>(ii) Apart from the daily wages, they do not get other allowances.</p> <p>(iii) There are no fixed working hours. The workers mainly work from 10-12 hours without being paid overtime.</p> <p>(iv) The rules and regulations applied by the government to protect the labourers are not followed in their case.</p> <p>(iv) As they are poor, they are mainly under heavy debt. Thus it becomes easier for others to exploit them on lower wages. (Pg-30 &amp; 31)</p>	3
	<p><b>SECTION-D</b></p> <p><b>LONG ANSWER QUESTIONS(5X4=20)</b></p>	
30	<p>i) Britain was not a nation state prior to 18 century. The primary identities were based on ethnicity such as English, Welsh, Scots or Irish.</p> <p>ii) The steady growth of power made the English Nation extend its influence over the other nations and islands.</p> <p>iii) In 1688, England established as a nation state. English Parliament</p>	5



	<p>seized power from the monarchy.</p> <p>iv) In 1707, the United Kingdom of Great Britain formed with the Act of the Union between England and Scotland.</p> <p>V) England dominated and Ireland in all Spheres. British Parliament was dominated by English members.</p> <p>vi) Ireland was forcibly taken by the British after the failed Revolution led by Wolfe Tone and his united Irishmen and thus a new British Nation was formed. (Write any other relevant point) (History Pg.22)</p> <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p> <p>Language played an important role in developing Nationalist sentiments.</p> <p>i) After Russian occupation the polish language was forced out of school and the Russian language was imposed everywhere.</p> <p>ii) In 1831 an armed rebellion against the Russian rule took place which was ultimately crushed.</p> <p>iii) Following this, many members of the clergy in Poland began to use language as a weapon of national resistance.</p> <p>iv) Polish was used for church gathering and all religious instructions.</p> <p>v) As a result, a large number of priests and bishops were put in jail or sent to Siberia by the Russian authorities as punishment for their refusal to preach in Russian language.</p> <p>vi) The use of polish came to be seen as a symbol of the struggle against Russian dominance.</p> <p>(Write any other relevant point) (Pg-15)</p>	
31	<p>Iron-ore, coking coal and limestone are the basic raw material for the iron and steel industry. Iron and steel industry is located near the iron and coal deposits particularly at Jamshedpur in Bihar or in the Chota Nagpur area, bordering West Bengal, Bihar, Odisha and Madhya Pradesh, because of the following reasons:</p> <p>i) All the raw materials required for iron and steel industry like iron-ore, coking coal and the limestone are available in this area.</p> <p>ii) Because all these things are heavy and bulky ,the location of this industry is therefore, governed by the close proximity to raw materials. Bulky and heavy raw materials exert much pressure to locate the industry nearby i.e., in the Chota Nagpur area. Jamshedpur, Bokaro and Durgapur etc, are all situated in this area.</p> <p>iii) Means of transport, like railways and roads, also pass through this area on stupendous scale, so manufactured goods can easily be distributed within the country and also exported to other countries.</p> <p>iv) The labour and other facilities are easily available there.</p>	5

	<p>(Any Other Relevant Point) (Pg-71 &amp; 73)</p> <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p> <p>Manufacturing sector is considered of development in general and economic development in particular mainly because-</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>i) Manufacturing industries help in modernising agriculture, which forms the backbone of our economy.</li> <li>ii) They also reduce the heavy dependence of people on agricultural income by providing them jobs in secondary and tertiary sectors.</li> <li>iii) Industrial development is a precondition for eradication of unemployment and poverty from our country.</li> <li>iv) Export of manufactured goods expands trade and commerce, and brings in much needed foreign exchange.</li> <li>v) Countries that transform their raw a wide variety of furnished value are prosperous. lies in increasing and manufacturing industries as possible. (Pg-65)</li> </ul> <p>(Any Other Relevant point.</p>	
32	<p>(i) Lack of internal democracy:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(a) All over the world, there is a tendency of political parties towards the concentration of power in one or few leaders at the top.</li> <li>(b) Parties do not keep membership register.</li> <li>(c) They do not conduct internal elections regularly.</li> <li>(d) Ordinary members of the party do not have sufficient information as to what happens inside the party.</li> </ul> <p>(ii) No Transparency:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(a) Since most political parties do not practice open and transparent procedures for their functioning, there are very few ways for an ordinary worker to rise to the top in a party.</li> <li>(b) Those who happen to be the leaders are in a position of unfair advantage to famous people close to them or even their family members.</li> <li>(c) In many parties, the top positions are always controlled by members of one family.</li> </ul> <p>(iii) Money and Muscle Power:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(a) Since parties are focussed only on winning elections, they tend to use shortcuts to win elections.</li> <li>(b) They tend to nominate those candidates who have or can raise a lot of money.</li> <li>(c) Rich people and companies who give funds to the parties tend to have influence on the policies and decisions of the party.</li> </ul> <p><b>(Two from each sub-headings) (Pg-83 &amp;84)</b></p>	5

	<p style="text-align: center;">OR</p> <p>i. A law should be made to regulate the internal affairs of political parties i.e. maintaining a register for meeting, policies, agendas etc.</p> <p>ii. Parties must hold internal election regularly and open to all for the position of party leaders so that the leadership does not confine within a dynasty.</p> <p>iii. It should be mandatory to for all political parties to give a minimum number of tickets to women candidates.</p> <p>iv. There must be quota for women in the decision making bodies of the party.</p> <p>v. There should be state funding of elections so that it can avoid the use of bribery to win the elections.</p> <p>vi. People can put pressure on political parties by petitions, publicity and agitations to make fair policies and programmes.</p> <p>( Any five points only) (Pg-86)</p>	
33	<p>SHG's basic idea is to provide financial resource for the poor through organising the rural pc especially women, into small Self Help Groups. They are also responsible for providing time loans at a reasonable interest rate without collateral.</p> <p>There are some main objectives of SHGs, which are as followed -</p> <p>(i) It organises the rural poor, especially women, into small Self Help Groups.</p> <p>(ii) It collects saving of the member. Saving per member varies from ₹25-100 or more.</p> <p>(iii) It provides loans without collateral, among the members.</p> <p>(iv) It provides timely loans for various purposes.</p> <p>(v) It provides loans at reasonable rate of interest and on easy terms without collateral.</p> <p>(vi) It also provides a platform to discuss and act on a variety of social issues such as education, health, nutrition, domestic violence, etc. (Pg-50)</p> <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p> <p>(i) In any country, several services such as hospitals, educational institutions, post and telegraph services, police stations, courts, village administrative offices, municipal corporations, defense, transport, banks, insurance companies, etc., are required. These can be considered as basic services.</p> <p>(ii) The development of agriculture and industry leads to the development of service such as transport, trade, storage, etc. Greater the development of the primary and secondary sector, more would be the</p>	5

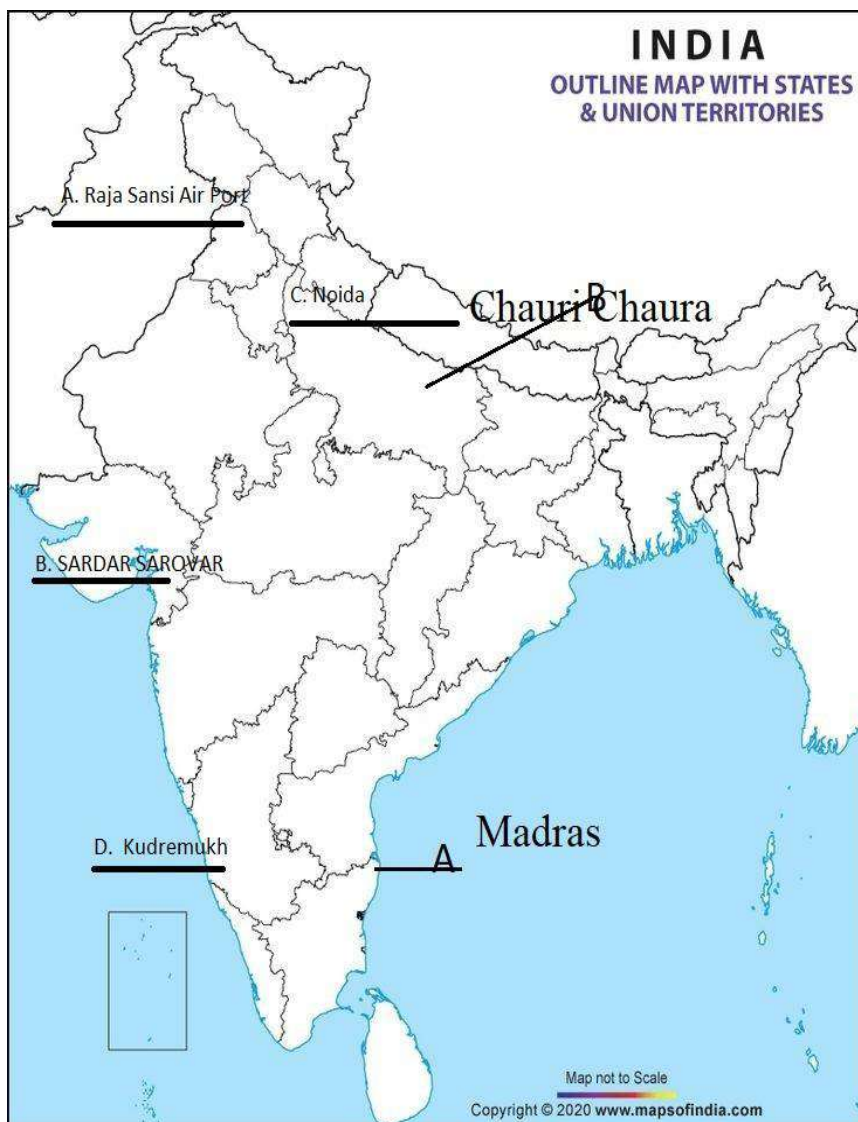
	<p>demand for such services.</p> <p>(iii) As income levels rise, certain sections of people start demanding many more services like eating out, tourism, shopping, private hospitals, private schools, professional training institutes, etc. These changes can be seen in big cities. (Pg-24)</p>	
	<b>SECTION-E</b> <b>CASE BASED QUESTIONS(4X3=12)</b>	
34	<p>34.1. The abundance of labour in the market</p> <p>34.2. Workers were forced again on the streets and many went back to their village.</p> <p>34.3. Many job seekers had to wait weeks, spending Nights under bridges or in night Shelters some stayed night shelters. Some stayed in Night Refuges that were set up by private individuals; others went to the casual wards maintained by the poor Law authorities.</p>	4
35	<p>35.1. Irrigation has changed the cropping pattern of many regions with farmers shifting to water intensive and commercial crops.</p> <p>35.2. In Gujarat, the Sabarmati-basin farmers were agitated because of the higher priority given to water supply in urban areas, particularly during droughts.</p> <p>35.3. a) Salinisation of Soil b) Increase in the gap between rich and poor c) Conflict between people in terms of uses of water. (Any two)</p>	4
36	<p>36.1. When power is shared among different levels of government— union, state and local self-government.</p> <p>36.2. i. People in democracy have the right to be consulted on how they should be governed. ii. Democracy is a legitimate government where the citizens have right to take part in discussion, decision making. (Any one point)</p> <p>36.3. i. Power should be shared among different levels of the government ii. There can be a general government for the entire country and governments at the provincial or regional level. The general government for the country is known as the federal government.</p>	4

( Any other relevant point)

**SECTION-F**  
**MAP SKILL BASED QUESTIONS(2+3=5)**

37

5





**SAMPLE QUESTION PAPER -15**  
**DAV PUBLIC SCHOOLS, ODISHA ZONE**  
**( 2022-23)**

- ❖ Check that this question paper contains 10 printed pages
- ❖ Check that this question paper contains 37 questions in all.
- ❖ Write down the Serial Number of the question in the left side of the margin before attempting it.
- ❖ 15 minutes time has been allotted to read this question paper. The question paper will be distributed 15 minutes prior to the commencement of the examination. The students will read the question paper only and not write any answer on the answer script during this period

**CLASS-X**


**SUB: SOCIAL SCIENCE**

**Time: 3 Hours**

**Maximum Marks:80**

**General Instructions:**

- i. This Question paper is divided into six sections-Section A, B, C, D, E & F. There are 37 questions in the question paper. All questions are compulsory.
- ii. **Section-A:** From Question 1 to 20 are of MCQs of 1 mark each.
- iii. **Section-B:** Question no. 21 to 24 are Very short answer type questions, carrying 2 marks each. Answer to each question should not exceed 40 words.
- iv. **Section-C:** Question no. 25 and 29 are short answer type questions, carrying 2 marks each. Answer to each question should not exceed 60 words.
- v. **Section-D:** Question no. 30 and 33 are long answer type questions, carrying 5 marks each. Answer to each question should not exceed 120 words.
- vi. **Section-E:** Question no. From 34 to 36 are case based questions with three sub-questions and are of 4 marks each.
- vii. **Section F-**Question no 37 is map based, carrying 5 marks with two parts, 37.1 from History (2 mark) and 37.2 from Geography (3 marks).
- viii. There is no overall choice in the question paper. However, an internal choice has been provided in a few questions. Only one of the choices in such questions has to be attempted.
- ix. In addition to this, separate instructions are given with each section and question, wherever necessary.

	SECTION - A MCQs (1X20=20)	
1	<p>Rinderpest arrived in Africa in the late 1880s. It was carried by ---</p> <p>A. Infected cattle imported from British Asia</p> <p>B. Infected pigs imported from British Kenia</p> <p>C. Infected Goats Exported from British Asia</p> <p>D. Meat imported from America</p>	1
2	<p>This was the oldest Japanese book printed in AD868.</p> <p>A. The Jataka Stories</p> <p>B. The Diamond Sutra</p> <p>C. The Siyu-Ki</p> <p>D. The Golden Sutra</p>	1
3	<p>Identify the image and choose the correct option.</p>  <p>A. The nobility and the common people</p> <p>B. Frontispiece of Penny Magazine</p> <p>B. A printer's workshop</p> <p>C. Celebrating the coming of print.</p>	1
4	<p>This is the place where people gathered to drink alcohol, to be served food and to meet friends and exchange news.</p> <p>A. Ballads</p>	1



	B. Clubs C. Taverns D. Tubule	
5	Identify the crop with the help of the following information.  ❖ This crop is used both as food and fodder crop. ❖ It is a kharif crop ❖ It grows well in old alluvial soil  A. Millets B. Maize C. Wheat D. Pulses	1
6	Reserved and permanent forest are also known as  A. Unclassed forest B. Permanent forest C. Local forest D. Joint forest	1
7	Match the following  a. Alluvial soils b. Black soils c. Arid soils d. Forest soils A. a-i, b-ii, c-iii, d-iv B. a-ii, b-iii, c-i, d-iii C. a-iv, b-i ,c-ii, d-iii D. a-iii ,b-ii ,c-iv ,d-i  i) Regur ii) Desert iii) Hilly regions iv) Khadar	1
8	Sri Lanka emerged as an independent country in _____.  A 1948 B 1947 C 1949 D 1955	1

9	Which of the following subjects comes under the legislation of both union and state government in India.  A. Defence                      B. Police                      C. Currency                      D. Education	1										
10	This is ladder like formation in which all the Caste groups are placed from the higher to the lower caste.  A. Urbanisation  B. Occupational mobility  C. Caste Hierarchy  D. Feminist	1										
11	<b>Which of the following is incorrectly matched</b> <table><tr><td><b>LIST-1</b></td><td><b>LIST-II</b></td></tr><tr><td>NCP</td><td>Gandhian secularism</td></tr><tr><td>INC</td><td>Oldest Party</td></tr><tr><td>CPI</td><td>1925</td></tr><tr><td>BSP</td><td>Baba Kalyan Singh</td></tr></table>	<b>LIST-1</b>	<b>LIST-II</b>	NCP	Gandhian secularism	INC	Oldest Party	CPI	1925	BSP	Baba Kalyan Singh	1
<b>LIST-1</b>	<b>LIST-II</b>											
NCP	Gandhian secularism											
INC	Oldest Party											
CPI	1925											
BSP	Baba Kalyan Singh											
12	There are two statements marked as Assertion(A)and Reason(R). Mark your answer as per the codes provided below.  <b>Assertion (A):</b> In democracy the government is formed by the people’s representatives  <b>Reason (R)</b> Democracy provides an accountable government  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										
13	Sri Lankan Tamils are concentrated in which part of the country?	1										

	<p>A. North and East of the country</p> <p>B. North and West of the country</p> <p>C. South and West of the country</p> <p>D. West and East of the country</p>	
<b>14</b>	<p>Based on the conflicting developmental goals, which of the following pairs are not correctly matched?</p> <p>A. More wages to workers - against the interests of the entrepreneur.</p> <p>B. Rich farmers want to sell food grains at high prices - poor workers want to purchase it at low prices.</p> <p>C. Construction of a dam means more and cheaper power for people - The tribals do not want to leave the place.</p> <p>D. Expansion of roads in the city - good for reducing traffic congestion.</p>	<b>1</b>
<b>15</b>	<p>Kerala has low Infant Mortality Rate because:</p> <p>A. It has good climatic condition</p> <p>B. It has adequate infrastructure</p> <p>C. It has adequate provision of basic health and educational facilities</p> <p>D. It has poor net attendance ratio</p>	<b>1</b>
<b>16</b>	<p>Ramesh owns a medical shop. He managed the shop with the help of an assistant. Once his son Mahesh finished his education, he also joined his father in the medical shop. Now both Ramesh and Mahesh managed the medical shop with the help of the assistant. Mahesh is _____.</p> <p>A. Unemployed</p> <p>B. Underemployed</p> <p>C. Over employed</p> <p>D. Employed.</p>	<b>1</b>
<b>17</b>	<p>Which sector has the largest contribution to GDP of our country ?</p> <p>A. Primary sector</p>	<b>1</b>

	B. Secondary sector C. Tertiary sector D. Organised sector	
<b>18</b>	Security against a loan is called: A. Collateral                      B.Token Coins C.Promissory Note              D.Currency	<b>1</b>
<b>19</b>	Investments made by MNCs is called? A. Direct Investment B. Indirect Investment C. Foreign investment D. Additional Investment	<b>1</b>
<b>20</b>	Read the following statement carefully and choose the correct alternative from the following. Statement I : An MNC is a company that owns or controls production in more than one nation. Statement II: They set up their offices and factories for production in regions where they can get cheap labour and other resources (a) Both the statements are true (b) Both the statements are false (c) Statement I is true and Statement II is false (d) Statement I is false and Statement II is true	<b>1</b>
	<b>SECTION - B</b> <b>VERY SHORT ANSWER BASED (4X2=8)</b>	
<b>21</b>	Name the organisations commonly known as Bretton Woods Twins .	<b>2</b>
<b>22</b>	Write the constitutional provisions that empower the women in India.	<b>2</b>
<b>23</b>	Differentiate between hydel power and thermal power Or Suggest two ways to conserve mineral resources.	<b>2</b>

<b>24</b>	Highlight the two factors responsible for the growth of service sector in the Indian economy.	<b>2</b>
<b>SECTION- C</b> <b>SHORT ANSWER BASED (3X5=15)</b>		
<b>25</b>	<p>How did the Salt March become an effective tool of resistance against colonialism? Explain.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p> <p>Why did the Non-cooperation Movement gradually slow down in cities? Explain the reasons.</p>	<b>3</b>
<b>26</b>	Tourism is considered to be a part of trade. Evaluate the statement.	<b>3</b>
<b>27</b>	Explain the interdependence of all three sectors giving examples from transportation system.	<b>3</b>
<b>28</b>	Discuss the features of a democratic country.	<b>3</b>
<b>29</b>	“Globalisation and greater competition among producers has been advantageous to consumers.” Justify the statement with examples.	<b>3</b>
<b>SECTION - D</b> <b>LONG ANSWER BASED QUESTIONS (5X4=20)</b>		
<b>30</b>	<p>Explain the role of Otto von Bismarck in making Germany.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Or</p> <p>Enumerate the process of Britain unification.</p>	<b>5</b>
<b>31</b>	<p>‘Textile industry has a unique position in India’. Explain.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Or</p> <p>Manufacturing sector helps in the development of Indian economy. Justify.</p>	<b>5</b>
<b>32</b>	<p>‘Political party takes a major role in Democracy’. Explain.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Or</p> <p>Describe the challenges faced by political parties in India.</p>	<b>5</b>

33	<p>“Banks are playing an important role in the development of the Indian economy.” Support the statement with examples.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p> <p>“Deposits with the banks are beneficial to the depositors as well as to the nation.” Examine the statement.</p>	5
	<p><b>SECTION - E</b></p> <p><b>CASE BASED QUESTION (4X3=12)</b></p>	
34	<p><b>Read the sources given below and answer the question that follow:</b></p> <p>A magistrate reported in 1790 about an incident when he was called in to protest a manufactures’ property from being attacked by workers: ‘From the depredations of a lawless Banditti of colliers and their wives, for the wives had lost their work to spinning engines ... they advanced at first with much insolence, avowing their intention of cutting to pieces the machine lately introduced in the woollen manufactures, which they suppose, if generally adopted, will lessen the demand for manual labour. The women became clamorous, the men were more open to conviction and after some expostulations were induced to desist from their purpose and return peacefully home.</p> <p>J.L Hammond and B. Hammond , The skilled Labourer 1760-1832, quoted in Maxine Berg , The Age of Manufacturers.</p> <p>34.1. Why did the women loss their jobs? <span style="float: right;">1</span></p> <p>34.2. Analyse the reasons of protest of the labourers for the use of machins in Industry. <span style="float: right;">1</span></p> <p>34.3. Analyse the preference of hand labour over machine by the industrialists of the Victorian Britain. <span style="float: right;">.2</span></p>	4

35	<p><b>Read the extract given and answer following question.</b></p> <p>Irrigation has also changed cropping pattern of many regions with farmers shifting to water intensive and commercial crops. This has great ecological consequences like salinisation of the soil. At the same time, It has transformed the social landscape i.e. increasing the social gap between the richer landowners and the landless poor. As we can see, the dams did create conflicts between people wanting different uses and benefits from the same water resources. In Gujarat, the Sabarmati-basin farmers were agitated and almost caused a riot over the higher priority given to water supply in urban areas, particularly during droughts. Inter-state water disputes are also becoming common with regard to sharing the costs and benefits of the multi-purpose project.</p> <p>35.1. Evaluate the ecological consequences of irrigation. 1</p> <p>35.2. ‘Changing of cropping pattern has transformed the social landscape’. Explain. 1</p> <p>35.3. Highlight the reasons behind the conflict between people due to Dams. 2</p>	4
36	<p><b>Read the sources given below and answer the question that follow:</b></p> <p>Power is shared among different organs of government such as the legislature executives and judiciary. Let us call this horizontal distribution of power because it allows different organs of government placed at the same level to exercise different powers. Such as separation ensures that none of the organ can exercise unlimited power. Each organ checks the others. This results in a balance of power among various institutions. In a democracy even though ministers and government officials exercise power they are responsible to the Parliament or state Assemblies. Similarly, although judges are appointed by the executives, they can check the functioning of executive or laws made by the legislature. This arrangement is called a system of checks and balance.</p> <p>36.1. Name three organs of a government. 1</p> <p>36.2. Name the organ of the government that makes law for the state. 1</p> <p>36.3. Write the features of horizontal distribution of power sharing. 2</p>	4
	<b>SECTION- F</b>	

**MAP SKILLED BASED QUESTION (2+3 = 5)**

**37**

37a. Two places A and B have been marked on the given outline map of India. Identify them and write their correct names on the lines drawn near them

**5**

A. INC session at this place in 1927

B. The venue of breaking salt law by Mahatma Gandhi

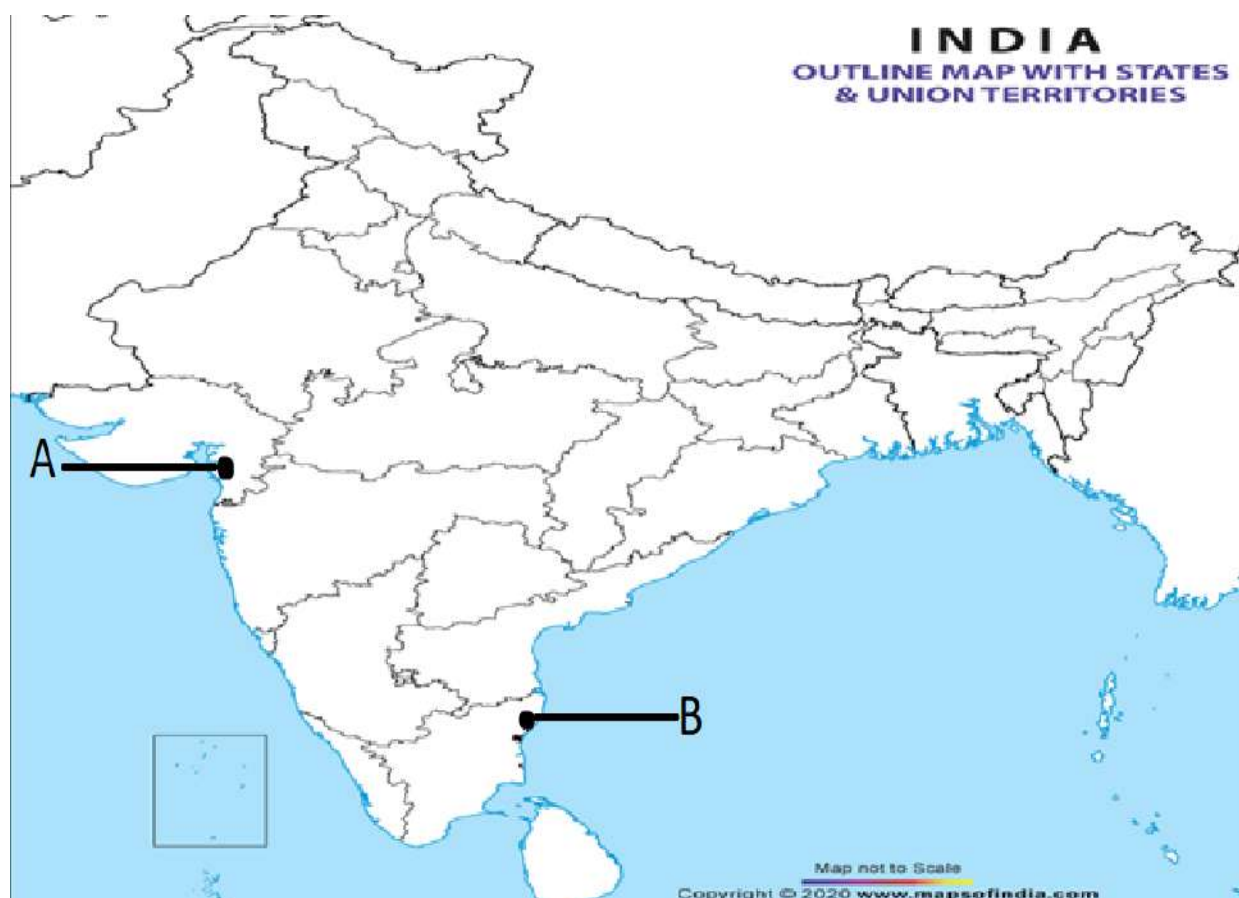
37 b. On the same outline map of India locate and label any THREE of the following with 3 suitable Symbols.

a. Salal Dam

b. Tarapur Atomic Power Station

c. Thiruvananthapuram Technology Park

d. Kandla Port







**MARKING SCHEME -15**  
**DAV PUBLIC SCHOOLS, ODISHA ZONE**  
**SOCIAL SCIENCE (CODE 087)**  
**CLASS X**

	SECTION A MCQs (1X20=20)	Page no	Value point		
1	A. Infected cattle imported from British Asia	p-86	1		
2	B. The Diamond Sutra	P-154	1		
3	A. The Nobility and the common people	p-157	1		
4	C. Taverns	p-159	1		
5	B. Maize	p-38	1		
6	B) permanent forest	p-20	1		
7	C a-iv, b-i ,c-ii, d-iii	p-8 & 10	1		
8	A 1948	p-3	1		
9	D. Education	p-15	1		
10	Caste Hierarchy	p-31	1		
11	<table border="1"><tr><td>BSP</td><td>Baba Kalyan Singh</td></tr></table>	BSP	Baba Kalyan Singh	p-81	1
BSP	Baba Kalyan Singh				
12	Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A	p-95	1		
13	North and East of the country	p-7	1		
14	A. Expansion of road in the city	p-3	1		
15	C. It has adequate provision of basic health and educational facilities	p-8	1		
16	D. Employed	p-23	1		
17	C. Tertiary sector	p-26	1		
18	A. Collateral	p-31	1		

<b>19</b>	C Foreign investment	<b>p-44</b>	<b>1</b>
<b>20</b>	A, Both the statement are true	<b>p-46</b>	<b>1</b>
	<b>SECTION B MCQs (4X2=8)</b>		
<b>21</b>	IMF and World Bank	<b>p-101</b>	<b>2</b>
<b>22</b>	1.Reservation in Govt jobs 2, 33 % reservation in Panchayat election	<b>p-45</b>	<b>2</b>
<b>23</b>	<p>1. Hydro electricity is generated by fast flowing water, 2. It is a renewable resource.</p> <p>1.Thermal electricity is generated by using coal, petroleum and natural gas. 2. The thermal power stations use non-renewable fossil fuels for generating electricity.</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>OR</b></p> <p>1. A concerted effort has to be made in order to use our mineral resources in a planned and sustainable manner. 2. Improved technologies need to be constantly evolved to allow use of low-grade ores at low costs. 3. Recycling of metals, using scrap metals and other substitutes are steps in conserving our mineral resources for the future.</p>	<p><b>p-58</b></p> <p><b>p-56</b></p>	<b>2</b>
<b>24</b>	<p>Due to the following reasons, the tertiary sector is rising in importance in India:</p> <p>a. Rise in the basic services provided by the government.</p> <p>b. The development in the primary and secondary sectors has led to the development of the tertiary sector.</p> <p>c. Due to the rise in income, people have started spending on the various kinds of services.</p>	<b>p-18</b>	<b>2</b>
	<b>SECTION C (6X3=18)</b>		

25	<p>Mahatma Gandhi found in salt a powerful symbol that could unite the nation.</p> <p>On 31st January, 1930 he sent a letter to Viceroy Irwin stating eleven demands, one of which was the demand to abolish Salt Tax.</p> <p>Salt was one of the most essential food items consumed by the rich and poor alike and a tax on it was considered an oppression on the people by the British Government.</p> <p>Mahatma Gandhi's letter was an ultimatum and if his demands were not fulfilled by March 11, he had threatened to launch a civil disobedience campaign.</p> <p>So, Mahatma Gandhi started his famous Salt March accompanied by 78 of his trusted volunteers. The march was over 240 miles, from Gandhiji's ashram in Sabarmati to the Gujarati coastal town of Dandi.</p> <p>The volunteers walked for 24 days, about 10 miles a day. Thousands came to hear Mahatma Gandhi wherever he stopped, and he told them what he meant by Swaraj and urged them to peacefully defy the British.</p> <p>On 6th April, he reached Dandi, and ceremonially violated the law, manufacturing salt by boiling sea water. This marked the beginning of the Civil Disobedience Movement.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p> <p>The Non-cooperation Movement gradually slowed down in cities for a variety of reasons:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Khadi cloth was more expensive than mill cloth and poor people could not afford to buy it. As a result they could not boycott mill cloth for too long.</li> <li>2. Alternative Indian institutions were not there which</li> </ol>	p-55	3
----	--	------	---

	<p>could be used in place of the British ones. These were slow to come up.</p> <p>3. So students and teachers began trickling back to government schools and lawyers joined back work in government courts.</p>		
<b>26</b>	<p>1. More than 15 million people are directly engaged in the tourism industry.</p> <p>2. Tourism also promotes national integration,</p> <p>3. Provides support to local handicrafts and cultural pursuits.</p> <p>4. It also helps in the development of international understanding about our culture and heritage.</p> <p>5. Foreign tourists visit India for heritage tourism. eco-tourism, adventure tourism. cultural tourism, medical tourism and business tourism.</p>	<b>p-89</b>	<b>3</b>
<b>27</b>	<p>Tertiary sector does not produce any good but it helps in the production of goods in the primary and the secondary sectors. For example:</p> <p>a. In the primary sector, we need the service of transportation for getting the supply of the agricultural inputs and also for selling the food grains in the market or supplying the agricultural raw materials to the agro- based industries.</p> <p>b. In the secondary sector, we need the help of transportation for bringing the raw materials taking the final products to the market.</p> <p>c. Transportation is required in the service sector as well such as for providing medical facilities to the people and other services like fire services etc</p>	<b>p-16</b>	<b>3</b>
<b>28</b>	<p>1. A democratic government is elected by the people</p> <p>2. In democracy people enjoy rights</p> <p>3. A democratic government is accountable govt.</p>	<b>p-92</b>	<b>3</b>

<b>29</b>	<p>It is true to state that Globalisation and greater competition among producers has been of advantageous to consumers.</p> <p>(II)The consumers are getting advantage in the following ways:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>They get different brands of the product.</li> <li>They get the goods and services at cheaper rate.</li> </ol>	<b>p-42</b>	<b>3</b>
	<b>SECTION D (4X4=16)</b>		
<b>30</b>	<p>Highlight the role of Otto Von Bismarck in making of Germany</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Prussia took on the leadership of the unification of Germany</li> <li>Its chief minister, Otto von Bismarck was the architect of this process carried out with the help of Prussian army and bureaucracy</li> <li>Three wars over seven years with -Austria, Demark and France ended with Prussian victory and completed the process of unification</li> <li>In January 1871, the Prussian King William I was proclaimed Germany emperor in a ceremony held in Versailles.</li> </ol> <p style="text-align: center;">Or</p> <p>Enumerate the process of Britain unification</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1Tthe English Parliament which had seized power from the monarchy in 1688 at the end of a conflict was the instrument through which a nation state with England at its centre came to be forged</li> <li>2.The Act of Union 1707-between England and Scotland that resulted in the formation of the United Kingdom</li> <li>3.England was able to impose influence on Scotland.</li> <li>4. The British parliament was henceforth dominated by the</li> </ol>	<b>p-16</b>	<b>5</b>



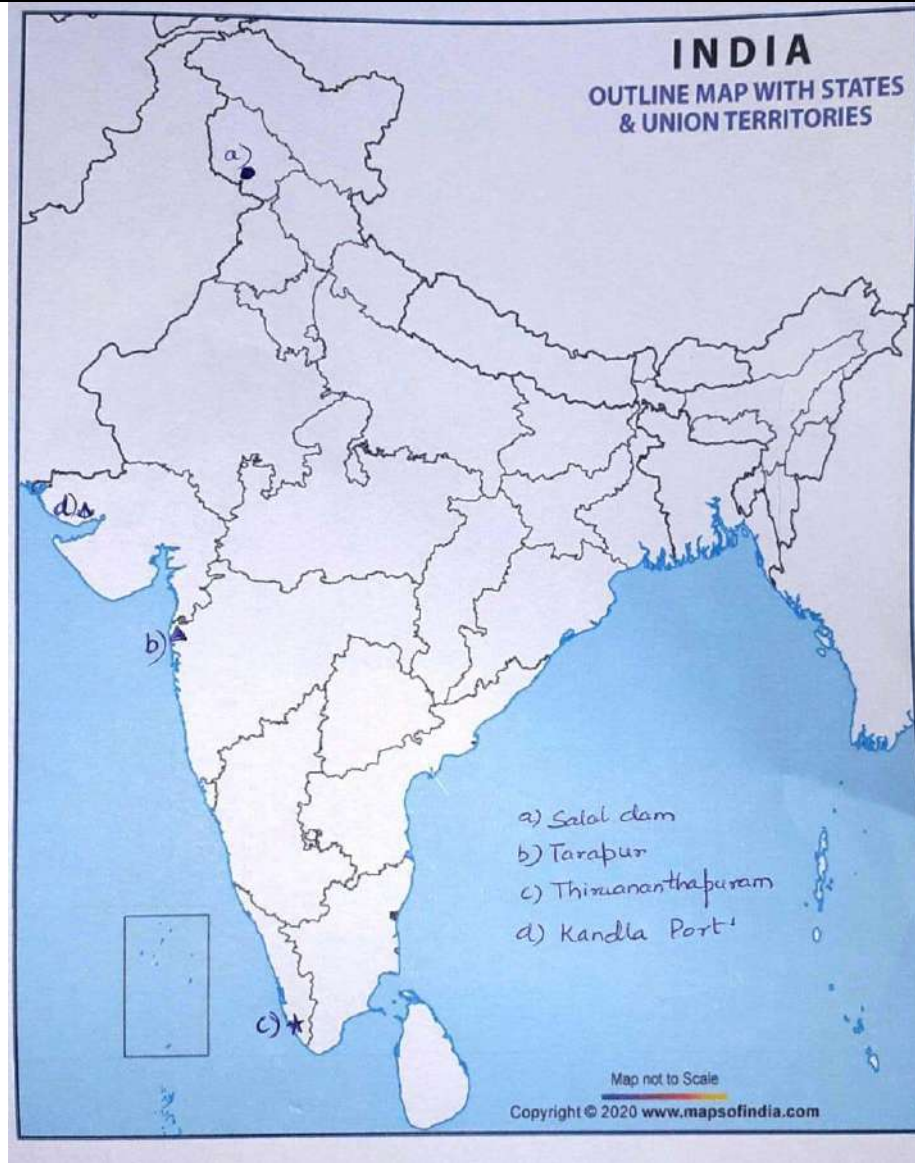
32	<p>Political party takes a major role in Democracy- Explain.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Political party put forward different policies and programmes</li> <li>2. 2.pary play important role in making law</li> <li>3. Parties run and form government</li> <li>4. Part plays the role of opposition</li> <li>5. Parties shape public opinion</li> </ol> <p style="text-align: center;">Or</p> <p>Describe the challenges faced by political Party</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1, Lack of internal democracy</li> <li>2.Money and muscle power</li> <li>3.Parties do not give meaningful choice</li> <li>4.Follow dynastic succession</li> <li>5.Do not file income tax return</li> </ol>	p-81	5
33	<p>Cheap and affordable credit is important for the country's development because:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a. It will help people to take credit for variety of reasons.</li> <li>b. It will help poor people to get rid of the problem of moneylenders and their high rate of interest.</li> <li>c. It will be easy for the people to repay the loan. Those having extra cash open a bank account in their name and deposit the surplus money there.</li> <li>d. Their money is safe with the banks and they get some interest rate on the amount they have deposited.</li> <li>e. Rest of the amount is used to extend loan to the borrowers. This helps people to run and expand their business which will increase the individual income and finally the country's income.</li> </ol>	p-27	5



	<p style="text-align: center;"><b>OR</b></p> <p>Answer: Deposits with the banks are beneficial to the depositors as well as to the nation in various ways. Some of them are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><input type="checkbox"/> They provide safe and secure deposits to a person's money.</li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> It generates interest.</li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> They provide excellent saving and investment options and also helps in the growth of the nation.</li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> They provide interests on the deposited money to the depositors. Money can be easily withdrawn from the banks as and when required by the depositors.</li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> They provide easy loans on nominal rates that make it possible for the common man to build their own assets.</li> </ul>	<b>p-24</b>	
	<b>SECTION E (3X5=15)</b>		
<b>34</b>	<p>Why did the women loss their jobs?</p> <p>3.1As the capitalist slowly use machine and technology in the production process</p> <p>34.2 Analyse the reason of Protest of the labours for the use of machine in Industry.</p> <p>As the machine took away the job opportunities of the labourers and made them unemployed</p> <p>34.3. Analyse the preference of Hand labour over machine by the Industrialist of the Victorian Britain .2</p> <p>1.It was less cost and easily available</p> <p>2.The aristocrat preferred hand labour goods than the machine product</p>	<b>p-88</b>	<b>4</b>
<b>35</b>	<p>35.1 Over Irrigation results in salinisation of the soil.</p> <p>35.2 It increases the social gap between the richer landowners and the land less poor.</p> <p>35.3 Dams create conflict between people</p>	<b>p-12</b>	<b>4</b>

	<p>a) As the people want different uses and benefits from the same water resources.</p> <p>b) In Gujarat, the Sabarmati-basin farmers were agitated and almost caused a riot over the higher priority given to water supply in urban areas, particularly during drought.</p>		
<b>36</b>	<p>36.1. Name three organs of a government.</p> <p>Ans. Legislature, executive and judiciary</p> <p>36.2. Name the organ of the government that makes law for the state.</p> <p>Ans. Vidhana Sabha or legislative Assembly</p> <p>36.3. Write the features of horizontal distribution of power sharing.</p> <p>1. Power is shared among the three organs of the government</p> <p>2. It is also called check and balance of power sharing</p>	<b>P-8</b>	<p><b>1</b></p> <p><b>1</b></p> <p><b>2</b></p>
	<b>SECTION F (1X5=5)</b>		
<b>37</b>	<p><b>A. Dandi</b></p> <p><b>B. Madras</b></p>		<b>2</b>

37 b



3

**SAMPLE QUESTION PAPER -16**  
**DAV PUBLIC SCHOOLS, ODISHA ZONE**  
**( 2022-23)**

- ❖ Check that this question paper contains **10** printed pages
- ❖ Check that this question paper contains **37** questions in all.
- ❖ Write down the Serial Number of the question in the left side of the margin before attempting it.
- ❖ 15 minutes time has been allotted to read this question paper. The question paper will be distributed 15 minutes prior to the commencement of the examination. The students will read the question paper only and not write any answer on the answer script during this period

**CLASS-X**

**SUB: SOCIAL SCIENCE**

**Time: 3 Hours**

**Maximum Marks:80**

**General Instructions:**

- i. This Question paper is divided into six sections-Section A, B, C, D, E & F  
There are 37 questions in the question paper. All questions are compulsory.
- ii. **Section-A:** From Question 1 to 20 are of MCQs of 1 mark each.
- iii. **Section-B:** Question no. 21 to 24 are Very short answer type questions, carrying 2 marks each. Answer to each question should not exceed 40 words.
- iv. **Section-C:** Question no. 25 and 29 are short answer type questions, carrying 2 marks each. Answer to each question should not exceed 60 words.
- v. **Section-D:** Question no. 30 and 33 are long answer type questions, carrying 5 marks each. Answer to each question should not exceed 120 words.
- vi. **Section-E:** Question no. From 34 to 36 are case based questions with three sub-questions and are of 4 marks each.
- vii. **Section F-**Question no 37 is map based, carrying 5 marks with two parts, 37.1 from History (2 mark) and 37.2 from Geography (3 marks).
- viii. There is no overall choice in the question paper. However, an internal choice has been provided in a few questions. Only one of the choices in such questions has to be attempted.

ix. In addition to this, separate instructions are given with each section and question, wherever necessary.

1. Which of the following two institutions are referred to as the Bretton Woods Institutions?

(1)

- A. UNICEF and IMF
- B. WHO and World Bank
- C. IMF and World Bank
- D. UNESCO and UNICEF

2. Who among the following is the author of the book 'Gulamgiri' ? (1)

- A. B.R Ambedkar
- B. E.V Ramaswamy Naicker
- C. Jyotiba Phule
- D. Kashibaba

3. Look at the picture given below. Identify the name of the person from the following options. (1)



- A. Marco Polo
- B. Johann Gutenberg
- C. James Augustus Hicky
- D. Warren Hastings

4. Arrange the following in chronological order: (1)

- I. Buddhist missionaries from China introduced hand-printing technology into Japan.
- II. A children's press was set up in France.
- III. British Govt passed Vernacular Press Act .
- IV. Martin Luther wrote Ninety Five Theses.

OPTIONS:

- A. III,II,I and IV
- B. I,II,III and IV
- C. IV,III,II and I
- D. I,IV,II and III

5. Laterite soil is formed by intense leaching. Which of the following is a characteristic feature of laterite soil? (1)
- A. This soil is developed on old crystalline igneous rocks in the areas of eastern and Southern part of Deccan plateau.
  - B. Humus content is very low because bacteria get destroyed due to high temperature.
  - C. This soil is sandy in texture and saline in nature.
  - D. This soil is rich in soil nutrients such as calcium carbonate, magnesium potash and lime.
6. Which of the following is the highest quality hard coal? (1)
- A. Bituminous
  - B. Anthracite
  - C. Lignite
  - D. None of the above
7. Reserved and protected forests are also referred to as: (1)
- A. Unclassed forest
  - B. Permanent forest estate
  - C. Open forest
  - D. Mangrove forest
8. Consider the following statements regarding policy of majoritarianism in Sri Lanka and identify the incorrect one from the following: (1)
- A. Sinhala was recognised as the official language.
  - B. The government followed preferential policies that favoured Sinhala applicants for university positions.
  - C. The state protected Christianity.
  - D. Sinhala applicants were given preferences for government jobs.
9. Which one of the following subjects comes under the legislation of Union List? (1)
- A. Police
  - B. Trade

C. Agriculture

D. Defence

10. Which of the following statement is true regarding secularism? (1)
- A. It is based on the idea that religion is the sole basis of the social community.  
B. Secular state has its official religion.  
C. Secular state has no official religion.  
D. State power is used to establish the domination of one religious group over others.

11. Which one among the following pairs is correctly matched? (1)

LIST-1 NAME OF POLITICAL PARTIES	LIST-2 PARTY SYMBOLS
A. Nationalist Congress Party	Elephant
B. Bahujan Samaj Party	Alarm Clock
C. Shiv Sena	Bow and Arrow
D. Trinamool Congress Party	Hammer, Sickle and star

12. There are two statements marked as Assertion (A) and Reason (R). Read the statements and choose the correct option. (1)

Assertion (A): Democratic government is a legitimate government.

Reason (R) It improves the quality of decision making.

- A. Both A and R are true, and R is the correct explanation of A.  
B. Both A and R are true, and R is not the correct explanation of A.  
C. A is true and R is false.  
D. A is false and R is true.

13. In which situation is power sharing desirable? (1) A.
- In societies that have linguistic minorities.  
B. In countries that are vast in size.  
C. In countries that have a unitary form of government.  
D. In every society irrespective of its size or composition.

14. Read the given data and find out which country has the best standard of living and quality of life. (1)

COUNTRY	GROSS NATIONAL INCOME (GNI) PER CAPITA (2011 PPP \$)	LIFE EXPECTANCY AT BIRTH (2017)	MEAN YEARS OF SCHOOLING OF PEOPLE AGED 25 AND ABOVE	HDI RANK IN THE WORLD (2018)

			(2017)	
<b>Sri Lanka</b>	<b>11,326</b>	<b>77.5</b>	<b>10.9</b>	<b>76</b>
<b>India</b>	<b>6,353</b>	<b>68.8</b>	<b>6.4</b>	<b>130</b>
<b>Myanmar</b>	<b>5,567</b>	<b>66.7</b>	<b>4.9</b>	<b>148</b>
<b>Pakistan</b>	<b>5,331</b>	<b>66.6</b>	<b>5.2</b>	<b>150</b>

Source : Human Development Report, 2018, United Nations Development Programme, New York.

- A. Sri Lanka
- B. India
- C. Myanmar
- D. Pakistan

15. Read the following data and select the appropriate option from the following. (1)

<b>Educational Achievement of Rural Population of Uttar Pradesh</b>		
<b>Category</b>	<b>Male</b>	<b>Female</b>
Literacy Rate for rural population	76%	54%
Literacy rate for rural children in age group 10-14 years	90%	87%
Percentage of rural children aged 10-14 attending school	85%	82%

How much percentage of males are illiterate in rural areas?

- A. 76%
- B. 90%
- C. 10%
- D. 24%

16. Find the odd one out from the following options. (1)

- A. Transportation, Communication, Banking, Trading
- B. ATM booths, Tourism, Insurance, Health
- C. Education, Storage, Match Factory, Courier
- D. Moneylender, Lawyer, Call Centre Employees, Cobbler

17. Fill in the blank : (1)

<b>SECTOR</b>	<b>CRITERIA USED</b>
Organised and Unorganised	Nature of Employment Activities
Public and Private	?

- A. Ownership
- B. Nature of Regulation
- C. Number of employees
- D. Nature of economic activities

18. Analyze the information given below and select the correct option- (1)



Reshma has taken a loan of Rs. 7 lakhs from the bank to purchase a car. The annual interest rate on the loan is 14 per cent and the loan is to be repaid in 3 years in monthly instalments. The bank retained the papers of the new car as collateral, which will be returned to Reshma only when she repays the entire loan with interest.

Which option describes the entire paragraph ?

- A. Collateral
- B. Deposit Criteria
- C. Terms of Credit
- D. Debt Trap

19. What is the idea behind the development of SEZs in India ? (1)
- A. To boost Indian Industries
  - B. To solve the problem of unemployment
  - C. To promote handicrafts
  - D. To attract Foreign Investment
20. Removing barriers or restrictions set by the Government is known as- (1)
- A. Privatisation
  - B. Globalisation
  - C. Liberalisation
  - D. Modernisation

### **SECTION - B**

#### **VERY SHORT ANSWER QUESTIONS (2X4=8)**

21. Explain two consequences of the Great Depression of 1929 on the Indian economy. (2)
22. Discuss two reasons for the decline of caste system in India. (2)
23. Explain the role of the community in conservation of forest and wildlife with example. (2)

OR

Explain any two methods adopted by the Government of India in protecting and conserving forest and wildlife.

24. How and by whom the GDP of India gets calculated? (2)

### **SECTION - C**

#### **SHORT ANSWER BASED QUESTIONS (3X5=15)**

25. Explain three points about Gandhiji's idea of 'satyagraha'. (3)

OR

History and fiction , folklore and songs ,popular prints, and symbols, all played a part in the making of nationalism. Illustrate the statement by giving examples

26. Examine the factors that influence the distribution pattern of the railway network in India. (3)
27. Explain any three methods of MNC's investment. (3)
28. Democratic government is considered better form of government than any other form of government. Explain any three reasons. (3)
29. "Disguised Unemployment called Hidden Unemployment". Justify. (3)

**SECTION - D**  
**LONG ANSWER BASED QUESTIONS (5X4=20)**

30. Describe the explosive conditions prevailed in Balkan after 1871 in Europe. (5)  
OR  
Culture played an important role in creating the idea of nation in Europe. Illustrate the statement by giving examples.
31. 'Manufacturing sector is considered as the backbone of general and economic development.' Examine the statement in the context of India. (5)  
OR  
Examine the multi-pronged aspects of Information Technology and Electronics Industry.
32. Examine the efforts that have been implemented to reform political parties. Suggest three measures to improve the functioning of the political parties. (5)  
OR  
Analyse the various challenges faced by political party.
33. Explain the features of deposits with a bank. (5)  
OR  
Explain two different credit situations.

**SECTION-E**  
**CASE BASED QUESTIONS (4x3=12)**

34. Read the source given below and answer the question that follows: (4)

Reporting on the Koshtis, a community of weavers, the Census Report of Central Provinces stated:

‘The Koshtis , like the weavers of the finer kinds of cloth in other parts of India,have fallen upon evil times. They are unable to compete with the showy goods which Manchester sends in such profusion ,and they have of late years emigrated in great numbers, chiefly to Berar, where as day labourers,they are able to obtain wages.....

Census Report of Central Provinces,1872,quoted in Sumita Guha ,The handloom industry in Central Provinces,1825-1950. The Indian Economic and Social History Review.

34. 1. Who were Koshtis ?

34.2. Identify the source of the passage.

34.3. Examine the reasons for the decline Indian textile industry by the end of nineteenth century.

**35. Read the extract and answer the following questions. (4)**

For a long time, trade and transport restricted to a limited space. With the development in science and technology the area of influence of trade and transport expanded far and wide. Today, the world has been converted into a large village with the help of efficient and fast moving transport. Transport has been able to achieve this with the help of equally developed communication system. Therefore, transport, communication and trade are complementary to each other. Today, India is well-linked with the rest of the world despite its vast size, diversity and . linguistic and socio-cultural plurality. Railways, airways, waterways, newspapers, radio, television, cinema and internet, etc. have been contributing to its socio-economic progress in many ways. The trades from local to international levels have added to the vitality of its economy. It has enriched our life and added substantially to growing amenities and facilities for the comforts of life.

35.1 . What is responsible for expansion of trade?

35.2. Which one is not responsible for the socio-economic progress of India?

35.3. What do you understand by the term 'large village' used in the paragraph?

**36. Read the extract and answer the following questions. (4)**

In the city of Beirut there lived a man called Khalil. His parents came from different communities. His father was an Orthodox Christian and mother a Sunni Muslim. This was not so uncommon in this modern, cosmopolitan city. People from various communities that lived in Lebanon came to live in its capital, Beirut. They lived together, intermingled, yet fought a bitter civil war among themselves. One of Khalil’s uncles was killed in that war. At the end of

this civil war, Lebanon's leaders came together and agreed to some basic rules for power sharing among different communities. As per these rules, the country's President must belong to the Maronite sect of Catholic Christians. The Prime Minister must be from the Sunni Muslim community. The post of Deputy Prime Minister is fixed for Orthodox Christian sect and that of the Speaker for Shi'a Muslims. Under this pact, the Christians agreed not to seek French protection and the Muslims agreed not to seek unification with the neighbouring state of Syria. When the Christians and Muslims came to this agreement, they were nearly equal in population. Both sides have continued to respect this agreement though now the Muslims are in clear majority. Khalil does not like this system one bit. He is a popular man with political ambition. But under the present system the top position is out of his reach. He does not practise either his father's or his mother's religion and does not wish to be known by either. He cannot understand why Lebanon can't be like any other 'normal' democracy. "Just hold an election, allow everyone to contest and whoever wins maximum votes becomes the president, no matter which community he comes from. Why can't we do that, like in other democracies of the world?" he asks. His elders, who have seen the bloodshed of the civil war, tell him that the present system is the best guarantee for peace...

- |   |   |
|---|---|
| 36.1 Define civil war.  | 1 |
| 36.2. Mention the types of ethnic diversities found in Lebanon.                     | 1 |
| 36.3. Analyse Khalil's perception of normal democracy to be established in Lebanon. | 2 |

### SECTION-F

#### MAP SKILL BASED QUESTION (2+3)

37.a. Two places A and B have been marked on the given out line map of India. Identify them and write their correct names on the lines drawn near them.

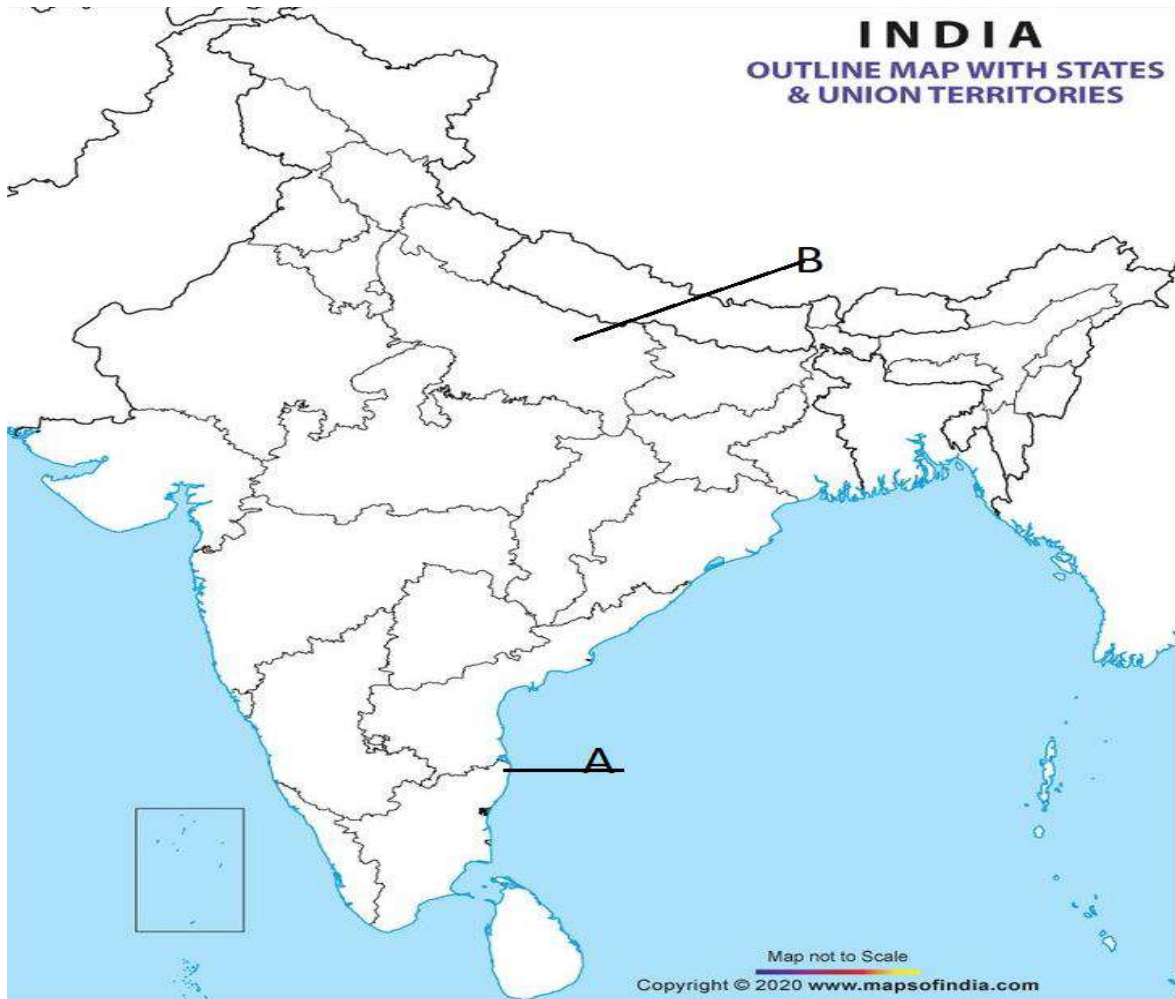
- A. Indian National Congress session held in 1927.
- B. The place where Mahatma Gandhi called off the Non—Cooperation Movement.

37.b. On the same outline map locate and label the following.

- A. Raja Sansi Air Port
- B. Sardar Sarovar Dam

C. Noida Software Technology Park

D. Kudremukh Iron ore mine



## MARKING SCHEME – 16

	MARKING SCHEME – 16				
Q.No	Key Points		Marks		
1	C. IMF and World Bank		1		
2	C. Jyotiba Phule		1		
3	B. Johann Gutenberg		1		
4	D.I,IV,II and III		1		
5	B. Humus content is very low because bacteria get destroyed due to high temperature		1		
6	A. Bituminous		1		
7	A. 1972 OR B. Permanent forest estate		1		
8	C. The state protected Christianity		1		
9	D. Defence		1		
10	C. Secular state has no official religion		1		
11	<table border="1"><tr><td>E. Shiv Sena</td><td>Bow and Arrow</td></tr></table>		E. Shiv Sena	Bow and Arrow	1
E. Shiv Sena	Bow and Arrow				
12	E. Both A and R are true, and R is not the correct explanation of A.		1		
13	D. In every society irrespective of its size or composition		1		
14	A. Sri Lanka		1		
15	D. 24%		1		
16	C. Education, Storage, Match Factory, Courier		1		
17	A. Ownership		1		
18	C. Terms of Credit		1		
19	D. To attract Foreign Investment		1		
20	C. Liberalisation		1		
21	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>❖ The depression immediately affected Indian trade. India’s exports and imports nearly halved between 1928 and 1934.</li><li>❖ As international prices crashed, prices in India also plunged.</li><li>❖ Between 1928 and 1934, wheat prices in India fell by 50 per cent. Peasants and farmers suffered more than urban dwellers.</li><li>❖ Though agricultural prices fell sharply, the colonial government refused to reduce revenue demands.</li><li>❖ Peasants producing for the world market were the worst hit.</li></ul>		2		

	(ANY TWO POINTS)	
22	<p><b>Two reasons for the decline of caste system in India.</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>❖ Partly due to the efforts political leaders and social reformers and partly due to other socio-economic changes, castes and caste system in modern India have undergone great changes.</li> <li>❖ With economic development, large scale URBANISATION, growth of literacy and education, OCCUPATIONAL MOBILITY and the weakening of the position of landlords in the villages, the old notions of CASTE HIERARCHY are breaking down.</li> <li>❖ Now, most of the times, in urban areas it does not matter much who is walking along next to us on a street or eating at the next table in a restaurant.</li> <li>❖ The Constitution of India prohibited any caste-based discrimination and laid the foundations of policies to reverse the injustices of the caste system.</li> </ul> <p>(ANY TWO POINTS)</p>	2
23	<p>Conservation strategies are not new in our country. We often ignore that in India, forests are also home to some of the traditional communities. In some areas of India, local communities are struggling to conserve these habitats along with government officials, recognising that only this will secure their own long-term livelihood. In Sariska Tiger Reserve, Rajasthan, villagers have fought against mining by citing the Wildlife Protection Act. In many areas, villagers themselves are protecting habitats and explicitly rejecting government involvement.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p> <p>In the 1960s and 1970s, conservationists demanded a national wildlife protection programme. The Indian Wildlife (Protection) Act was implemented in 1972, with various provisions for protecting habitats. An allIndia list of protected species was also published. The thrust of the programme was towards protecting the remaining population of certain endangered species by banning hunting, giving legal protection to their habitats, and restricting trade in wildlife. Subsequently, central and many state governments established national parks and wildlife sanctuaries about which you have already studied. The central</p>	2

	government also announced several projects for protecting specific animals, which were gravely threatened, including the tiger, the one horned rhinoceros, the Kashmir stag or hangul, three types of crocodiles – fresh water crocodile, saltwater crocodile and the Gharial, the Asiatic lion, and others. Most recently, the Indian elephant, black buck (chinkara), the great Indian bustard (godawan) and the snow leopard, etc. have been given full or partial legal protection against hunting and trade throughout India	
24	The value of final goods and services produced in each sector during a particular year provides the total production of the sector for that year. And the sum of production in the three sectors gives what is called the Gross Domestic Product (GDP) of a country. It is the value of all final goods and services produced within a country during a particular year. -In India, the mammoth task of measuring GDP is undertaken by a central government ministry.	2
25	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>❖ The idea of satyagraha emphasised the power of truth and the need to search for truth.</li> <li>❖ It suggested that if the cause was true, if the struggle was against injustice, then physical force was not necessary to fight the oppressor.</li> <li>❖ Without seeking vengeance or being aggressive, a satyagrahi could win the battle through nonviolence. This could be done by appealing to the conscience of the oppressor.</li> <li>❖ People – including the oppressors – had to be persuaded to see the truth, instead of being forced to accept truth through the use of violence.</li> <li>❖ By this struggle, truth was bound to ultimately triumph. Mahatma Gandhi believed that this dharma of non-violence could unite all Indians.</li> </ul> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>(ANY THREE)</b></p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>(ANY OTHER RELEVANT POINT)</b></p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>OR</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>❖ The identity of the nation is most often symbolised in a figure or image. The identity of India came to be visually associated with the image of <b>Bharat Mata</b>. <b>Images of Bharat Mata created by Bankim Chandra Chattopadhyaya AND Abanindranath</b></li> </ul>	3



	<p><b>Tagore.</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>❖ Ideas of nationalism also developed through a movement to revive Indian <b>folklore</b>.</li> <li>❖ Rabindranath Tagore himself began collecting ballads, nursery rhymes and myths and led the movement for folk revival.</li> <li>❖ Natesa Sastri published a massive four-volume collection of Tamil folktales, <b>The FOLKLORE OF SOUTHERN INDIA</b>.</li> <li>❖ Nationalist leaders became more aware of icons and symbols in unifying people and inspiring in them a feeling of nationalism.</li> <li>❖ During Swadeshi movement in Bengal a tricolour flag (red, green and yellow) was designed. Gandhiji had designed the Swaraj flag.</li> <li>❖ Another means of creating a feeling of nationalism was through <b>reinterpretation of history</b>.</li> </ul> <p><b>(ANY OTHER RELEVANT POINT)</b></p>	
26	<p>Physical and economic factors have influenced the distribution pattern of the Indian Railways network in the following ways:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>i. Northern Plain: Level land, high population density and rich agricultural resources have favoured development of railways in these plains. However, a large number of rivers requiring construction of bridges across their wide river beds posed some obstacles.</li> <li>ii. Peninsular region and the Himalayan region: it is a hilly terrain. The railway tracks are laid through low hills, gaps or tunnels. So, it is very difficult to lay the railway lines. The Himalayan 3 Page 9 of 16 mountainous regions too are not favourable for the construction of railway line due to high relief, sparse population and lack of economic opportunities.</li> <li>iii. Desert of Rajasthan: on the sandy plain of western Rajasthan too, it is very difficult to lay railway lines which has hindered the development of railways.</li> <li>iv. Swamps of Gujarat, forested tracts of Madhya Pradesh, Chhattisgarh, Orissa and Jharkhand; these are also not suitable for the development of railways.</li> <li>v. The contiguous stretch of Sahyadri could be crossed only through gaps or passes. Although the Konkan railway along the west coast has been developed but it has also faced a number of</li> </ol>	3

	problems such as sinking of track in some stretches and landslides  Any other relevant point	
27	<p>MNCs set up production jointly with some of the local companies of these countries. The benefit to the local company of such joint production is two-fold. First, MNCs can provide money for additional investments, like buying new machines for faster production. Second, MNCs might bring with them the latest technology for production.</p> <p>- But the most common route for MNC investments is to buy up local companies and then to expand production. MNCs with huge wealth can quite easily do so.</p> <p>- Large MNCs in developed countries place orders for production with small producers. Garments, footwear, sports items are examples of industries where production is carried out by a large number of small producers around the world.</p>	3
28	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>❖ Promotes equality among citizens.</li> <li>❖ Enhances the dignity of the individual.</li> <li>❖ Improves the quality of decision making.</li> <li>❖ Provides a method to resolve conflicts.</li> <li>❖ Allows room to correct mistakes.</li> </ul> <p><b>(ANY OTHER RELEVANT POINT)</b></p>	3
29	<p>Take the case of a small farmer, Laxmi, owning about two hectares of unirrigated land dependent only on rain and growing crops, like <i>jowar</i> and <i>arhar</i>. All five members of her family work in the plot throughout the year. You will see that everyone is working, none remains idle, but in actual fact, their labour effort gets divided. Each one is doing some work but no one is fully employed. This is the situation of underemployment, where people are apparently working but all of them are made to work less than their potential. This kind of underemployment is hidden in contrast to someone who does not have a job and is clearly visible as unemployed. Hence, it is also called disguised unemployment</p>	3
30	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>❖ The Balkans was a region of geographical and ethnic variation comprising modern-day Romania, Bulgaria, Albania, Greece, Macedonia, Croatia, Bosnia-Herzegovina, Slovenia, Serbia and Montenegro whose inhabitants were broadly known as the Slavs.</li> </ul>	5

- ❖ A large part of the Balkans was under the control of the Ottoman Empire.
- ❖ The spread of the ideas of romantic nationalism in the Balkans together with the disintegration of the Ottoman Empire made this region very explosive.
- ❖ All through the nineteenth century the Ottoman Empire had sought to strengthen itself through modernisation and internal reforms but with very little success.
- ❖ One by one, its European subject nationalities broke away from its control and declared independence. The Balkan peoples based their claims for independence or political rights on nationality and used history to prove that they had once been independent but had subsequently been subjugated by foreign powers.
- ❖ Hence the rebellious nationalities in the Balkans thought of their struggles as attempts to win back their long-lost independence.
- ❖ As the different Slavic nationalities struggled to define their identity and independence, the Balkan area became an area of intense conflict.
- ❖ The Balkan states were fiercely jealous of each other and each hoped to gain more territory at the expense of the others.
- ❖ Matters were further complicated because the Balkans also became the scene of big power rivalry. During this period, there was intense rivalry among the European powers over trade and colonies as well as naval and military might.
- ❖ These rivalries were very evident in the way the Balkan problem unfolded. Each power – Russia, Germany, England, Austro-Hungary – was keen on countering the hold of other powers over the Balkans, and extending its own control over the area. This led to a series of wars in the region and finally the First World War.

OR

- ❖ Romanticism, a cultural movement which sought to develop a particular form of nationalist sentiment.
- ❖ Romantic artists and poets generally criticised the glorification of

	<p>reason and science and focused instead on emotions, intuition and mystical feelings.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>❖ Their effort was to create a sense of a shared collective heritage, a common cultural past, as the basis of a nation.</li> <li>❖ Romantics such as the German philosopher Johann Gottfried Herder (1744-1803) claimed that true German culture was to be discovered among the common people – das volk.</li> <li>❖ It was through folk songs, folk poetry and folk dances that the true spirit of the nation (volksgeist) was popularised. So collecting and recording these forms of folk culture was essential to the project of nation-building.</li> <li>❖ The emphasis on vernacular language and the collection of local folklore was not just to recover an ancient national spirit, but also to carry the modern nationalist message to large audiences who were mostly illiterate.</li> <li>❖ Karol Kurpinski, for example, celebrated the national struggle through his operas and music, turning folk dances like the polonaise and mazurka into nationalist symbols.</li> </ul>	
31	<p>i. Manufacturing industries help in modernising agriculture. ii. It helps in reducing the heavy dependence of people on agricultural income by providing them jobs in secondary and tertiary sectors. iii. It helps in eradication of unemployment and poverty from our country. iv. It helps in reducing regional disparities by establishing industries in tribal and backward areas. v. Export of manufactured goods expands trade and commerce. vi. It helps in bringing foreign exchange. vii. Any other relevant point.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p> <p>i. The electronics industry covers a wide range of products from transistor sets to television, telephones, cellular telecom, pagers, telephone exchange, radars, computers and many other equipment required by the telecommunication industry. ii. Bangalore has emerged as the electronic capital of India. Other important centres for electronic goods are Mumbai, Delhi, Hyderabad, Pune, Chennai, Kolkata, Lucknow and Coimbatore. iii. 18 software technology parks provide single window service and high data communication facility to software experts. iv. A major impact of this industry has been on employment generation. v. It is encouraging to know that 30 per cent</p>	5

	<p>of the people employed in this sector are women. vi. This industry has been a major foreign exchange earner in the last two or three years because of its fast growing Business Processes Outsourcing (BPO) sector. vii. The continuing growth in the hardware and software is the key to the success of IT industry in India.</p>	
32	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>❖ The Constitution was amended to prevent elected MLAs and MPs from changing parties.</li> <li>❖ This was done because many elected representatives were indulging in DEFECTION in order to become ministers or for cash rewards.</li> <li>❖ This new law has helped bring defection down. At the same time this has made any dissent even more difficult. MPs and MLAs have to accept whatever the party leaders decide.</li> </ul> <p>The Supreme Court passed an order to reduce the influence of money and criminals.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>❖ Now, it is mandatory for every candidate who contests elections to file an AFFIDAVIT giving details of his property and criminal cases pending against him.</li> <li>❖ The new system has made a lot of information available to the public.</li> </ul> <p><b>The Election Commission</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>❖ It passed an order making it necessary for political parties to hold their organisational elections and file their income tax returns.</li> </ul> <p><b>Suggestions are often made to reform political parties:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>❖ A law should be made to regulate the internal affairs of political parties. It should be made compulsory for political parties to maintain a register of its members, to follow its own constitution, to have an independent authority, to act as a judge in case of party disputes, to hold open elections to the highest posts.</li> <li>❖ It should be made mandatory for political parties to give a minimum number of tickets, about one-third, to women candidates.</li> <li>❖ Similarly, there should be a quota for women in the decision</li> </ul>	5

making bodies of the party.

- ❖ There should be state funding of elections. The government should give parties money to support their election expenses.
- ❖ This support could be given in kind: petrol, paper, telephone etc. Or it could be given in cash on the basis of the votes secured by the party in the last election

OR

**Lack of internal democracy within parties.**

- ❖ All over the world there is a tendency in political parties towards the concentration of power in one or few leaders at the top. Parties do not keep membership registers, do not hold organisational meetings, and do not conduct internal elections regularly. Ordinary members of the party do not get sufficient information on what happens inside the party. They do not have the means or the connections needed to influence the decisions. As a result the leaders assume greater power to make decisions in the name of the party.

**Dynastic succession**

- ❖ Since most political parties do not practice open and transparent procedures for their functioning, there are very few ways for an ordinary worker to rise to the top in a party.
- ❖ Those who happen to be the leaders are in a position of unfair advantage to favour people close to them or even their family members. In many parties, the top positions are always controlled by members of one family.
- ❖ This is unfair to other members of that party. This is also bad for democracy, since people who do not have adequate experience or popular support come to occupy positions of power.
- ❖ **The growing role of money and muscle power in parties, especially during elections.**
- ❖ Since parties are focussed only on winning elections, they tend to use short-cuts to win elections.
- ❖ They tend to nominate those candidates who have or can raise lots of money.
- ❖ Rich people and companies who give funds to the parties tend to

	<p>have influence on the policies and decisions of the party.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>❖ In some cases, parties support criminals who can win elections. Democrats all over the world are worried about the increasing role of rich people and big companies in democratic politics.</li> </ul> <p><b>Very often parties do not seem to offer a meaningful choice to the voters.</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>❖ In order to offer meaningful choice, parties must be significantly different. In recent years there has been a decline in the ideological differences among parties in most parts of the world.</li> <li>❖ For example, the difference between the Labour Party and the Conservative Party in Britain is very little.</li> <li>❖ They agree on more fundamental aspects but differ only in details on how policies are to be framed and implemented.</li> <li>❖ In India too, the differences among all the major parties on the economic policies have reduced.</li> <li>❖ Those who want really different policies have no option available to them. Sometimes people cannot even elect very different leaders either, because the same set of leaders keep shifting from one party to another.</li> </ul> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>(ANY OTHER RELEVANT POINT)</b> <b>(TO BE EXPLAINED AS A WHOLE)</b></p>	
33	<p>Banks accept the deposits and also pay an amount as interest on the deposits.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-In this way people's money is safe with the banks and it earns an amount as interest.</li> <li>-People also have the provision to withdraw the money as and when they require. Since the deposits in the bank accounts can be withdrawn on demand, these deposits are called demand deposits.</li> <li>- Demand deposits offer another interesting facility. It is this facility which lends it the essential characteristics of money (that of a medium of exchange). For payment through cheque, the payer who has an account with the bank, makes out a cheque for a specific amount.</li> <li>- A cheque is a paper instructing the bank to pay a specific amount from the person's account to the person in whose name the cheque has been issued. Thus we see that demand deposits share the essential features of money.</li> <li>-The facility of cheques against demand deposits makes it possible to</li> </ul>	5

	<p>directly settle payments without the use of cash. Since demand deposits are accepted widely as a means of payment, along with currency, they constitute money in the modern economy.</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>OR</b></p> <p>Credit (loan) refers to an agreement in which the lender supplies the borrower with money, goods or services in return for the promise of future payment.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-There are two credit situations- Positive and Negative.</li> <li>- In one situation credit helps to increase earnings and therefore the person is better off than before. In another situation, because of the crop failure, credit pushes the person into a debt trap from which recovery is very painful.</li> <li>- The positive role gets created when loan is taken from the formal sources at a low rate of interest. Mostly it is availed by the urban educated people.</li> <li>-The negative condition is faced by the rural people as they are dependent on the informal sources to take credit at a high rate of interest</li> </ul>	
34	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. A community of weavers.</li> <li>2. Census Report of Central provinces.</li> <li>3. As cotton industries developed in England, industrial groups began worrying about imports from other countries. They pressurised the government to impose import duties on cotton textiles, so that Manchester goods could sell British manufactured in Britain. Industrialists persuaded the East India Company to sell British manufactures in Indian markets as well.</li> </ol>	4
35	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. With the development in science and technology the area of influence of trade and transport expanded far and wide.</li> <li>2. Population growth.</li> <li>3. Today, the world has been converted into a large village with the help of efficient and fast moving transport. Transport has been able to achieve this with the help of equally developed communication system. Therefore, transport, communication and trade are complementary to each other. Today, India is well-linked with the rest of the world despite its vast size, diversity and . linguistic and socio-cultural plurality. Railways, airways, waterways, newspapers, radio, television, cinema and internet, etc. have been contributing to its socio-economic progress in many ways.</li> </ol>	4



36	<p>1. A violent conflict between opposing groups within a country that becomes so tense that it appears like a war.</p> <p>2. Moronite sect of Catholic Christians,Suni Muslim community, Orthodox Christian sect,Shia Muslim.</p> <p>3. To hold election. To allow everyone to contest. Whoever wins maximum votes becomes the President ,no matter which community he comes from.</p>	4
37	<p>A. Calcutta</p> <p>B. Champaran</p>	2

**SAMPLE QUESTION PAPER -17**  
**DAV PUBLIC SCHOOLS, ODISHA ZONE**  
**( 2022-23)**

Check that this question paper contains **10** printed pages

Check that this question paper contains **37** questions in all.

Write down the Serial Number of the question in the left side of the margin before attempting it.

15 minutes time has been allotted to read this question paper. The question paper will be distributed 15 minutes prior to the commencement of the examination. The students will read the question paper only and not write any answer on the answer script during this period

**CLASS-X**

**SUB: SOCIAL SCIENCE**

**Time Allowed: 3 Hours**

**Maximum Marks: 80**

**General Instructions:**

- i) Question paper comprises five Sections – A, B,C,D,E and F. There are 37 questions in the question paper. All questions are compulsory.
- ii) **Section A** – From question 1 to 20 are MCQs of 1 mark each.
- iii) **Section B** – Question no. 21 to 24 are Very Short Answer type questions, carrying 2 marks each. Answer to each question should not exceed 40 words.
- iv) **Section C**- contains Q.25to Q.29 are Short Answer type questions, carrying 3 marks each. Answer to each question should not exceed 60 words
- v) **Section D** – Question no. 30 to 33 are long answer type questions, carrying 5 marks each. Answer to each question should not exceed 120 words.
- vi) **Section-E** - Questions no from 34 to 36 are case based questions with three sub questions and are of 4 marks each
- vii) **Section F** – Question no. 37 is map based, carrying 5 marks with two parts, 37.1 from History (2 marks) and 37.2 from Geography (3 marks).
- viii) There is no overall choice in the question paper. However, an internal choice has been provided in few questions. Only one of the choices in such questions has to be attempted.
- ix) In addition to this, separate instructions are given with each section and question wherever necessary.



## SECTION-A

### MCQs (1X20=20)

1.What was the outcome of Bretton Woods Conference?

1

- A. Establishment of International Labour Organisation.
- B. Establishment of International Monetary Fund
- C. Establishment of UNESCO 1945
- D. Establishment of FAO 1945

2. Identify the main theme of the book 'Chhote aur Bade Ka Sawal' written by Kashibaba, a Kanpur mill worker.

1

- A. The life of the elite upper castes.
- B. Restrictions on the Vernacular Press
- C. Injustices of the caste system.
- D. The link between caste and class exploitation.

3. Look at the picture given below. Identify the name of the book from the following options



- A. A page from Diamond Sutra
- B. A page from penny chap book
- C. A page from an Accordion book
- D. A page from the Bible.

4. Arrange the following in chronological order.

1

- I. Deoband Seminary, established
- II. Rammohun Roy published the Sambad Kaumudi
- III. Rashsundari Debi wrote an autobiography 'Amar Jiban'
- IV. Jyotiba Phule wrote 'Gulamgiri'

**OPTIONS:**

- A.II, I, III, IV  
 B.I, III, IV, II  
 C.II, I, IV, III  
 D.IV, I, III, II

**5. Identify the soil with the following information:**

**1**

- ❖ It is sandy in texture and saline in nature
- ❖ This soil lacks humus and moisture
- ❖ It is red to brown in colour
- ❖ The lower horizons of this soil are occupied by kankar

**OPTIONS**

- A. Alluvial soil  
 B. Black soil  
 C. Arid soil  
 D. Laterite soil

**6. Consider the following description of community conservation and identify which is NOT correct?**

**1**

- A. In Sariska Tiger Reserve, Rajasthan, villagers have fought against mining citing Wildlife Protection Act
- B. The famous Chipko movement in Himalayas has successfully registered deforestation
- C. Project Tiger, one of the well publicized wildlife campaign in the world was launched in 1973
- D. In India Joint Forest Management programme furnishes a good example for involving local communities in the management and restoration of degraded forest

**7. Match the following:**

**1**

PRIMITIVE FARMING	STATES IN INDIA
a. Dahiya	I. Odisha
b. Kuruwa	II. Nagaland
c. Koman	III. Madhya Pradesh
d. Jhumming	IV. Jharkhand

**OPTIONS**

- A. a-I, b-II, c-III, d-IV  
 B. a-III, b-IV, c-I, d-II  
 C. a-II, b-III, c-IV, d-I  
 D. a-III, b-II, c-I, d-IV

**8. Consider the following statements regarding power sharing arrangements in Sri Lanka and identify the incorrect one from the following:**

**1**

- A. In 1956, an Act was passed to recognize Sinhala as the only official language, thus disregarding Tamil.
- B. The governments followed preferential policies that favoured Sinhala applicants for university positions and government jobs.
- C. A new constitution stipulated that the state shall protect and foster Buddhism.
- D. All the government measures, coming one after the other, gradually increased the feeling of alienation among the Sinhala.

**9. Which of the following subjects comes under the legislation of the State in India?**

**1**

- A. Defence
- B. Trade
- C. Banking
- D. Education

**10. Which of the following statement is true regarding the Secular model?**

**1**

- A. The Constitution discriminates on grounds of religion.
- B. The Constitution restricts all individuals and communities freedom to profess practice and propagate any religion, or not to follow any.
- C. There is an official religion for the Indian state.
- D. The Constitution allows the state to intervene in the matters of religion in order to ensure equality within religious communities.

**11. Which one among the following pairs is correctly matched?**

**1**

	LIST-I	LIST-II
A	One party	National Democratic Alliance
B	Multi party	China
C	Two party	USA and UK
D	Coalition	Communist party

**12. There are two statements marked as Assertion (A) and Reason (R) . Mark your answer as per the codes provided below:.**

**1**

**Assertion (A):** Democracies are based on political equality.

**Reason (R):** All individuals have equal weight in electing representatives.

- A. Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
- B. Both A and R are true and R is not the correct explanation of A.
- C. A is true and R is false.
- D. A is false and R is true.

**13. Which of the following communities constituted a majority group in Brussels the capital of Belgium?**

**1**

- A. Dutch
- B. French
- C. German
- D. Spanish

**14. Read the given data and find out which country has the lowest HDI rank in the world.**

**1**

Indicators	India	Sri Lanka	Myanmar	Pakistan	Nepal	Bangladesh
Life Expectancy at birth	68.3	75	66.1	66.4	70	72
Gross National Income (GNI)	5,663	10,789	4,943	5,031	2,377	3,341
HDI rank in the world	131	82	145	147	145	139

- A.India
- B.Sri Lanka
- C.Myanmar
- D.Pakistan

**15.A big land owner has purchased farm machinery worth 10 lakhs to mechanise his farms. 20 small labourers and their families working in his farm are dissatisfied with this decision. Analyse the information and choose the suitable option.**

**1**

- A.Income is inadequate measure of development
- B.India has low HDI ranking
- D.Developmental goals differ according to situations
- E.Total income is more suitable for comparison

**16. Find the odd one out from the following options:**

**1**

- A. Agriculture, Dairy, Fishing, Manufacturing
- B. Making sugar, laying bricks, Mining, Knitting clothes
- C. Transport, Communication, Banking, Horticulture
- D. Education, Health, Trade, Tourism

**17. Fill in the blank :**

**1**

Sector	Criteria used
Organised,Unorganised	Nature of employment
Public,Private	?

- A.Nature of economic activities
- B.Nature of ownership of assets
- C.Nature of production activities
- D.Nature of political activities

**18. Read the information given below and select the correct option.**

**1**

But for the banks there would be no demand deposits and no payments by cheques against these deposits. The modern forms of money -- currency and deposits-- are closely linked to the working of which of the following

- A. Finance system
- B. Banking system
- C. Accounts system
- D. None of these

**19. Identify the incorrect statement about companies who set up production units in SEZs.**

**1**

- A. They do not have to pay taxes for an initial period of 5 years.
- B. They are allowed to ignore labour laws that protect the workers
- C. They hire workers flexibly for short period
- D. They hire workers on a regular basis

**20. Identify the correct statement about WTO.**

- I. Aim is to liberalise international trade
- II. Example of trade barrier
- III. Establishes rules regarding international trade
- IV. Owns and controls production in more than one nations

**OPTIONS:**



- A. I&II
- B. I&III
- C. II&III
- D. II &IV

### SECTION-B

#### VERY SHORT ANSWER QUESTIONS (2X4=8)

21. Analyse any two consequences of the Great Depression of 1929 on the Indian economy.  
2
22. Mention any two forms that Communalism can take in politics. 2
23. Energy is an indispensable requirement in our modern lives. Explain the statement. 2

OR

India has high potential to develop wind energy. Explain the statement

24. Explain the importance of primary sector in the Indian economy. 2

### SECTION-C

#### SHORT ANSWER BASED QUESTIONS(3X5=15)

25. Explain the lukewarm response of some of the Muslim political organizations in India to the Civil Disobedience Movement. 3

OR

Explain how history and fiction played a part in the making of Nationalism in India.

26. Justify that tourism as an industry has a bright future in India. 3
27. 'Foreign trade results in the integration of markets in different countries'. Examine the statement. 3
28. "There is an overwhelming support for the idea of democracy all over the world". Analyse the statement. 3
29. Modern day governments spend on a whole range of activities. Why do they spend on such activities? Justify. 3

### SECTION-D

#### LONG ANSWER BASED QUESTIONS (5X4=20)

30. In Britain the formation of the nation state was not the result of a sudden upheaval or revolution. It was the result of a long drawn out process. Explain. 5

OR

Explain the features of Treaty of Vienna.

31. Examine the reasons for concentration of Iron and steel industries in and around Chotanagpur Plateau region. 5

**OR**

Analyse the role of chemical industries in Indian economy

32. Describe the functions of political parties in India. **5**

**OR**

Describe the challenges faced by political parties in modern democracies. 33. Explain the loan activities of the bank. **5**

**OR**

‘Poor households are still dependent on informal sources of credit inspite of high rate of interest ‘. Explain.

### **SECTION-E**

#### **CASE BASED QUESTIONS (4X3=12)**

**34. Read the sources given below and answer the question that follows: 4**

In the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries, merchants from the towns in Europe began moving to the countryside, supplying money to peasants and artisans, persuading them to produce for an international market. With the expansion of world trade and the acquisition of colonies in different parts of the world, the demand for goods began growing. But merchants could not expand production within towns. This was because here urban crafts and trade guilds were powerful. These were associations of producers that trained crafts people, maintained control over production, regulated competition and prices, and restricted the entry of new people into the trade. Rulers granted different guilds the monopoly right to produce and trade in specific products. It was therefore difficult for new merchants to set up business in towns. So they turned to the countryside. In the countryside poor peasants and artisans began working for merchants. As you have seen in the textbook last year, this was a time when open fields were disappearing and commons were being enclosed. Cottagers and poor peasants who had earlier depended on common lands for their survival, gathering their firewood, berries, vegetables, hay and straw, had to now look for alternative sources of income. Many had tiny plots of land which could not provide work for all members of the household. So when merchants came around and offered advances to produce goods for them, peasant households eagerly agreed. By working for the merchants, they could remain in the countryside and continue to cultivate their small plots. Income from proto-industrial production supplemented their shrinking income from cultivation. It also allowed them a fuller use of their family labour resources.

34.1. Analyse the major factor which made difficult for the merchants to set up business in towns. **1**

34.2. Define urban crafts and trade guilds. **1**

34.3. Analyse the reason for which poor peasants and artisan in the countryside began working for the merchants. **2**

**35. Read the given extract and answer the following questions: 4**

Dams were traditionally built to impound rivers and rainwater that could be used later to irrigate agricultural fields. Today, dams are built not just for irrigation but for electricity generation, water supply for domestic and industrial uses, flood control, recreation, inland navigation and fish breeding. Hence, dams are now referred to as multi-purpose projects where the many uses of the impounded water are integrated with one another. For example, in the Sutlej-Beas river basin, the Bhakra – Nangal project water is being used both for hydel power production and irrigation. Similarly, the Hirakud project in the Mahanadi basin integrates conservation of water with flood control. Multi-purpose projects, launched after Independence with their integrated water resources management approach, were thought of as the vehicle that would lead the nation to development and progress, overcoming the handicap of its colonial past. Jawaharlal Nehru proudly proclaimed the dams as the ‘temples of modern India’; the reason being that it would integrate development of agriculture and the village economy with rapid industrialisation and growth of the urban economy.

35.1. Highlight any two objectives of multipurpose projects. 1

35.2. Give examples of two large dams in India. 1

35.3. Jawaharlal Nehru proudly proclaimed the dams as the ‘temples of modern India’ Justify. 2

**36. Read the given extract and answer the following questions:** 4

Thus, two different sets of reasons can be given in favour of power sharing. Firstly, power sharing is good because it helps to reduce the possibility of conflict between social groups. Since social conflict often leads to violence and political instability, power sharing is a good way to ensure the stability of political order. Imposing the will of majority community over others may look like an attractive option in the short run, but in the long run it undermines the unity of the nation.

Tyranny of the majority is not just oppressive for the minority; it often brings ruin to the majority as well. There is a second, deeper reason why power sharing is good for democracies. Power sharing is the very spirit of democracy. A democratic rule involves sharing power with those affected by its exercise, and who have to live with its effects. People have a right to be consulted on how they are to be governed. A legitimate government is one where citizens, through participation, acquire a stake in the system.

36.1. Power sharing is good in a democracy. Give reason. 1

36.2. How social conflict affect the individuals? 1

36.3. How power sharing is considered as the very spirit of democracy? 2

## SECTION-F

### MAP SKILLED BASED QUESTIONS (2+3=5)

37.1. Two places ‘A’ and ‘B’ have been marked on the given outline map of India. Identify them and write their correct names on the lines drawn. 2

A. The place where Indian National Congress held its session in 1927.

B. The place where Mahatma Gandhi ceremonially violated the salt law.

37.2. On the same outline map of India locate and label any THREE of the following with suitable Symbols.

**3**

- a. Tehri Dam
- b. Namrup Thermal Power Plant
- c. Kandla Sea Port
- d. Pune Software Technology Park

## **MARKING SCHEME - 17**

**1.What was the outcome of Bretton Woods Conference?**

**1**

- A. Establishment of International Labour Organisation.
- B. Establishment of International Monetary Fund
- C. Establishment of UNESCO 1945
- D. Establishment of FAO 1945

**ANS .B.Establishment of International Monetary Fund.**

**Page-99**

**2.Identify the main theme of the book ‘Chhote aur Bade Ka Sawal’ written by Kashibaba, a Kanpur mill worker.**

**1**

- A. The life of the elite upper castes.
- B. Restrictions on the Vernacular Press
- C. Injustices of the caste system.
- D.The link between caste and class exploitation.

**ANS. D. The link between caste and class exploitation.**

**Page 126**

**3.Look at the picture given below. Identify the name of the book from the following options.**

**1**



A page from Diamond Sutra

B.A page from penny chap book

C.A page from an Accordion book

D. A page from the Bible.

**ANS .A. A page from Diamond Sutra.**

**Page 154**

**4.Arrange the following in chronological order.**

**1**

I. Deoband Seminary, established

II. Rammohun Roy published the Sambad Kaumudi

III. Rashsundari Debi wrote an autobiography 'Amar Jiban'

IV. Jyotiba Phule wrote 'Gulamgiri'

**OPTIONS**

A.II,I,III,IV

B.I,III,IV,II

C.II,I,IV,III

D.IV, I,III,II

**ANS. C. II,I,IV,III**

**Page 121,124,126**

**5. Identify the soil with the following information:**

**1**

- ❖ It is sandy in texture and saline in nature
- ❖ This soil lacks humus and moisture
- ❖ It is red to brown in colour
- ❖ The lower horizons of this soil are occupied by kankar

**OPTIONS**

A. Alluvial soil

B. Black soil

C. Arid soil

D. Laterite soil

**ANS.C.Arid soil Page-10**

**6. Consider the following description of community conservation and identify,which is NOT correct?**

**1**

In Sariska Tiger Reserve, Rajasthan, villagers have fought against mining citing Wildlife Protection Act

- E. The famous Chipko movement in Himalayas has successfully registered deforestation
- F. Project Tiger, one of the well-publicized wildlife campaign in the world was launched in 1973

G. In India Joint Forest Management programme furnishes a good example for involving local communities in the management and restoration of degraded forest

**ANS.C.Project Tiger, one of the well-publicized wildlife campaign in the world was launched in 1973**

**Page-19**

**7.Match the following:**

**1**

<b>PRIMITIVE FARMING</b>	<b>STATES IN INDIA</b>
a.Dahiya	I.Odisha
b.Kuruwa	II.Nagaland
c.Koman	III.Madhya Pradesh
d.Jhumming	IV.Jharkhand

**OPTIONS**

- A. a-I, b-II, c-III, d-IV
- B. a-III,b-IV,c-I, d-II
- C. a-II,b-III, c-IV,d-I
- D. a-III,b-II,c-I,d-IV

**ANS. B. a-III,b-IV,c-I, d-II**

**Page-34**

**8. Consider the following statements regarding power sharing arrangements in Sri Lanka and identify the incorrect one from the following:**

**1**

- A. In 1956, an Act was passed to recognize Sinhala as the only official language, thus disregarding Tamil.
- B. The governments followed preferential policies that favoured Sinhala applicants for university positions and government jobs.
- C. A new constitution stipulated that the state shall protect and foster Buddhism.
- D. All the government measures, coming one after the other, gradually increased the feeling of alienation among the Sinhala.

**ANS.D. All the government measures, coming one after the other, gradually increased the feeling of alienation among the Sinhala.**

**Page-3**

**9. Which of the following subjects comes under the legislation of the State in India? 1**

- A. Defence
- B. Trade
- C. Banking
- D. Education

**ANS- B. Trade**

**Page-16**

**10. Which of the following statement is true regarding the Secular model? 1**

- A. The Constitution discriminates on grounds of religion.
- B. The Constitution restricts all individuals and communities freedom to profess, in practice and propagate any religion, or not to follow any.
- C. There is an official religion for the Indian state.
- D. The Constitution allows the state to intervene in the matters of religion in order to ensure equality within religious communities.

**ANS.D. The Constitution allows the state to intervene in the matters of religion in order to ensure equality within religious communities. Page-49**

**11. Which one among the following pairs is correctly matched? 1**

	LIST-I	LIST-II
A	One party	National Democratic Alliance
B	Multi party	China
C	Two party	USA and UK
D	Coalition	Communist party

**ANS. C. Two party----USA and UK**

**Page-77**

**12. There are two statements marked as Assertion (A) and Reason (R) , Mark your answer as per the codes provided below: 1**

Assertion (A): Democracies are based on political equality.

Reason (R): All individuals have equal weight in electing representatives.

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



F. Both A and R are true and R is not the correct explanation of A.

G. A is true and R is false.

H. A is false and R is true.

**ANS.A. Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.**

**13. Which of the following communities constituted a majority group in Brussels the capital of Belgium?**

**1**

A. Dutch

B. French

C. German

D. Spanish

**ANS- B. French**

**Page-2**

**14. Read the given data and find out which country has the lowest HDI rank in the world.**

**1**

Indicators	India	Sri Lanka	Myanmar	Pakistan	Nepal	Bangladesh
Life Expectancy at birth	68.3	75	66.1	66.4	70	72
Gross National Income (GNI)	5,663	10,789	4,943	5,031	2,377	3,341
HDI rank in the world	131	82	145	147	145	139

A. India

B. Sri Lanka

C. Myanmar

D. Pakistan

**15.A big land owner has purchased farm machinery worth 10 lakhs to mechanise his farms. 20 small labourers and their families working in his farm are dissatisfied with this decision. Analyse the information and choose the suitable option.**

**1**

- A.Income is inadequate measure of development
- B.India has low HDI ranking
- D.Developmental goals differ according to situations
- E.Total income is more suitable for comparison

**ANS-C. Developmental goals differ according to situations** **Page 6**

**16. Find the odd one out from the following options:** **1**

- A. Agriculture, Dairy, Fishing, Manufacturing
- B. Making sugar, Laying bricks, Mining, Knitting clothes
- C. Transport, Communication, Banking, Horticulture
- D. Education, Health, Trade, Tourism

**ANS-D. Education, Health, Trade, Tourism.** **Page-20**

**17. Fill in the blank :** **1**

Sector	Criteria used
Organised,Unorganised	Nature of employment
Public,Private	?

**OPTIONS:**

- A.Nature of economic activities
- B.Nature of ownership of assets
- C.Nature of production activities
- D.Nature of political activities

**18. Read the information given below and select the correct option. 1**

But for the banks there would be no demand deposits and no payments by cheques against these deposits. The modern forms of money -- currency and deposits-- are closely linked to the working of which of the following:

- A. Finance system
- B. Banking system
- C. Accounts system
- D. None of these

**ANS-B.Banking system.**

**Page- 41**

**19. Identify the incorrect statement about companies who set up production units in SEZs. 1**

- A. They do not have to pay taxes for an initial period of 5 years.
- B. They are allowed to ignore labour laws that protect the workers
- C. They hire workers flexibly for short period
- D. They hire workers on a regular basis

**ANS.D.They hire workers on a regular basis**

**Page- 67**

**20. Identify the correct statement about WTO.**

- V. Aim is to liberalise international trade
- VI. Example of trade barrier
- VII. Establishes rules regarding international trade
- VIII. Owns and controls production in more than one nations

**OPTIONS:**

- A. I&II
- B. I&III
- C. II&III
- D. II & IV

**ANS.B.I&III Page 65**

**SECTION-B**

### VERY SHORT ANSWER QUESTIONS (2X4=8)

21. Analyse any two consequences of the Great Depression of 1929 on the Indian economy. 2

**ANS.**

- i. In the nineteenth century, colonial India had become an exporter of agricultural goods and importer of manufactures. The depression immediately affected Indian trade.
- ii. India's exports and imports nearly halved between 1928 and 1934. As international prices crashed, prices in India also plunged.
- iii. Between 1928 and 1934, wheat prices in India fell by 50 per cent. Peasants and farmers suffered more than urban dwellers.
- iv. Though agricultural prices fell sharply, the colonial government refused to reduce revenue demands. Peasants producing for the world market were the worst hit.

**(ANY TWO POINTS)**

**Page 97,98**

22. Mention any two forms that Communalism can take in politics. 2

**ANS-i.** The most common expression of communalism is in everyday beliefs. These routinely involve religious prejudices, stereotypes of religious communities and belief in the superiority of one's religion over other religions.

ii. A communal mind often leads to a quest for political dominance of one's own religious community.

**Page-47**

23. Energy is an indispensable requirement in our modern lives. Explain the statement. 2

**ANS.**

i. Energy is required for all activities.

ii. It is needed to cook, to provide light and heat, to propel vehicles and to drive machinery in industries.

**Page-56**

**OR**

India has high potential to develop wind energy. Explain the statement.

**ANS.** India has great potential of wind power. The largest wind farm cluster is located in Tamil Nadu from Nagercoil to Madurai. Apart from these, Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka, Gujarat, Kerala, Maharashtra and Lakshadweep have important wind farms. Nagarcoil and Jaisalmer are well known for effective use of wind energy in the country

**Page-60**

24. Explain the importance of primary sector in the Indian economy. **2**

**ANS.**

- i. Primary sector contributes about 20% to the GDP of India.
- ii. Its employment share is about 50%.
- iii. It covers agriculture, dairy, fishing, forestry which all contribute to the Indian economy.
- iv. It forms a base for all other products that we subsequently make and use.

**Page-20,25**

### **SECTION-C**

#### **SHORT ANSWER BASED QUESTIONS(3X5=15)**

25. Explain the lukewarm response of some of the Muslim political organizations in India to the Civil Disobedience Movement. **3**

**ANS.**

- i. After the decline of the Non-Cooperation Khilafat movement, a large section of Muslim feel alienated from congress.
- ii. From mid 1920s the congress came to be more visibly associated with openly Hindu religious nationalist group.
- iii. As relations between Hindus and Muslims worsened, it provoked Hindu-Muslim communal clashes and riots in various cities

iv. Many Muslim leaders and intellectuals expressed their concern about the status of Muslims as a minority within India.

**(ANY THREE POINTS)**

**Page 68, 69**

**OR**

Explain how history and fiction played a part in the making of nationalism in India.

**ANS.**

- i. By the end of the nineteenth century many Indians began feeling that to instill a sense of pride in the nation, Indian history had to be thought about differently.
- ii. The British saw Indians as backward and primitive, incapable of governing themselves. In response, Indians began looking into the past to discover India's great achievements.
- iii. They wrote about the glorious developments in ancient times when art and architecture, science and mathematics, religion and culture, law and philosophy, crafts and trade had flourished. This glorious time, in their view, was followed by a history of decline, when India was colonised.
- iv. These nationalist histories encouraged the readers to take pride in India's great achievement in the past and struggle to change the miserable conditions of life under the British rule.

**(ANY THREE POINTS)**

**Page 72**

26. Justify that tourism as an industry has a bright future in India.

**3**

**ANS.**

- i. Tourism in India has grown substantially over the last three decades.
- ii. More than 15 million people are directly engaged in the tourism industry.
- iii. Tourism also promotes national integration, provides support to local handicrafts and cultural pursuits.
- iv. It also helps in the development of international understanding about our culture and heritage.
- v. Foreign tourists visit India for heritage tourism, eco-tourism, adventure tourism, cultural tourism, medical tourism and business tourism.
- vi. There is a vast potential for development of tourism in all parts of the country. Efforts are being made to promote different types of tourism for this upcoming

27. 'Foreign trade results in the integration of markets in different countries'.  
Examine the statement. 3

**ANS.**

- i.Foreign trade provides opportunities for both producers and buyers to reach beyond the markets of their own countries.
- ii.Goods travel from one country to another.
- iii.Competition among producers of various countries as well as buyers prevails.
- iv.Choices of goods in the market rises.

Thus foreign trade leads to integration of markets across countries. **Page- 59,61**

28. "There is an overwhelming support for the idea of democracy all over the world".  
Analyse the statement. 3

**ANS.** i. A democratic government is people's own government.

ii. As the accompanying evidence from South Asia shows, the support exists in countries with democratic regimes.

iii. People wished to be ruled by representatives elected by them.

**Page-92**

29.Modern day governments spend on a whole range of activities. Why do they spend on such activities?Justify. 3

**ANS.**

- i.Government spends on various activities for the welfare of the people .
- ii.There are several things needed by the society which the private sector will not provide at a reasonable cost.
- iii.Some of the activities need spending large sums of money which is beyond that capacity of the private sector.

iv. Even if they do provide these things they would charge a high rate for their use.

**Page 33,34**

### **SECTION-D**

#### **LONG ANSWER BASED QUESTIONS (5X4=20)**

30. In Britain the formation of the nation state was not the result of a sudden upheaval or revolution. It was the result of a long- drawn- out process.

Explain.

**5**

**ANS-**

- i. The primary identities of the people of British Isles were ethnic ones such as English, Welsh Scot Irish. They had their own political and cultural traditions.
- ii. The English nation steadily grew in wealth, importance and power and influence over other nations of the islands.
- iii. The English Parliament seized the power from monarchy in 1688 and was the instrument through which the nation –state with England at the centre was forged.
- iv. The Act of Union 1707 between England and Scotland resulted in the formation of United Kingdom of Great Britain.
- v. After a failed revolt led by Wolfe Tone and his united Irishmen in 1798 Ireland was forcibly incorporated into United Kingdom in 1801.
- vi. A new British nation was formed through the propagation of a dominant English culture.

**Page 22**

**OR**

Describe the features of treaty of Vienna. Explain

**ANS-**

- i. The Bourbon dynasty was restored to power.
- ii. France lost the territories it had annexed under Napoleon..
- iii. A series of states were set up on the boundaries of France to prevent French expansion in future.
- iv. Austria was given control of northern Italy.
- v. The German confederation of 39 states was left untouched.
- vi. Russia was given part of Poland while Prussia was given a portion of Saxony.



31.Examine the reasons for concentration of Iron and steel industries in and around Chotanagpur Plateau region. 5

**ANS-**

- i. low cost of iron ore
- ii.high grade raw materials in proximity
- iii.cheap labour from nearby states
- iv.vast growth potential in the home market
- v.Port facilities for export of steel

**Page-73**

**OR**

Analyse the role of chemical industries in Indian economy

**ANS-i.**The Chemical industry in India is fast growing and diversifying.

- ii.It contributes approximately 3 per cent of the GDP. It is the third largest in Asia and occupies the twelfth place in the world in term of its size.
- iii.It comprises both large- and small-scale manufacturing units.
- iv.Rapid growth has been recorded in both inorganic and organic sectors
- v.These industries are widely spread over the country.
- vi.The chemical industry is its own largest consumer. Basic chemicals undergo processing to further produce other chemicals that are used for industrial application, agriculture or directly for consumer markets.

**Page-75**

32. Describe the functions of political parties in India. 5

**ANS-. i.** Parties contest elections.

- In India the top party leaders choose candidates for contesting elections.

ii. Parties put forward different policies and programmes and the voters choose from them.

- A party reduces a vast multitude of opinions into a few basic positions which it supports.

iii. Parties play a decisive role in making laws for a country.

- Laws are debated and passed in the legislature.

iv. Parties form and run governments.

- Parties recruit leaders, train them and then make them ministers to run the government in the way they want.

v. Those parties that lose in the elections play the role of opposition to the parties in power, by voicing different views and criticising government for its failures or wrong policies.

**Page-73,74**

OR

**ANS.**

i. The first challenge is lack of internal democracy within parties.

- Parties do not keep membership registers, do not hold organizational meetings and do not conduct internal elections regularly.

ii. The second challenge of dynastic succession is related to the first one.

- Most political parties do not practice open and transparent procedures for their functioning, there are very few ways for an ordinary worker to rise to the top in a party.

iii. The third challenge is about the growing role of money and muscle power in parties, especially during elections.

- As parties are focused only on winning elections, they tend to use short-cuts to win elections.

iv. The fourth challenge is that very often parties do not seem to offer a meaningful choice to the voters.

v. In recent years there has been a decline in the ideological differences among parties in most parts of the world.

**Page-83,84**

33. Explain the loan activities of the bank.

**5**

**ANS.**

i. Banks keep a small proportion of the deposits with them as cash.

- ii. A major portion of the deposits is used to offer loans to the borrowers.
- iii. The bank mediates between those who have surplus funds (depositors) and those who are in need of the funds (borrowers).
- iv. Banks charge a higher interest rate on loans than what they offer on deposits.
- v. The difference between what is charged from borrowers and what is paid to depositors is their main source of income.

**Page 42**

**OR**

Poor households are still dependent on informal sources of credit in spite of high rate of interest. Explain.

5

**Ans.**

Poor households still depend on informal sources of credit because:

- i. Banks are not present everywhere in rural areas.
- ii. Even when they are present getting a loan from a bank is much more difficult than taking a loan from informal sources.
- iii. Bank loans require proper documentation and collateral which is rarely available with poor households.
- iv. Informal sources of credit such as moneylenders know the borrowers personally and are often willing to give a loan without a collateral.
- v. The borrowers can approach the money lenders even without repaying their earlier loans.

**Page 50,51**

## **SECTION-E**

### **CASE BASED QUESTIONS (4X3=12)**

**34. Read the sources given below and answer the question that follows: 4**

In the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries, merchants from the towns in Europe began moving to the countryside, supplying money to peasants and artisans, persuading them to produce for an international market. With the expansion of world trade and the acquisition of colonies in different parts of the world, the demand for goods began growing. But merchants could not expand production within towns. This

**355**

was because here urban crafts and trade guilds were powerful. These were associations of producers that trained craftspeople, maintained control over production, regulated competition and prices, and restricted the entry of new people into the trade. Rulers granted different guilds the monopoly right to produce and trade in specific products. It was therefore difficult for new merchants to set up business in towns. So they turned to the countryside. In the countryside poor peasants and artisans began working for merchants. As you have seen in the textbook last year, this was a time when open fields were disappearing and commons were being enclosed. Cottagers and poor peasants who had earlier depended on common lands for their survival, gathering their firewood, berries, vegetables, hay and straw, had to now look for alternative sources of income. Many had tiny plots of land which could not provide work for all members of the household. So when merchants came around and offered advances to produce goods for them, peasant households eagerly agreed. By working for the merchants, they could remain in the countryside and continue to cultivate their small plots. Income from proto-industrial production supplemented their shrinking income from cultivation. It also allowed them a fuller use of their family labour resources.

34.1. Analyse the major factor which made difficult for the merchants to set up business in towns. 1

**ANS.** Because in the towns urban crafts and trade guilds were powerful. Rulers granted different guilds the monopoly right to produce and trade in specific products

34.2. Define urban crafts and trade guilds. 1

**ANS.** These were associations of producers that trained craftspeople, maintained control over production, regulated competition and prices, and restricted the entry of new people into the trade.

34.3. Analyse the reasons for which poor peasants and artisan in the countryside began working for the merchants. 2

**ANS.**

i. Open fields were disappearing and commons were being enclosed.

ii. Cottagers and poor peasants who had earlier depended on common lands for their survival, gathering their firewood, berries, vegetables, hay and straw, had to now look for alternative sources of income.

iii. Many had tiny plots of land which could not provide work for all members of the household.

iv. By working for the merchants, they could remain in the countryside and continue to cultivate their small plots. (ANY TWO POINTS) **Page 81**

**35. Read the given extract and answer the following questions:**

**4**

Dams were traditionally built to impound rivers and rainwater that could be used later to irrigate agricultural fields. Today, dams are built not just for irrigation but for electricity generation, water supply for domestic and industrial uses, flood control, recreation, inland navigation and fish breeding. Hence, dams are now referred to as multi-purpose projects where the many uses of the impounded water are integrated with one another. For example, in the Sutluj-Beas River basin, the Bhakra – Nangal project water is being used both for hydel power production and irrigation. Similarly, the Hirakud project in the Mahanadi basin integrates conservation of water with flood control. Multi-purpose projects, launched after Independence with their integrated water resources management approach, were thought of as the vehicle that would lead the nation to development and progress, overcoming the handicap of its colonial past. Jawaharlal Nehru proudly proclaimed the dams as the ‘temples of modern India’; the reason being that it would integrate development of agriculture and the village economy with rapid industrialisation and growth of the urban economy.

35.1. Highlight any two objectives of multipurpose projects.

**1**

**ANS-**

i. Dams are built for irrigation

ii. for electricity generation,

iii. water supply for domestic and industrial uses

iv. flood control, recreation, inland navigation and fish breeding (Any two)

35.2. Give examples of two large dams in India.

**1**

**ANS-**

i. Bhakra – Nangal project

ii. Hirakud Dam

35.3. Jawaharlal Nehru proudly proclaimed the dams as the ‘temples of modern India’ Justify.

**2**

**ANS-**

Jawaharlal Nehru proudly proclaimed the dams as the ‘temples of modern India’; the reason being that it would integrate development of agriculture and the village economy with rapid industrialisation and growth of the urban economy. **Page-26**

**36. Read the given extract and answer the following questions:****4**

Thus, two different sets of reasons can be given in favour of power sharing. Firstly, power sharing is good because it helps to reduce the possibility of conflict between social groups. Since social conflict often leads to violence and political instability, power sharing is a good way to ensure the stability of political order. Imposing the will of majority community over others may look like an attractive option in the short run, but in the long run it undermines the unity of the nation.

Tyranny of the majority is not just oppressive for the minority; it often brings ruin to the majority as well. There is a second, deeper reason why power sharing is good for democracies. Power sharing is the very spirit of democracy. A democratic rule involves sharing power with those affected by its exercise, and who have to live with its effects. People have a right to be consulted on how they are to be governed. A legitimate government is one where citizens, through participation, acquire a stake in the system.

36.1. Power sharing is good in a democracy. Give reasons.

**1**

**ANS-**Power sharing is good in a democracy because it helps to reduce the possibility of conflict between social groups.

36.2. How social conflict affects the individuals?

**1**

**ANS-** Social conflicts often leads to violence and political instability. It also undermines the unity of the nation.

36.3. How power sharing is considered as the very spirit of democracy?

**2**

**ANS-i.** A democratic rule involves sharing power with those affected by its exercise, and who have to live with its effects.

ii. People have a right to be consulted on how they are to be governed. **Page-6**

**SECTION-F****MAP SKILLED BASED QUESTIONS (2+3=5)**

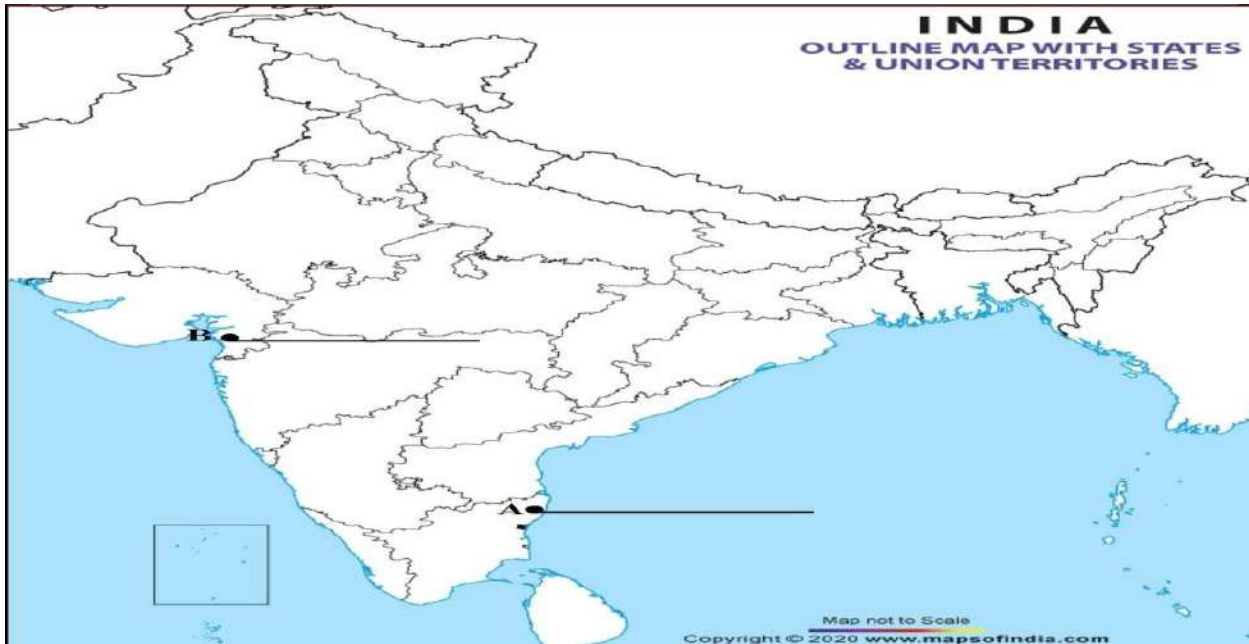
37.1. Two places 'A' and 'B' have been marked on the given outline map of India. Identify them and write their correct names on the lines drawn. **2**

A. The place where Indian National Congress held its session in 1927.

B. The place where Mahatma Gandhi ceremonially violated the salt law.

37.2. On the same outline map of India locate and label any **THREE** of the following with suitable Symbols. 3

- a. Tehri Dam
- b. Namrup Thermal Power Plant
- c. Kandla Sea Port
- d. Pune Software Technology Park



37.2.

# INDIA

## OUTLINE MAP WITH STATES & UNION TERRITORIES







# DAV INSTITUTIONS ODISHA ZONE



## DAV SUPPORT MATERIAL CHAPTER WISE QUESTION BANK & MARKING SCHEME 2022-23



## SOCIAL SCIENCE CLASS - X



# CHAPTER WISE QUESTION BANK AND MARKING SCHEME

## CONTENT

SL.No	NAME OF THE CHAPTERS	CHAPTER WISE QUESTION BANK AND MARKING SCHEME
	<b>INDIA AND CONTEMPORARY WORLD-II (HISTORY)</b>	
1	The Rise of Nationalism in Europe	Question Bank and Marking Scheme
2	Nationalism in India	Question Bank and Marking Scheme
3	The Making of a Global World	Question Bank and Marking Scheme
4	The Age of Industrialization	Question Bank and Marking Scheme
5	Print Culture and the Modern World	Question Bank and Marking Scheme
	<b>CONTEMPORARY INDIA-II (GEOGRAPHY)</b>	
6	Resources and Development	Question Bank and Marking Scheme
7	Forest and Wildlife	Question Bank and Marking Scheme
8	Water Resources	Question Bank and Marking Scheme
9	Agriculture	Question Bank

		and Marking Scheme
10	Mineral and Energy Resources	Question Bank and Marking Scheme
11	Manufacturing Industries	Question Bank and Marking Scheme
12	Lifelines of National Economy	Question Bank and Marking Scheme
	<b>DEMOCRATIC POLITICS-II (POLITICAL SCIENCE)</b>	
13	Power Sharing	Question Bank and Marking Scheme
14	Federalism	Question Bank and Marking Scheme
15	Gender ,Caste and Religion	Question Bank and Marking Scheme
16	Political Parties	Question Bank and Marking Scheme
17	Outcomes of Democracy	Question Bank and Marking Scheme
	<b>UNDERSTANDING ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT (ECONOMICS)</b>	
18	Development	Question Bank and Marking Scheme
19	Sectors of Indian Economy	Question Bank and Marking Scheme
20	Money and Credit	Question Bank and Marking Scheme

## **INDIA AND THE CONTEMPORARY WORLD – II**

### **(HISTORY)**

#### **CHAPTER -1 – THE RISE OF NATIONALISM IN EUROPE**

##### **20 MCQS(VSA)**

**1. Ernst Renan believed that the existence of nations is a necessity because**

- A. It ensures protection to all inhabitants.
- B. It ensures liberty to all inhabitant citizens.
- C. It ensures Parliamentary form of government to its inhabitants.
- D. It ensures jobs and good health to all its inhabitants.

**2. Interpret which of the following statements about the ‘French Revolution’ are correct?**

I. After the end of the French Revolution it was proclaimed that it was the people who would henceforth constitute the nation and shape its destiny.

II. France will have a constitutional monarchy and the new republic will be headed by a member of the royal family.

III. A centralised administrative system will be put in place to formulate uniform laws for all citizens.

IV. Imposition of internal custom duties and dues will continue to exist in France.

- A. II and III
- B. II and IV
- C. I and III
- D. III and IV

**3. ‘Nationalism’, which emerged as a force in the late 19th century, means**

- A. Strong devotion for one’s own country and its history and culture.

- B. Strong devotion for one's own country without appreciation for other nations.
- C. Strong love for one's own country and hatred for others.
- D. Equally strong devotion for all the countries of the world.

**4. Identify the term with the statements given below:**

A 'Utopian Society' is

- I. A society under a benevolent monarchy
- II. A society that is unlikely to ever exist
- III. A society under the control of a few chosen wise men
- IV. A society under Parliamentary Democracy

- A. I and II
- B. II and III
- C. II only
- D. III only

**5. The political and constitutional changes brought about by the French Revolution were:**

- A. It ended the absolute monarchy.
- B. It transferred power to a body of the French citizens.
- C. It proclaimed that henceforth people would constitute the nation and shape its destiny.
- D. All the above.

**6. Interpret what emphasised the notion of a united community enjoying equal rights under a constitution.**

- A. La patrie (the fatherland) and le citoyen (the citizen)
- B. French people in common
- C. French Flag
- D. Idea of nation state

**7. Find out from the following countries which did not attend the Congress of Vienna.**

- A. Britain
- B. Russia
- C. Prussia
- D. Switzerland

**8. Select from the following which is not a feature or belief of 'Conservatism'.**

- A. Conservatives believe in established, traditional institutions of state and policy.
- B. Conservatives stressed the importance of tradition and preferred gradual development to quick change.
- C. Conservatives proposed to return to the society of pre-revolutionary days and were against the ideas of modernisation to strengthen monarchy.
- D. Conservatives believed that modernisation could strengthen traditional institutions like the monarchy.

**9. The olive branch around the sword signifies:**

- A. Being freed
- B. Readiness to fight
- C. Heroism
- D. Willingness to make peace

**10. In mid-eighteenth-century Europe what was the status of Germany, Italy and Switzerland?**

- A. They were divided into kingdoms, duchies and cantons whose rulers had their autonomous territories.
- B. They were sovereign states.
- C. They were democracies.
- D. They were republics.

**11. Predict what did the customs union or Zollverein do?**

- A. Abolished tax
- B. Abolished tariff barriers and reduced the number of currencies from over thirty to two
- C. Abolished tariff charges and reduced the currencies to five
- D. Only abolished tariff barriers

**12. Identify from the following what happened at the Treaty of Constantinople of 1832.**

- A. Revolutionary nationalism in Europe sparked off.
- B. Struggle for independence amongst the Greeks began.
- C. Greece was recognised as an independent nation.
- D. European civilisation mobilised public opinion to support its struggle against a Muslim empire.

**13. Predict what happened to Poland at the end of 18<sup>th</sup> century. Which of the following answers is correct?**

- A. Poland achieved independence at the end of the 18<sup>th</sup> century.
- B. Poland came totally under the control of Russia and became part of Russia.
- C. Poland became part of East Germany.
- D. Poland was partitioned at the end of the 18th century by three Great Powers: Russia, Prussia and Austria.

**14. Analyze the following information and choose the correct option**

- I. It was signed in 1707
- II. It was signed between England and Scotland
- III. It resulted in the formation of United Kingdom of Great Britain

**OPTIONS:**

- A. Treaty of Constantinople
- B. Treaty of Paris
- C. Treaty of Vienna
- D. Act of Union

**15. Observe the image given below. How is Napoleon represented in the given image?**



- A. A messenger spreading the message of the beginning of the conservative regime in France.
- B. A messenger declaring the unification of Italy.

- C. A postman on his way back to France after losing the battle of Leipzig in 1813.
- D. A messenger spreading the ideas of Liberty, Equality and Fraternity .

**16. In the following question, a statement of Assertion (A) is followed by a statement of Reason(R). 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 and R is not the correct explanation of A.
- C. A is true and R is false
- D. A is false and R is true.

**Assertion (A)** The French Revolution was an influential event that marked the age of revolutions in Europe.

**Reason (R)** The French Revolution transferred the sovereignty from the people to the monarch.

**17. Arrange the following in chronological order:**

- I. Act of Union
- II. Victor Emmanuel II became king
- III. Treaty of Constantinople
- IV. William I became the German Emperor

**OPTIONS:**

- A. IV, II, III, I
- B. II, III, IV, I
- C. III, I, II, IV
- D. I, III, II, IV

**18. The weavers in Silesia revolted against the contractors in 1845. Identify the appropriate reason from the following options.**

- A. Contractors drastically reduced their payments
- B. Contractors appointed few on high posts
- C. Contractors used government policies
- D. Contractors gave them loans on high interests



**19. Read the facts regarding the revolution of the Liberals in Europe during 1848 and choose the correct option:**

1. Abdication of the monarch
2. Universal Male Suffrage has been proclaimed
3. Political rights to women were given
4. Freedom of the press had been asked for

**OPTIONS:**

- A. Only 1 and 2 are correct
- B. Only 1, 2 and 3 are correct
- C. Only 1 and 4 are correct
- D. Only 1, 2 and 4 are correct

**20. Observe the image given below and visualise its correct interpretation .**



- A. Peasants Revolt , 1848
- B. Formation of Jacobin Club in France
- C. Establishment of Napoleonic rule
- D. The planting of Tree of liberty in Zweibrücken, Germany

### **VERY SHORT ANSWER QUESTIONS**

#### **2 Marks Questions**

1. 'The people in the conquered territories became hostile to Napoleon's rule'. Give reasons.
2. 'Conservative regimes set up in 1815 were autocratic'. Justify by giving two arguments.
3. Give two reasons for the great economic hardship in Europe in the 1830s.
4. Highlight any two main changes brought by the Treaty of Vienna of 1815.
5. What did liberal nationalism stand for in the political and economic sphere in the early 19<sup>th</sup> century?

### **SHORT ANSWER BASED QUESTIONS**

#### **3 Marks Questions**

1. Describe the condition of the aristocracy and peasantry in Europe in the mid-eighteenth century.
2. Highlight the causes and effects of the Revolution of 1848 in France?
3. Explain the conditions which were viewed as obstacles to economic exchange and growth by the new commercial classes. How did it end in 1834?
4. Explain the events leading to the unification of Germany.
5. How had the female figures become an allegory of the nation during the nineteenth century in Europe? Analyse.

### **LONG ANSWER BASED QUESTIONS**

#### **5 Marks Questions**

1. Analyse the measures and practices introduced by the French Revolution to create a sense of collective identity amongst the French people.
2. “Napoleon has destroyed democracy in France but in the administrative field he has incorporated revolutionary principles in order to make the whole system more rational and efficient.” Analyse the statement with arguments.
3. ‘Culture has played an important role in the development of nationalism in Europe during the 18th and 19th centuries.’ Support the statement with examples.
4. Explain the various stages of Italian unification.
5. The most serious source of nationalist tension in Europe after 1871 was the area called the Balkans. Explain by giving examples.

### **CASE BASED QUESTIONS**

#### **4 Marks Question**

**Q1. Read the source given below and answer the questions that follow:**

There was no British nation prior to the eighteenth century. The primary identities of the people who inhabited the British Isles were ethnic ones – such as English, Welsh, Scot or Irish. All of these ethnic groups had their own cultural and political traditions. But as the English nation steadily grew in wealth, importance and power, it was able to extend its influence over the other nations of the islands. The English parliament, which had seized power from the monarchy in 1688 at the end of a protracted conflict, was the instrument through which a nation-state, with England at its centre, came to be forged. The Act of Union (1707) between England and Scotland that resulted in the formation of the ‘United Kingdom of Great Britain’ meant, in effect, that England was able to impose its influence on Scotland. The British parliament

was henceforth dominated by its English members. The growth of a British identity meant that Scotland's distinctive culture and political institutions were systematically suppressed. The Catholic clans that inhabited the Scottish Highlands suffered terrible repression whenever they attempted to assert their independence. The Scottish Highlanders were forbidden to speak their Gaelic language or wear their national dress, and large numbers were forcibly driven out of their homeland.

- 1.1 What was the instrument through which a nation-state, with England at its centre, came to be forged? 1
- 1.2 What happened to the Catholic clans that inhabited the Scottish Highlands whenever they attempted to assert their independence? 1
- 1.3 What did the Act of Union (1707) between England and Scotland mean in effect? 2

## **CHAPTER -1 – THE RISE OF NATIONALISM IN EUROPE**

### **MARKING SCHEME**

#### **MCQs**

1. B. It ensures liberty to all inhabitant citizens.
2. C. I and III
3. A. Strong devotion for one's own country and its history and culture.
4. II. A society that is unlikely to ever exist
5. D. All the above.
6. A. La patrie (the fatherland) and le citoyen (the citizen)
7. D. Switzerland
8. C. Conservatives proposed to return to the society of pre-revolutionary days and were against the ideas of modernisation to strengthen monarchy.
9. D. Willingness to make peace.
- 10.A. They were divided into kingdoms, duchies and cantons whose rulers had their autonomous territories
- 11.B. Abolished tariff barriers and reduced the number of currencies from over thirty to two
- 12.C. Greece was recognised as an independent nation
- 13.D. Poland was partitioned at the end of the 18th century by three Great Powers: Russia, Prussia and Austria.
- 14.D. Act of Union
- 15.C. A postman on his way back to France after losing the battle of Leipzig in 1813
- 16.C.A is true and R is false
- 17.D.I, III, II, IV
- 18.A. Contractors drastically reduced their payments
- 19.D. Only 1, 2 and 4 are correct
- 20.D. The planting of Tree of Liberty in Zweibrucken, Germany

#### **VERY SHORT ANSWER QUESTIONS**

##### **2Maks Questions**

- 1. The people in the conquered territories became hostile to Napoleon's rule. Give reasons.**

Ans: i. Increased taxation, censorship, forced conscription into the French armies outweighed the advantages of the administrative changes.

ii. It became clear that the new administrative arrangements did not go hand in hand with political freedom.

- 2. Conservative regimes set up in 1815 were autocratic. Justify by giving two arguments.**

**Ans: i.** They did not tolerate criticism and dissent.

**ii.** They sought to curb activities that questioned the legitimacy of autocratic governments.

**iii.** Most of them imposed censorship laws to control what was said in newspapers, books, plays and songs.

**3. Give two reasons for the great economic hardship in Europe in the 1830s.**

**Ans: i.** In most countries there were more seekers of jobs than employment.

**ii.** Populations from rural areas migrated to the cities to live in overcrowded slums.

**4. Highlight any two main changes brought by the Treaty of Vienna of 1815.**

**Ans: i** The Bourbon dynasty was restored to power, and France lost the territories it had annexed under Napoleon.

**ii.** A series of states were set up on the boundaries of France to prevent French expansion in future.

**5. What did liberal nationalism stand for in the political and economic sphere in early 19<sup>th</sup> century?**

**i.** Politically, it emphasised the concept of government by consent.

**ii.** In the economic sphere, liberalism stood for the freedom of markets and the abolition of state-imposed restrictions on the movement of goods and capital.

### **SHORT ANSWER BASED QUESTIONS**

#### **3 Marks Questions**

**1. Describe the condition of the aristocracy and peasantry in Europe in the mid-eighteenth century.**

**ANS:i.** Socially and politically, a landed aristocracy was the dominant class on the continent. They owned estates in the countryside and also town-houses. They spoke French for purposes of diplomacy and in high society. This powerful aristocracy was, however, numerically a small group.

**ii.** The majority of the population was made up of the peasantry. To the west, the bulk of the land was farmed by tenants and small owners, while in Eastern and Central Europe the pattern of landholding was characterized by vast estates which were cultivated by serfs

**2. Highlight the causes and effects of the Revolution of 1848 in France?**

**ANS: i.** Food shortages and widespread unemployment brought the population of Paris out on the roads.

**ii.** Barricades were erected and Louis Philippe was forced to flee.

**iii.** A National Assembly proclaimed a Republic, granted suffrage to all adult males above 21, and guaranteed the right to work. National workshops to provide employment were set up.

**3. Explain the conditions which were viewed as obstacles to economic exchange and growth by the new commercial classes. How did it end in 1834?**

**ANS:** The conditions which were viewed as obstacles to economic exchange and growth

i. No freedom of markets

ii. State-imposed restrictions on the movement of goods and capita

iii. Each state possessed its own currency, and weights and measures.

**Formation of Zollverein**

i. In 1834, a customs union or Zollverein was formed at the initiative of Prussia and joined by most of the German states. The union abolished tariff barriers and reduced the number of currencies from over thirty to two.

**4. Explain the events leading to the unification of Germany.**

**ANS: i.** The liberal initiative to nation-building was repressed by the combined forces of the monarchy and the military, supported by the large landowners (called Junkers) of Prussia.

**ii.** From then on, Prussia took on the leadership of the movement for national unification.

**iii.** Its chief minister, Otto von Bismarck, was the architect of this process carried out with the help of the Prussian army and bureaucracy.

**iv.** Three wars over seven years – with Austria, Denmark and France – ended in Prussian victory and completed the process of unification held at Versailles.

**5. How had the female figures become an allegory of the nation during the nineteenth century in Europe? Analyse.**

**Ans: i.** Artists in the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries portrayed nations as female figures. That is, the female figure became an allegory of the nation.

**ii.** In France she was christened Marianne, a popular Christian name, which underlined the idea of a people's nation.

**iii.** Germania became the allegory of the German nation. In visual representations, Germania wears a crown of oak leaves, as the German oak stands for heroism.

## **LONG ANSWER BASED QUESTIONS**

### **5 Marks Questions**

**1. Analyse the measures and practices introduced by the French Revolution to create a sense of collective identity amongst the French people.**

**ANS: i.** The ideas of la patrie (the fatherland) and le citoyen (the citizen) emphasized the notion of a united community enjoying equal rights under a constitution.

**ii.** A new French flag, the tricolour, was chosen to replace the former royal standard.

**iii.** The Estates General was elected by the body of active citizens and renamed the National Assembly.

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

**v.** A centralised administrative system was put in place and it formulated uniform laws for all citizens within its territory.

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

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

**2.** “Napoleon has destroyed democracy in France but in the administrative field he had incorporated revolutionary principles in order to make the whole system more rational and efficient.” Analyse the statement with arguments.

**Ans:1.** The Civil Code of 1804 – usually known as the Napoleonic Code did away with all privileges based on birth, established equality before the law and secured the right to property.

**2.** In the Dutch Republic, in Switzerland, in Italy and Germany, Napoleon simplified administrative divisions, abolished the feudal system and freed peasants from serfdom and manorial dues.

**3.** In the towns too, guild restrictions were removed.

**4.** Transport and communication systems were improved. Peasants, artisans, workers and new businessmen enjoyed a new-found freedom.

**5.** Businessmen and small-scale producers of goods, in particular, began to realise that uniform laws, standardised weights and measures, and a common national



currency would facilitate the movement and exchange of goods and capital from one region to another.

3. 'Culture has played an important role in the development of nationalism in Europe during the 18th and 19th centuries.' Support the statement with examples.

**Ans:** Romanticism, a cultural movement which sought to develop a particular form of nationalist sentiment.

1. The effort of Romantic artists and poets was to create a sense of a shared collective heritage, a common cultural past, as the basis of a nation .

2. The German philosopher Johann Gottfried Herder (1744-1803) claimed that true German culture was to be discovered among the common people – das volk.

3. The emphasis on vernacular language and the collection of local folklore was not just to recover an ancient national spirit, but also to carry the modern nationalist message to large audiences who were mostly illiterate.

4. Poland was partitioned at the end of the eighteenth century by the Great Powers – Russia, Prussia and Austria. Even though Poland no longer existed as an independent territory, national feelings were kept alive through music and language.

5. Karol Kurpinski, for example, celebrated the national struggle through his operas and music, turning folk dances like the polonaise and mazurka into nationalist symbols.

6. Language too played an important role in developing nationalist sentiments.

#### **4. Explain the various stages of Italian unification.**

**Ans:**1. During the 1830s, Giuseppe Mazzini had sought to put together a coherent programme for a unitary Italian Republic. He had also formed a secret society called Young Italy for the dissemination of his goals.

2. The failure of revolutionary uprisings both in 1831 and 1848 meant that the mantle now fell on Sardinia-Piedmont under its ruler King Victor Emmanuel II to unify the Italian states through war.

3. Chief Minister Cavour who led the movement to unify the regions of Italy was neither a revolutionary nor a democrat and he spoke French much better than he did Italian. Through a tactful diplomatic alliance with France engineered by Cavour, Sardinia-Piedmont succeeded in defeating the Austrian forces in 1859.

4. Apart from regular troops, a large number of armed volunteers under the leadership of Giuseppe Garibaldi joined the fray. In 1860, they marched into South Italy and the

Kingdom of the Two Sicilies and succeeded in winning the support of the local peasants in order to drive out the Spanish rulers.

5. In 1861 Victor Emmanuel II was proclaimed king of united Italy.

**5. The most serious source of nationalist tension in Europe after 1871 was the area called the Balkans. Explain by giving examples.**

**.Ans: 1.** A large part of the Balkans was under the control of the Ottoman Empire.

**2.** The spread of the ideas of romantic nationalism in the Balkans together with the disintegration of the Ottoman Empire made this region very explosive.

**3.** One by one, its European subject nationalities broke away from its control and declared independence. The rebellious nationalities in the Balkans thought of their struggles as attempts to win back their long-lost independence.

**4.** The Balkan states were fiercely jealous of each other and each hoped to gain more territory at the expense of the others.

**5.** During this period, there was intense rivalry among the European powers over trade and colonies as well as naval and military might. These rivalries were very evident in the way the Balkan problem unfolded. Each power – Russia, Germany, England, Austro-Hungary – was keen on countering the hold of other powers over the Balkans, and extending its own control over the area.

This led to a series of wars in the region and finally the First World War

### **CASE BASED QUESTIONS**

#### **4 Marks Question**

**1.1 What was the instrument through which a nation-state, with England at its centre, came to be forged?** **1**

**Ans:** The English parliament, which had seized power from the monarchy in 1688 at the end of a protracted conflict, was the instrument through which a nation-state, with England at its centre, came to be forged.

**1.2 What happened to the Catholic clans that inhabited the Scottish Highlands whenever they attempted to assert their independence?** **1**

**Ans:** The Scottish Highlanders were forbidden to speak their Gaelic language or wear their national dress, and large numbers were forcibly driven out of their homeland.

**1.3. What did the Act of Union (1707) between England and Scotland mean in effect?** **2**

**ANS:**

1. England was able to impose its influence on Scotland.

2. The British parliament was henceforth dominated by its English members.

3. The growth of a British identity meant that Scotland's distinctive culture and political institutions were systematically suppressed

## **CHAPTER- 1– THE RISE OF NATIONALISM IN EUROPE**

### **20 MCQS(VSA)**

1. Which of the following statements are correct

#### **THE VIENNA CONGRESS OF 1815**

- I. The Bourbon dynasty was restored in France
- II. A series of states were set off on the boundaries of France.
- III. Create a new conservative order in Europe.

A. I & II                      B. II & III                      C. I & III                      D. I, II & III

2. In the question given below, there are two statements marked as Assertion (A) and Reason (R). Read the statements and choose the correct option.

**Assertion(A):** Napoleon increased the taxes & imposed censorship in his conquered territories

**Reason(R):** Gradually he & his army became unpopular all over Europe.

- A. Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A
- B. Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A
- C. A is true but R false.
- D. A is false but R is true.

3. The chief European countries were keen on countering the hold of other powers over the Balkans. Identify the correct four countries from the following options.

- A. Russia, Germany, England, Austro-Hungary
- B. Russia, Germany, Turkey, Austro-Hungary
- C. Russia, Germany, Netherland, Austro-Hungary
- D. Russia, Italy, England, Austro-Hungary

4. Match the table -1 with table – 2 and select the correct response from the options given thereafter.

#### **Table – 1 (symbols)**

- a. Broken chains
- b. Crown of the oak leaves
- c. Olive branch around
- d. Rays of rising sun

A) a-i, b-iii, c-ii, d-iv

B) a-ii, b-iv, c-iii, d-i

C) a-iv, b-ii, c-i, d-iii

D) a-ii, b-iii, c-iv, d-i

#### **Table – 2 (meanings)**

- i. Beginning of the new era
- ii. Being freed
- iii. Heroism
- iv. Willingness to make peace

5. Arrange the following incidents in chronological order.

- i) Treaty of Vienna
- ii) Formation of Zollverein
- iii) Treaty of Constantinople
- iv) Silesian weaver's revolt

- A) i – iii – ii - iv
- B) i – ii – iii - iv
- C) ii – i – iv - iii
- D) iii – i – ii – iv

6. Identify the following picture



- A) Allegory of France
- B) Allegory of Russia
- C) Allegory of Britain
- D) Allegory of Germany

7. **What did the Civil Code of 1804 bring about?**

- A. Right by birth to all facilities of state
- B. Did away with all privileges based on birth, established equality before the law and secured the right to property.
- C. No right to property
- D. No right to equality

8. Find out the **correctly matched** one from the following.

- A) 1832 – Frankfurt Parliament convened in the church of st. Paul.
- B) 1861- Victor Emmanuel II proclaimed as king of Italy
- C) 1831 –Treaty of Vienna Congress
- D) 1848 – An armed rebellion against Russian rule in Poland

9. Young Italy was an organised society founded by :

- A) Garibaldi
- B) Wolff Tonne
- C) Giuseppe Mazzini
- D) Napoleon

10. Consider the following statements and find out the correct one(s).

1. Balkan issues led Europe to disaster in 1914.
  2. The Balkan area became an area of intense conflicts.
  3. Most peaceful area in Europe after 1871 was the area called the Balkans.
- A) Only 1 is correct
  - B) Only 1 & 2 are correct

- C) Only 3 is correct
- D) All 1, 2 & 3 are correct.

11. Who fought to put together a coherent programme for a unitary Italian Republic ?
  - A. Victoria
  - B. Elizabeth-II
  - C. Victor Emmanuel
  - D. Giuseppe Mazzini
12. Name the 4 Ethnic groups of Britain before the 18th century ?
  - A. English, Welsh, Scot and French
  - B. Flemish, Dutch, Portuguese and Poles
  - C. Russians, Dutch, English and Scot
  - D. Scot, English, Irish, Welsh
13. Identify the **incorrect** statement from the following.
  - A. In the economic sphere, liberalism stood for the freedom of the individual and the abolition of feudalism.
  - B. The term 'liberalism' derived from the Latin root liber. Meaning free.
  - C. Napoleonic Code, went back to limited suffrage and reduced women to the status of minor.
  - D. From the German revolution, liberalism had stood for the end of autocracy.
14. Which of the following groups was forbidden to wear their national dress?
  - A. French
  - B. Scottish Highlands
  - C. Dutch
  - D. Irish and English
15. Based on the following picture Italy was divided into three parts. Find out which part of Italy came under the Austrian Empire.



- A) Northern Italy
  - B) Papal state
  - C) Two Kingdom of Scillies
  - D) All the above
16. In the question given below, there are two statements marked as Assertion(A) and Reason (R). Read the statements and choose the correct option.

**Assertion(A):** Female allegories were invented by artists in the nineteenth century to represent the nation.

**Reason(R):** to remind the public of the national symbol of unity and to persuade them to identify with it.

- 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 false.
- D. A is false but R is true.

17. Romanticism refers to :

- A) Cultural movement
- B) Religious movement
- C) Political movement
- D) Literary movement

18. Identify the correct statement with regard to the Zollverein from the following options.

- A) It was a measuring unit of cloth in Germany
- B) It was a class of traders in Germany
- C) It was a customs union formed in 1834.
- D) It was the Congress hosted by the Austrian chancellor.

19. Match the followings

**Column A**

- a) La Talia
- b) Young Italy
- c) Sardinia Piedmont
- d) Garibaldi

**Column B**

- i) Independent state of Italy
- ii) A secret society
- iii) freed Italy from Spanish ruler
- iv) Victor Emanuel's wife

- A) a-i, b-iii, c-ii, d-iv
- B) a-ii, b-iv, c-iii, d-i
- C) a-iv, b-ii, c-iii, d-i
- D) a-iv, b-ii, c-i, d-iii

20. In the question given below, there are two statements marked as Assertion(A) and Reason (R). Read the statements and choose the correct option.

**Assertion(A):** Language played an important role in developing nationalist sentiments.

**Reason(R):** After the Russian occupation of Poland, the Spanish language was forced out of schools and the Russian language was imposed everywhere.

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

### **SHORT ANSWER TYPE OF QUESTIONS (2 MARKS)**

21. Define the term absolutism.
22. Highlight the concept of a Nation-State.
23. Define Plebiscite.
24. Discuss the status of women under the Napoleonic Code.
25. What did the new social group that came into being in the late 19<sup>th</sup> century? Discuss.
26. Interpret the concept of liberalism in the field of economic sphere during the nineteenth century in Europe.
27. Discuss the contribution of Lord Byron to the Greek war of independence.
28. Highlight any two results of the rise in population in Europe in the first half of the 19<sup>th</sup> century.
29. Interpret the result of the Act of Union of 1707.
30. Name any two reasons that made Balkan area more explosive.

### **LONG ANSWER TYPE OF QUESTIONS (3/5 MARKS)**

#### **PART – 1**

31. Explain any three features of the ‘Nation-States’ that emerged in Europe in the twentieth century. **(3 MARKS)**
32. “The first clear expression of nationalism came with the French Revolution in 1789”. Examine the statement **(5 MARKS)**
33. Explain any five reforms introduced by Napoleon in the regions under his control. **(5 MARKS)**

#### **OR**

“Napoleon had, no doubt destroyed democracy in France, but in the administrative field he had incorporated revolutionary principles in order to make the whole system more rational and efficient”. Support the statement.

34. Describe any five measures introduced by the French Revolutionaries to create a sense of collective amongst the French people. **(5 MARKS)**
35. Describe the events of the French Revolution which had influenced the people belonging to other parts of Europe. **(3 MARKS)**
36. How did the local people in the areas conquered by Napoleon react to the French rule? Explain. **(5 MARKS)**

#### **PART – 2**

37. How was the Habsburg Empire a patchwork of many different regions and people in Europe? Explain. **(5 MARKS)**
38. What conditions led to the development of a new middle class in Europe. Explain. **(5 MARKS)**



39. Explain the concept of liberal nationalism which developed in Europe in the early 19<sup>th</sup> century. (5 MARKS)

40. Describe the main features of the treaty of Vienna congress in 1815.

The congress was hosted by the Austrian chancellor 'Duke Metternich'.

(5 MARKS)

41. What was Zollverein? Why was it formed?

(3 MARKS)

42. How had revolutionaries spread their ideas in many European states after 1815.

Explain with examples.

(5 MARKS)

43. Enumerate any three features of conservative regimes set up in Europe following the defeat of Napoleon in 1815. (3 MARKS)

### **PART – 3**

44. Discuss about the July Revolution in France

(3 MARKS)

45. How did the Greek War of Independence mobilise nationalist feelings among the educated elite across Europe? (5 MARKS)

46. "Culture played an important role in creating the idea of the nation in Europe."

Support the statement with examples.

(5 MARKS)

47. Language played an important role in developing nationalist sentiments. Justify the statement with giving a suitable example. (5 MARKS)

48. The 1830s were the great economic hardship in Europe. Discuss (5 MARKS)

49. Briefly discuss the Silesian weavers uprising.

(3 MARKS)

50. Highlight the conditions prevailed in 1848 France.

(3 MARKS)

51. Who participated in the 1848 revolution and what were their demands? Discuss.

(5 MARKS)

52. Highlight the main points of the 1848 revolution in the German region. (5 MARKS)

53. Briefly discuss the changes brought in Europe after the revolution of 1848.

(5 MARKS)

### **OR**

Discuss the results of the 1848 revolution in Europe.

(5 MARKS)

54. Discuss the role played by the women in nationalist struggles. (5 MARKS)

### **PART – 4**

55. Examine the 'Nation state Building' process in Germany after 1848. (5 MARKS)

56. Describe the process of the unification of Italy.

(5 MARKS)

57. In Britain, the emergence of nationalism was not the result of a sudden upheaval or revolution. Justify the statement. (5 MARKS)

### **OR**

How was the history of Nationalism in Britain unlike the rest of Europe? Explain.

(5 MARKS)

58. Explain in three points, how Ireland was incorporated into the United Kingdom in 1801.

(3 MARKS)

### **PART - 5**

59. "The female figures become an allegory of the nation during the nineteenth century." Analyse the statement. (5 MARKS)

### **PART – 6**

60. "Nationalism no longer retained its idealistic liberal democratic sentiments by the last quarter of the nineteenth century in Europe". Analyse the statement with examples. (5 MARKS)

### **SOURCE BASED QUESTIONS (4 MARKS)**

#### **61. Read the source given below and answer the questions**

In July 1830, the liberal revolutionaries overthrew the Bourbon Kings and established a constitutional monarchy headed by Louis Philippe. This led to a revolution in Brussels, inspiring Belgium to break free from the United Kingdom of the Netherlands.

**1831** – Culture and patriotic romanticism played an integral role in establishing the idea of a nation. In 1831, an armed rebellion took place against the Russian rule and imposition of the Russian language and was eventually crushed.

**1848** – Due to increase in population, widespread unemployment and food shortage caused major hardships for people in Europe. It is also in this year that a revolution by the educated middle class took place, demanding building a nation-state based on parliamentary principles. On 18th May 1848, elected representatives of an all-German National Assembly took their positions in the Frankfurt parliament.

In **1848**, empowered women established their political associations and participated in political demonstrations and meetings, but were still denied Suffrage Rights during Assembly elections.

- 61.1. Name the category of people demanding building a nation-state based on parliamentary principles. (1)
- 61.2. 1830 July revolution sparkled in cities of \_\_\_\_\_ in Belgium (1)
- 61.3. Interpret the reasons for the hardships in Europe in 1948. (2)

#### **62. Read the source given below and answer the questions**

The first clear expression of nationalism came with the French Revolution in 1789. France, as you would remember, was a full-fledged territorial state in 1789 under the rule of an absolute monarch. The political and constitutional changes that came in the wake of the French Revolution led to the transfer of sovereignty from the monarchy to a body of French citizens. The revolution proclaimed that it was the people who would henceforth constitute the nation and shape its destiny.

- 62.1 What were the principles of the French revolution? (1)
- 62.2 What was the political situation in France at that time? (1)

62.3 Write the measures the French revolutionaries took during the struggle for democracy? (2)

## **CHAPTER -1 – THE RISE OF NATIONALISM IN EUROPE**

### **MAKING SCHEME**

1	D	5	A	9	C	13	A	17	A
2	A	6	D	10	B	14	B	18	C
3	A	7	B	11	D	15	A	19	D
4	D	8	B	12	D	16	A	20	C

21	Unrestricted, despotic and authoritarianism monarchical system of rule of government is referred to as absolutism
22	The concept of nation state was one in which people rulers of land came together to develop a sense of common identity and shared history.
23	Plebiscite is a system of direct vote by which the people of a region, themselves decide to accept or reject a proposal
24	❖ Reduce women to the status of a minor ❖ Subjected to the authority of fathers and households
25	Working class and middle class made up of industrialists, businessmen and professionals
26	❖ Freedom of markets ❖ Abolition of restriction on the movement of goods and capital
27	❖ Organised funds for the Greek struggles ❖ Struggle against the Ottoman empire and also participated in the war.
28	❖ It created unemployment ❖ Many people from the rural areas started migrating to the crisis in the search of jobs
29	Formation of the United Kingdom of Great Britain with incorporation of Scotland.
30	❖ Spread of romantic nationalism

31	<p>The following were the features of the Nation-state that emerged in Europe in the 20<sup>th</sup> century.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The concept and practices of a modern state with sovereign centralised power developed in Europe.</li> <li>Nation-state was supposed to be a state where the majority of its citizens shared common identity and history.</li> <li>Nations began to be personified, that is they were represented as a person with characteristics that identified their nations. Mainly female figures were used to portray the nations.</li> </ol>
32	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The feeling of clear-cut expression of nationalism or collective identity came to France with the French revolution in 1789.</li> <li>Political and constitutional changes led to the transfer of sovereignty from monarchy to a body of French citizen.</li> <li>Various measures and practices were introduced by the French revolutionaries which proclaimed that a nation is made by its people and only they can shape up its destiny.</li> <li>Concept of community, which is muted under one flag and enjoying equal rights came into being.</li> </ol> <p>Following are the three steps taken by French revolutionaries to create a feeling of collective identity among the French people.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>A new French flag, the tricolour, was chosen to replace the former royal standard.</li> <li>The Estate General was elected by the body of active citizens and rename the National Assembly.</li> <li>New Hymns were composed, oaths taken and martyrs commemorated, all in the name of nation</li> </ol>
33	<p>Napoleon incorporated revolutionary principles in the administrative field to make the whole system more rational and effective. His civil code of 1804 was also known as Napoleonic code.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>In 1804, he did away with all privileges based on birth and placed everyone equality before law.</li> <li>The right to property was secured &amp; Administrative divisions were</li> </ol>

	<p>simplified.</p> <p>iii. The feudal system was abolished and the peasants were freed from serfdom and manorial dues.</p> <p>iv. In towns, guild restrictions were removed that allowed free trade.</p> <p>v. Uniform weights and measures were adopted. A common national currency helped in the movement of goods and capital from one region to another region.</p> <p>vi. Transport and communication systems were improved which led to easy and quick movements of the goods.</p>
34	<p>The following measures introduced by the French Revolutionaries to create a sense of collective identity among the French people.</p> <p>i. The ideas of la patrie ( fatherland) and citoyen ( the citizen) emphasized</p> <p>ii. The notion of a united community enjoying equal rights under constitution.</p> <p>iii. A new French flag, the tricolour, was chosen to replace the former royal standard.</p> <p>iv. The Estate General was elected by the body of active citizens and rename the National Assembly.</p> <p>v. New Hymns were composed, oaths taken and martyrs commemorated, all in the name of nation.</p> <p>vi. A centralised administrative system was put in place and it formulated uniform laws for the citizens within its territory.</p> <p>vii. Internal custom duties and dues were abolished and a uniform system of weights and the measures were adopted.</p>
35	<p>i. When the news of the French Revolution reached different cities of Europe, students and other members of educated middle classes began to set up Jacobin clubs which influenced the French Army.</p> <p>ii. The French armies began to carry the idea of nationalism abroad.</p> <p>iii. The Napoleonic Code, introduced in 1804, abolishing privileges and upholding equality and other reforms, exported these new ideas to the European regions under French control.</p>
36	<p>i. The reactions of the local populations to French rule were mixed.</p> <p>ii. Although the economic reforms introduced by Napoleon were welcomed by businessmen and small produce of goods.</p> <p>iii. Initially the French armies were welcomed in Holland, Switzerland and in cities like Brussels, as messenger of liberty, but they soon realised that</p>

	<p>administrative reforms did not go hand in hand.</p> <p>iv. The people reacted against increased taxation and censorship.</p> <p>v. Local people had to serve in the French army to conquer other parts of Europe, these all seemed to outweigh the advantages of administrative changes.</p>
37	<p>i. Habsburg Empire was a patchwork of many different regions and people as the Alpine regions – the Tyrol, Austria and the Sudetenland were of it.</p> <p>ii. The Italian speaking provinces of Lombardy &amp; Venetia were also included in it.</p> <p>iii. Different languages and dialects were spoken by different sections of society throughout the empire.</p> <p>For Example –</p> <p>iv. In Bohemia, the nobility or the aristocracy spoke German’ and Lombardy and Venetia were the provinces where the Italian was spoken.</p> <p>v. Polish was the language of aristocracy in Galicia. (other examples may be )</p>
38	<p>i. In Western Europe and parts of Central Europe, the growth of industrial production and trade meant the growth of towns and the emergence of commercial classes whose existence was based on production for the market.</p> <p>ii. Industrialisation began in England in the second half of the 18<sup>th</sup> century, but in France and parts of the German States, it occurred only during the 19<sup>th</sup> century.</p> <p>iii. In its wake, new social groups came into being, a working class population and middle classes made up of industrialists, businessmen and professionals.</p> <p>iv. In Central and Eastern Europe, these groups were smaller till late 19<sup>th</sup> century.</p> <p>v. It was among the educated, liberal middle classes that ideas of national unity following the abolition of aristocratic privileges gained popularity.</p>
39	<p>Liberalism meant different things to different people.</p> <p><u>Political liberalism</u></p> <p>i. It stood for equality before the law.</p> <p>ii. Revolutionary France marked the first political experiments in liberal democracy in which right to vote and get elected was granted exclusively to</p>

	<p>property-owning men.</p> <p>iii. Men without property, and all women were excluded from political rights.</p> <p>iv. Throughout the 19<sup>th</sup> and 20th centuries women and non-propertied men organised opposition movements demanding equal political rights.</p> <p><u>Economic liberalism</u></p> <p>i. It stood for freedom of marks and the abolition of state-imposed restrictions on the movement of goods and capital.</p> <p>ii. Custom union or Zollverein was formed in Prussia, joined by most of the German states.</p> <p>iii. The union abolished tariff barriers reduced to the number currencies from over thirty to two.</p>
40	<p>i. The Bourbon dynasty which had been deposed during the French revolution was restored to power &amp; France lost the territories it had annexed under Napoleon.</p> <p>ii. A series of states were set up on the boundaries of the future.</p> <p>iii. The Kingdom of the Netherlands, including Belgium was set up in the north, Genoa was added to Piedmont in the south.</p> <p>iv. Prussia was given important new territories on its western frontiers, while Austria was given control of northern Italy.</p> <p>v. But the German confederation of 39 states that had been set up by Napoleon was left untouched.</p> <p>vi. In the east, Russia was given part of Poland while Prussia was given a portion of Saxony.</p>
41	<p>In 1834, the customs union of Zollverein was formed at the initiative of Prussia and was joined by most of the German states.</p> <p>i. The union abolished tariff barriers and reduced the number of currencies from over thirty to two.</p> <p>ii. The creation of a network of railways further stimulated mobility, harnessing economic interests to national unifications.</p> <p>iii. A wave of economic nationalism strengthened the wider nationalist sentiments growing at the time.</p> <p>iv. Varied currencies and weights and measures were obstacles to economic growth, so the creation of a unified economic territory allowing the unhindered movements of goods, people and capital was needed. So,</p>



	Zollverein was formed.
42	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>i. After the Congress of Vienna in 1815 when the conservatism regime were restored to power, many liberal minded people went underground because of the fear of repression.</li> <li>ii. Secret societies sprang up in European states to train the revolutionaries and spread their ideas.</li> <li>iii. Many revolutionaries opposed monarchical rule and fought for liberty and freedom of their respective states.</li> <li>iv. One such revolutionaries was Giuseppe Mazzini, an Italian patriot, who went into exile in 1831 for attempting a revolution in Liguria.</li> <li>v. He became the member of a secret society Carbonari &amp; founded two underground societies Young Italy in Marseilles &amp; Young Europe in Berne.</li> <li>vi. Following the example of Italy, secret societies were set up in Germany, France, Switzerland, Poland.</li> </ul>
43	<p>The conservative regimes set up in 1815 were autocratic, Following features of these regimes.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>i. They were intolerant to criticism.</li> <li>ii. They sought to curb activities that questioned the legitimacy of an autocratic government.</li> <li>iii. Most of them imposed censorship laws to control the ideas of liberty associated with the French revolution.</li> </ul>
44	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>i. The 1<sup>st</sup> upheaval took place in France in July 1830.</li> <li>ii. The Bourbon kings who had been restored to power during the conservative reaction after 1815, were now overthrown by liberal revolutionaries who installed a constitutional monarchy with Louis Philippe at its head.</li> <li>iii. The July Revolution sparked an uprising in Brussels which led to Belgium breaking away from the United Kingdom of the Netherlands.</li> </ul>
45	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>i. The Greeks were influenced by the growth of revolutionary nationalism in Europe and they started a struggle for their independence in 1821.</li> <li>ii. Nationalists in Greece got support from the Greeks residing in different countries.</li> <li>iii. Even the West European countries symbolised the Greek and ancient culture.</li> </ul>

	<p>iv. Poets and artists too admired Greece as the basis of European civilisation and mobilised public opinion in its support. England poet Lord Byron even organised funds and participated in the war.</p> <p>v. Finally, in 1832, Greece was recognised as an independent nation by the treaty of Constantinople.</p>
46	<p>Culture played an important role in creating the idea of a nation in Europe in the following ways.</p> <p>i. Art, music, literature and drama helped to express, shape and strengthen nationalist feelings.</p> <p>ii. Romantics like the German philosopher Johann Gottfried Herder held the view that true German culture could be discovered only among the common people, the <i>das volk</i>.</p> <p>iii. Glorification of reason and science was criticised by the romantic artists, rather they favoured emotions, institutions and mystical feelings.</p> <p>iv. Operas and music, like that of Karol Kurpinski, kept alive the national spirit.</p> <p>v. Folk dances like the polonaise and mazurka became national symbols.</p> <p>vi. Two Germans, Grimm Brothers, used stories and folktales promote the German spirit against the domination of the French.</p>
47	<p>i. After Russian occupation, the Polish language was forced out of schools and the Russian language was imposed everywhere.</p> <p>ii. In 1831, an armed rebellion against Russian rule took place which was ultimately crushed.</p> <p>iii. Following this, many members of the clergy in Poland begun in use language as a weapon of national resistance.</p> <p>iv. Polish was used for Church gatherings and all religion instruction.</p> <p>v. As a result, a large number of priests and Bishops were put in jail or sent to Siberia by the Russian authorities as punishment for their refusal of preach in Russian.</p> <p>vi. The use of Polish came to be seen as symbol of struggle against Russian dominance.</p>
48	<p>i. The 1<sup>st</sup> half of the nineteenth century saw an enormous increase in population.</p> <p>ii. In most countries there were more seekers of jobs than employment.</p> <p>iii. Population in rural areas migrated to the cities to live in overcrowded slums.</p>

	<p>iv. Small producers in towns were often faced with stiff competition imports of cheap machine-made goods from England, where industrialisation was more advanced than on the continent.</p> <p>v. In some regions of Europe where the aristocracy still enjoyed power, peasants struggle under the burden feudal dues and obligations.</p> <p>vi. The rise of food prices in a year of bad harvest led to widespread pauperism in towns and country.</p>
49	<p>i. In 1845, weavers in Silesia had led a revolt against contractors who supplied them with raw materials and got finished goods.</p> <p>ii. A crowd of weavers marched in pairs up-to the mansion of their contractors, demanding higher wages.</p> <p>iii. They smashed their windowpanes and also plundered the supply of cloth.</p> <p>iv. As a result, the contractors fled away from his house with his family.</p> <p>v. He returned 24 hours later having requisitioned the army. In the exchange that followed, eleven weavers were shot.</p>
50	<p>i. The year 1848 was the year of food shortages and widespread unemployment.</p> <p>ii. It brought the population of Paris on the roads.</p> <p>iii. Barricades were erected and Louis Phillip was forced to flee.</p> <p>iv. A National Assembly proclaimed a Republic, granted suffrage to all adult males above the age of 21 and granted the right to work.</p> <p>v. National workshops to provide employment were also set up.</p>
51	<p>i. Parallel to the revolt of the poor a revolution led by the educated middle classes was under way.</p> <p>ii. Events of February 1848 in France had brought about the abdication of the monarch and a republic based on universal male suffrage had been proclaimed.</p> <p>iii. In the other parts of Europe Where independent nation-states did not yet exist – such as Germany, Italy Poland men and women the liberal middle classes combined their demands for constitutionalism with national unification.</p> <p>iv. They took advantage of the growing unrest to push their demands for their creation of a nation states on parliamentary principles.</p> <p>v. Their demands were – a constitution, freedom of the press &amp; freedom of</p>

	association.
52	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>i. In the German regions the participants were a large number of political associations whose members were middle class professionals, businessmen and prosperous artisans.</li> <li>ii. They came together to the city of Frankfurt and decided to vote for all-German National Assembly.</li> <li>iii. On 18<sup>th</sup> May 1848, 831 elected representatives marched in festive procession to take their places in the Frankfurt parliament convened in the church of st. Paul.</li> <li>iv. They drafted a constitution for a German nation to be headed by a monarchy subject to a parliament.</li> <li>v. When the deputies offered the crown on these terms to Friedrich Wilhelm IV, the king of Prussia, he rejected it and joined another monarch to oppose the elected assembly.</li> <li>vi. While the opposition of the aristocracy and military became stronger, the social basis of parliament eroded.</li> <li>vii. In the end the troops were called in and the assembly was forced to disband.</li> </ul>
53	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>i. Though conservative forces were able to suppress liberal movements in 1848, they could not restore the old order.</li> <li>ii. Monarchs were beginning to realise that the cycles of revolution and repression could only be ended by granting concessions to the liberal-nationalist revolutionaries.</li> <li>iii. Hence, in the year after 1848, the autocratic monarchies of Central and eastern Europe began to introduce the changes that had already taken place in Western Europe before 1815.</li> <li>iv. Thus serfdom and bonded labour were abolished both in the Habsburg dominion and in Russia.</li> <li>v. The Habsburg rulers granted more autonomy to the Hungarians in 1867.</li> </ul>
54	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>i. Women from different parts of Europe supported liberals, demanding constitutional monarchy with national unifications.</li> <li>ii. They formed their own political associations and founded their newspapers</li> <li>iii. They had taken part in the political meetings and demonstrations.</li> <li>iv. Despite this they denied suffrage rights during the election of the Assembly.</li> <li>v. When the Frankfurt parliament convened in the church of St Paul, women</li> </ul>

	were admitted only as observers to stand in the visitors gallery.
55	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>i. The first attempt for the unification of Germany was made in 1848 through the establishment of a constitutional monarchy.</li> <li>ii. This liberal initiative to nation-building was repressed by the combined forces of the monarchy and the military, supported by the large landowners.</li> <li>iii. Prussia took the initiative and leadership of the movements for national unification.</li> <li>iv. Otto von Bismarck, the Chief Minister of Prussia, with the help of the Prussian army and bureaucracy carried the process further.</li> <li>v. He fought three wars over seven years against Austria, Denmark &amp; France which ended in Prussian victory.</li> <li>vi. Prussian king William I was proclaimed as German emperor at Versailles and the process of Germany unification was completed.</li> </ul>
56	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>i. In the 1830s, Mazzini made efforts to unite Italy by forming a secret society called young Italy which failed.</li> <li>ii. This led to the king Victor Immanuel II taking responsibility to unify the Italian states through wars.</li> <li>iii. His Chief Minister Cavour supported him and through a tactful diplomatic alliance with France, Cavour defeated Austrian forces in 1859.</li> <li>iv. Further, Garibaldi with his armed volunteers also joined in the efforts. They succeeded in gaining the support of local peasants and drove out the Spanish rulers and freed the Italian states from Bourbon rulers.</li> <li>v. With this, the unification process of Italy was completed and Victor Emmanuel II was Proclaimed the ruler of united Italy.</li> </ul>
57	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>i. There was no British nation prior to the 18<sup>th</sup> century. England was inhabited by different ethnic groups such as the English, the Welsh, the Scots or the Irish.</li> <li>ii. Though all these Ethnic groups had their own cultural and political traditions, the English group steadily grew in power and wealth.</li> <li>iii. In 1688, through a bloodless revolution, the English parliament seized power from the Monarchy and became the instrument to set-up a nation state.</li> <li>iv. By the Act of Union in 1707, Scotland was incorporated in the United Kingdom.</li> <li>v. Though the Irish Catholics were against union with England, Ireland was</li> </ul>

	<p>forcibly incorporated into the United Kingdom in 1801.</p> <p>Thus, it is the parliamentary action and not revolution or war that was the instrument through which the United Kingdom was forged into a strong democratic state.</p>
58	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>i. Ireland was deeply divided between Catholics and protestants.</li> <li>ii. The English helped the Protestants to establish dominance over the largely catholic country.</li> <li>iii. Catholic revolted against the dominance but were suppressed.</li> <li>iv. Wolfe Tone and his united Irishmen led a revolt but failed.</li> <li>v. As the English nation grew in power and influence, Ireland's distinctive culture and language was suppressed.</li> <li>vi. The new symbols like British flag, national anthem and English language was proclaimed.</li> </ul>
59	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>i. Artists found a way out to represent a country in the form of a person.</li> <li>ii. Then nations were portrayed as female figures.</li> <li>iii. The female figure was chosen to personify the nation. It did not stand for any particular women in real life.</li> <li>iv. It gave the abstract idea of the nation a concrete form.</li> <li>v. Thus, the female figure became an allegory of the nation.</li> <li>vi. During the French revolution artists used the female allegory to portray idea such as Liberty, Justice and the Republic.</li> </ul>
60	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>i. Towards the end of the 19<sup>th</sup> century, nationalism became a narrow belief with inadequate ends.</li> <li>ii. This period show nationalist groups becoming increasingly prejudiced of each other and ready to wage a war at the slightest of the pretext.</li> <li>iii. Nationalism was now identified with increasing one's sphere of influence, by establishing control over more territories.</li> <li>iv. Balkan states became jealous of each other and entered into a conflict to establish more control and power in the region at the cost of others.</li> <li>v. The chief European countries like – Russia, Germany, England, Austro-Hungary were keen on countering the hold of other powers over the Balkans.</li> <li>vi. They did nothing serious to solve the Balkans issue rather watched the situation to turn fruitful for them.</li> </ul>

	The most severe tension emerged after 1871, leading to a series of wars and ultimately led to the First World War in 1914.
61	61.1 Educated middle classes 61.2 Brussels 61.3 Widespread unemployment Shortages of Food
62	62.1 Liberty, Equality and Fraternity 62.2 Absolute Monarchy 62.3 i. They spread the ideas of ' <i>la patrie</i> ' and ' <i>le citoyen</i> ' ii. Tricolor flag was chosen to replace former royal standard iii. Formulated uniform laws for all citizens (Any 2)

## CHAPTER-3: NATIONALISM IN INDIA

### SECTION-A

#### MCQS

**1. How many people perished according to the census of 1921 due to epidemic and famine?**

- A. 11 to 15 million
- B. 12 to 13 million
- C. 15 to 17 million
- D. 16 to 19 million

**2. Baba Ramachandra, a sanyasi, was the leader of which of the following movements?**

- A. Khilafat movement
- B. Militant guerrilla movement in Andhra Pradesh
- C. Peasants' Movement of Awadh
- D. Plantation Workers' Movement in Assam

**3. Which of the following resolutions was taken under the Presidentship of Jawaharlal Nehru?**

- A. Abolition of Salt law
- B. PurnaSwraj

- C. Boycott of Simon Commission
- D. Separate electorate for the Dalits

**4. Which of the following statements is not true about satyagraha?**

- A. It is not a physical force
- B. It is the weapon of the weak
- C. It does not inflict pain on the adversary
- D. In the use of satyagraha, there is ill-will

**5. Consider the following statements regarding Rowlatt Act and identify the incorrect one from the following:**

- A. Passed by the Imperial Legislative Council
- B. It gave the government enormous power to repress political activities
- C. Allowed detention of the political prisoners after trial for lifetime
- D. Gandhiji wanted a non-violence civil disobedience against such unjust law

**6. Who was the first writer to create the image of Bharat Mata?**

- A. Bankim Chandra Chatterjee
- B. Rabindranath Tagore
- C. Mahatma Gandhi
- D. Abanindranath Tagore

**7. Whose name is associated with ‘The folklore of Southern India’?**

- A. Bipin Chandra Pal
- B. Natesa Sastri
- C. Abanindranath Tagore
- D. Baba Ramachandra

**8. Match the column A with Column B and choose the correct option:**

Column A	Column B
Personality	Work
1. Bankim Chandra Chatterjee	i. AwadhKisanSabha
2. Baba Ramchandra	ii. Hind Swaraj
3. C R Das	iii. Anandamath
4. Mahatma Gandhi	iv. Swaraj Party

**Options:**

- A. 1-ii, 2-i, 3-iv, 4-iii
- B. 1-iii, 2-i, 3-i, 4-ii
- C. 1-ii, 2-iii, 3-i, 4-iv
- D. 1-i, 2-ii, 3-iv, 4-iii

**9. Match the column A with Column B and choose the correct option:**



Column A Place	Column B Event
1. ChauriChaura	i. Militant guerrilla movement by tribal leader
2. Amritsar	ii. Call off of Non—Cooperation Movement
3. Nagpur	iii. Programmes of Non—Cooperation were adopted
4. Gudem Hill	iv. JallianwalaBagh Massacre

**Options:**

- A. 1-ii, 2-i, 3-iv, 4-iii
- B. 1-iii, 2-i, 3-i, 4-ii
- C. 1-ii, 2-iv, 3-iii, 4-i
- D. 1-i, 2-ii, 3-iv, 4-iii

**10. There are two statements marked as Assertion (A) and Reason (R). Read the statements and choose the correct option.**

**Assertion:** Ideas of nationalism also developed through a movement to revive Indian folklore.

**Reason:** In late seventeenth century India, nationalist began recording folk tales sung by bards and they toured villages to gather folk songs and legends.

**Options:**

- A. Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A
- B. Both A and R are true and R is not the correct explanation of A
- C. A is true but R is false
- D. A is false but R is true

**11. There are two statements marked as Assertion (A) and Reason (R). Read the statements and choose the correct option.**

**Assertion:** The Muslim political organizations in India were very responsive to the Civil Disobedience Movement.

**Reason:** After the decline of the Non—Cooperation Movement, a large section of Muslims felt alienated from the Congress.

**Options:**

- A. Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A
- B. Both A and R are true and R is not the correct explanation of A
- C. A is true but R is false
- D. A is false but R is true

**12. There are two statements marked as Assertion (A) and Reason (R). Read the statements and choose the correct option.**

**Assertion:** Dr. B R Ambedkar, who organized the Dalits into the Depressed Classes Association in 1930, clashed with Gandhi at the second Round Table Conference by demanding a separate electorate for dalits.

**Reason:** In the countryside, rich peasant communities—like the patidars of Gujarat and the Jats of Uttar Pradesh – were active in the movement. Being producers of commercial crops, they were very hard hit by the trade depression and falling price.

**Options:**

- A. Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A
- B. Both A and R are true and R is not the correct explanation of A
- C. A is true but R is false
- D. A is false but R is true

**13. There are two statements marked as Assertion (A) and Reason (R). Read the statements and choose the correct option.**

**Assertion:** When the Civil Disobedience Movement started there was thus an atmosphere of suspicion and distrust between communities.

**Reason:** Many Muslim leaders and intellectuals feared that the culture and identity of minorities would be submerged under the domination of a Hindu majority.

**Options:**

- A. Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A
- B. Both A and R are true and R is not the correct explanation of A
- C. A is true but R is false
- D. A is false but R is true

**14. There are two statements marked as Assertion (A) and Reason (R). Read the statements and choose the correct option.**

**Assertion:** When the Simon Commission arrived in India in 1928 it was greeted with the slogan “Go back Simon”.

**Reason:** The Commission did not have a single Indian member in it.

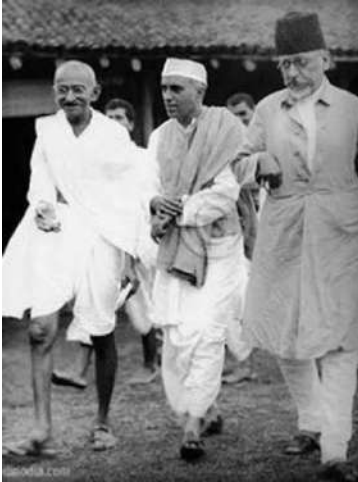
**Options:**

- A. Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A
- B. Both A and R are true and R is not the correct explanation of A
- C. A is true but R is false
- D. A is false but R is true

**15. Gandhiji wrote a letter to Viceroy Lord Irwin with\_\_\_\_\_ demands.**

- A. 10
- B. 11
- C. 13
- D. 15

**16. Identify the leaders with Mahatma Gandhi.**



- A. Maulana Azad and BalGangadharTilak
- B. Nehru and Jinnah
- C. Shaukat Ali and Gopal Krishna Gokhale
- D. Jawaharlal Nehru and Maulana Azad

**17. Arrange the following incidents chronologically:**

- i. Satyagraha for the cotton mill workers by Gandhiji
- ii. A letter to Viceroy Lord Irwin
- iii. Impose of martial law and General Dyer took over command
- iv. Poona pact between Gandhiji and Dr. BR Ambedkar

Options:

- A. i, ii, iv, iii
- B. i, iii, ii, iv
- C. i, iv, ii, iii
- D. iv, ii, I, iii

**18. Consider the following statements and identify the body related to the statements.**

- ☐ The Tory government in Britain constituted a Statutory Commission
- ☐ The Commission was to look into the functioning of the constitutional system in India
- ☐ No Indians were included in it

### Options

- A. Rowlatt Act
- B. Cripps Mission
- C. Cabinet Mission
- D. Simon Commission

**19. Which of the following Act forbade the plantation workers to go out of the estate without permission?**

- A. Inland Emigration Act of 1859
- B. Inland Emigration Act of 1869
- C. Inland Emigration Act of 1870
- D. Inland Emigration Act of 1875

**20. Gandhiji supported the Khilafat movement in order to \_\_\_\_\_**

- A. win the trust of Khalifa
- B. bring the Hindus and Muslims together
- C. start up Islamic dominion in India
- D. establish Caliphate rule in Turkey

### SECTION -B

#### VERY SHORT ANSWER QUESTIONS (5 x 2)

- 21. State the impact of First World War that helped in the growth of nationalism in India. 2
- 22. Mention the reasons behind the outrage of Indians against the Rowlatt Act. 2
- 23. Highlight the reason for appointing the Simon Commission. 2
- 24. State the reasons behind the not boycotting of Council elections in Madras. 2
- 25. Write the reason for calling off the Non—Cooperation movement. 2

### SECTION -C

#### SHORT ANSWER QUESTIONS (5 x 3)

26. Examine the Significance of the Lahore congress session of 1929. 3
27. Why did Gandhiji relaunch the Civil Disobedience Movement with great apprehension. Explain. 3
28. Why did some Muslim political organizations in India were lukewarm in their response to the Civil Disobedience Movement. 3
29. Explain the idea of Satyagraha according to Gandhiji. 3
30. "The plantation workers had their own understanding of Mahatma Gandhi and the notion of Swaraj." Support the statement with arguments. 3

### SECTION D

#### LONG ANSWER QUESTIONS (5 x 4)

31. Describe the incident and impact of the Jallianwala Bagh. 5
32. Explain the peasant movement in Awadh. 5
33. "Methods of reinterpretation of history was followed to create a feeling of nationalism." Give five arguments to support this statement. 5
34. "Dalit participation was limited in the Civil Disobedience Movement." Examine the statement. 5
35. "The Civil Disobedience Movement was different from the Non—Cooperation Movement." Support the statement with examples. 5

### SECTION -D

#### CASE BASED QUESTIONS (1 x 4)

#### 36. Read the given extract and answer the following questions.

During the First World War, Indian merchants and industrialists had made huge profits and become powerful. Keen on expanding their business, they now reacted against colonial policies that restricted business activities. They wanted protection against imports of foreign goods, and a rupee-sterling foreign exchange ratio that would discourage imports. To organise business interests, they formed the Indian Industrial and Commercial Congress in 1920 and the Federation of the Indian Chamber of Commerce and Industries (FICCI) in 1927. Led by prominent industrialists like Purshottamdas Thakurdas and G. D. Birla, the industrialists attacked colonial control over the Indian economy, and supported the Civil Disobedience Movement when it was first launched. They gave financial assistance

and refused to buy or sell imported goods. Most businessmen came to see swaraj as a time when colonial restrictions on business would no longer restriction exist and trade and industry would flourish without constraints. But after the failure of the Round Table Conference, business groups were no longer uniformly enthusiastic. They were apprehensive of the spread of militant activities, and worried about prolonged disruption of business, as well as of the growing influence of socialism amongst the younger members of the Congress.

36. 1. What was the role of business class in the Civil Disobedience movement?

36.2. Name the organization formed by the business class to organize their interest.

36.3.What did the business class mean by Swaraj?

### **CHAPTER-3: NATIONALISM IN INDIA**

#### **MARKING SCHEME**

<b>Q. No.</b>	<b>Value Points</b>	<b>Allotted Marks</b>	<b>NCERT TB Page No.</b>
<b>SECTION- A</b>			
<b>MCQs</b>			
1	B. 12 to 13 million	1	30
2	C. Peasants' Movement of Awadh	1	35
3	B. Purna Swaraj	1	39
4	D. In the use of satyagraha, there is ill-will	1	31
5	C. Allowed detention of the political prisoners after trial for lifetime	1	31
6	A. Bankim Chandra Chatterjee	1	47
7	B. Natesa Shastri	1	48
8	B. 1-iii, 2-i, 3-i, 4-ii	1	47, 35, 38, 32
9	C. 1-ii, 2-iv, 3-iii, 4-i	1	37, 32, 33, 36
10	C. A is true but R is false	1	47-48
11	D. A is false but R is true	1	45
12	B. Both A and R are true and R is not the correct explanation of A	1	41, 44
13	C. A is true but R is false	1	45
14	A. Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A	1	38

15	B. 11	1	39
16	D. Jawaharlal Nehru and Maulana Azad	1	44
17	B. i, iii, ii, iv	1	31, 39
18	D. Simon Commission	1	38
19	A. Inland Emigration Act of 1859	1	36
20	B. bring the Hindus and Muslims together	1	32
<b>SECTION- B</b>			
<b>VERY SHORT ANSWER QUESTIONS</b>			
21	<p>i. The war created a new economic and political situation.</p> <p>ii. It led to a huge increase in defense expenditure which was financed by war loans and increasing taxes; customs duties were raised and income tax introduced.</p> <p>iii. Through the war years, prices increased almost doubled, leading to extreme hardship for the common people.</p> <p>iv. Forced recruitment of the soldiers caused widespread anger among the rural people.</p> <p>(Any two points)</p>	2	30
22	<p>(i) Rowlatt Act was hurriedly passed through the imperial legislative council despite the united opposition of the Indian members.</p> <p>(ii) Indian protected against it as it gave the government enormous powers to repress political activities.</p> <p>It also allowed detention of political prisoners without trial for two years</p> <p>( Any two points )</p>	2	31
23	<p>i. The new Tory government in Britain constituted a statutory commission under Sir John Simon.</p> <p>ii. Set up in response to the nationalist movement.</p> <p>iii. The commission was to look into functioning of the constitutional system in India and suggest changes.</p> <p>But as reported the commission doesn't have a single Indian member.</p> <p>(Any two points)</p>	2	38
24	<p>i. The Council Elections were boycotted in most provinces except Madras.</p> <p>ii. In Madras the justice party, the party of non-Brahmans, felt that entering the council was one way of gaining some power - something that usually only Brahmans had access to.</p>	2	34

25	<p>i. In February 1922, Mahatma Gandhi decided to withdraw the Non Cooperation Movement.</p> <p>ii. In Chauri Chaura village of Gorakhpur, Uttar Pradesh it became very violent and the angry villagers set fire on a police station, killed 22 police men.</p> <p>ii. Gandhiji felt the movement was turning violent in many places and satyagrahis needed to be properly trained before they could be ready for mass struggles.</p> <p>(Any other relevant point)</p>	2	37
<p style="text-align: center;"><b>SECTION -C</b> <b>SHORT ANSWER TYPE QUESTIONS</b></p>			
26	<p>i) In December 1929 Congress session was held at Lahore in 1929 under the presidentship of Jawaharlal Nehru.</p> <p>ii) In this session 'Purna Swaraj' or complete independence was declared as its goal.</p> <p>iii) It was also decided to celebrate 26 January as Independence Day every year and people were asked to prepare themselves for the struggle for independence.</p> <p>iv) It was after this session that Gandhiji sought to devise ways to relate the idea of independence to more concrete issues of everyday life.</p>	3	39
27	<p>Mahatma Gandhi relaunched the Civil Disobedience Movement with great apprehension:</p> <p>(i) In December 1931, Gandhiji went to London for the Round Table Conference, but the negotiations broke down and he returned disappointed.</p> <p>(ii) In India, he discovered that the government had begun a new cycle of repression.</p> <p>(iii) Abdul Ghaffar Khan and Jawaharlal Nehru were both in jail.</p> <p>The Congress had been declared illegal.</p> <p>A series of measures had been imposed to prevent meetings, demonstrations and boycotts.</p>	3	40 – 41
28	<p>Large sections of Muslims were lukewarm in their response to the Civil Disobedience Movement due to the following factors:</p> <p>(i) The decline of Khilafat and Non-Cooperation Movements led to alienation of Muslims from the Congress.</p> <p>ii. From the mid 1920's, the Congress was seen to be visibly associated with Hindu nationalist groups like the Hindu Mahasabha.</p>	3	44



	<p>iii. Relations between Hindus and Muslims worsened and communal riots took place.</p> <p>iv. The Muslim League gained prominence with its claim of representing Muslims and demanding separate electorates for them.</p>		
29	<p>(i) The idea of 'Satyagraha' emphasized the power of truth and the need to search for truth.</p> <p>(ii) It suggested that if the cause was true, if the struggle was against injustice, then physical force was not necessary to fight the oppressor.</p> <p>(iii) According to Gandhiji, without seeking vengeance or being aggressive, a satyagrahi could win the battle through non-violence.</p>	3	31
30	<p>The plantation workers in Assam had their own understanding of Mahatma Gandhi and notion of Swaraj.</p> <p>(i) For plantation workers in Assam, freedom meant the right to move freely in and out of the confined space in which they were enclosed.</p> <p>(ii) Swaraj meant relating a link with the village from which they had come.</p> <p>(iii) Under the Inland Emigration Act of 1859 plantation workers were not permitted to leave the Tea Gardens without permission.</p> <p>(iv) When they heard of the Non-Cooperation movement thousands of workers defied the authorities, left plantations and headed home.</p> <p>(v) They believed that Gandhi Raj was coming and everyone would be given land in their own village.</p> <p>( Any two points)</p>	3	36

**SECTION- D**  
**LONG ANSWER TYPE QUESTIONS**

31	<p>Incident and Impact of the Jallianwala Bagh : On 13th April, large crowd gathered in Jallianwala Bagh.</p> <p>i. Some of them had come to protest against the government's new repressive measures and others had come to attend the Baisakhi fair.</p> <p>ii. General Dyer entered the area, blocked the exit points and opened fire on the crowd, killing hundreds to create a feeling of terror.</p> <p>Impact :</p> <p>iii. As the news spread, crowds took to the streets in North</p>	3+2	32
----	--	-----	----

	<p>Indian towns.</p> <p>iv. There were strikes, clashes with police.</p> <p>iv. Attacks on government buildings.</p> <p>v. The government responded with brutal repression to terrorize people.</p> <p>Satyagrahis were forced to rub their noses on the</p> <p>People were flogged and villages were bombed.</p> <p>The British violated the freedom of speech and expression.</p> <p>( Write any three impacts)</p>		
32	<p>(i) In Awadh, the peasant movement was led by Baba Ramchandra-a sanyasi who had earlier worked in Fiji as an indentured labourer.</p> <p>(ii) The movement here was against talukdars and landlords who demanded high rents from the peasants a lot (d) (iii) Peasants had to do begar at landlords' farms.</p> <p>(iii)The peasant movement demanded reduction of revenue, abolition of begar and social boycott of oppressive landlords.</p> <p>(iv)In many places nai-dhobi bandhs were organised to deprive landlords of the services of even washermen and barbers.</p> <p>(v)Jawaharlal Nehru began talking to the villagers and formed Oudh Kisan Sabha.</p> <p>(vi) Within a month, over 300 branches had been set up in the villages around the region.</p> <p>(vii) As the movement spread in 1921, the houses of talukdars and merchants were attacked, bazaars were looted and grain hoards were taken over.</p> <p>(Any five points only)</p>	5	35
33	<p>Reinterpretation of history created a feeling of nationalism in India in the following ways:</p> <p>i. By the end of the nineteenth century, there developed a feeling of sense of pride in the nation and this could be done through interpreting Indian history in a different way.</p> <p>ii. The British considered Indians as backward and primitive, incapable of governing themselves. Indians responded by looking into the past to discover India's great achievements.</p> <p>iii. Glorious developments in ancient times when art and architecture, science and mathematics, religion and culture, law and philosophy, crafts and trade had flourished and began to be</p>		48

	<p>re-written.</p> <p>iv. It was felt that Indian glorious past was neglected with the coming of foreign powers.</p> <p>v. The readers were urged to read history and take pride in India's great achievements in the past and struggle to change the miserable conditions of life under the British.</p>	5	
34	<p>i. Dalits or untouchables belong to the lower strata of our society. The Congress Party ignored the Dalits for fear of offending the conservative high caste Hindus, i.e. Sanatanis.</p> <p>ii. Gandhiji first realized that Swaraj would not come for a hundred years if untouchability was not eliminated. But many Dalit leaders believed in a different political solution to the problem of their community.</p> <p>iii. They thought that only political empowerment would resolve their problem of social disabilities. So, they began organising themselves, demanding reserve seats in educational institutions and a separate electorate that would choose their Dalit members for Legislative Councils.</p> <p>iv. Dr Ambedkar demanded separate electorate for Dalits which was denied by Gandhiji.</p> <p>v. Dalit movement continued to be apprehensive of the Congress led national movement and their participation was limited. Thus, it can be concluded that Dalit participation was limited in the Civil Disobedience Movement.</p> <p>( Any other relevant point)</p>	5	43 – 44
35	<p>The Civil Disobedience Movement was different from the Non--Cooperation Movement:</p> <p><b>Non—Cooperation Movement:</b></p> <p>i. The people were asked not to cooperate with the government.</p> <p>ii. Foreign goods were boycotted.</p> <p>iii. Liquor shops were picketed.</p> <p>iv. Foreign cloth burnt in huge bonfires.</p> <p>v. In many places merchants and traders refused to trade on foreign goods or finance foreign traders.</p> <p>vi. Students left the government owned schools and colleges.</p> <p>vii. Lawyers gave up legal practices.</p> <p>(Any three points)</p> <p><b>Civil Disobedience Movement:</b></p> <p>i. People were asked to break colonial laws.</p> <p>ii. The countrymen broke the salt law.</p> <p>iii. Peasants refused to pay revenue and chaukidari tax.</p>	5	34 – 37 & 39 – 43

	iv. Village officials resigned from their jobs. v. Forest people violated forest rules and laws. (Any three points)		
<b>SECTION- E</b> <b>CASE BASED QUESTIONS</b>			
36	36. 1. They gave financial assistance and refused to buy or sell imported goods.  36.2. The Federation of the Indian Chamber of Commerce and Industries (FICCI) was set up in 1927.  36.3. Most businessmen came to see swaraj as a time when colonial restrictions on business would no longer restriction exist and trade and industry would flourish without constraints.	1 + 1 +  2 = 4	42

## **CHAPTER-4:THE MAKING OF GLOBAL WORLD**

### **SECTION-A**

#### **MCQs(1x20)**

1 Two statements are given in the question below as **Assertion (A)** and **Reasoning (R)**.

Read the statements and choose the appropriate option.

**Assertion (A):** Historically, the people of Africa rarely worked for a wage.

**Reason (R):** For centuries abundant land and a relatively large Population and livestock sustained Africans livelihoods

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.

2 Two statements are given in the question below as Assertion (A) and Reasoning (R).

Read the statements and choose the appropriate option.

**Assertion (A):** Most Indian indentured workers came from the present-day regions of Eastern Uttar Pradesh, Bihar, Central India and the dry districts of Tamil Nadu.

**Reason (R):** In the mid-sixteenth century these regions experienced many changes which affected the lives of the poor.

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.

3 Two statements are given in the question below as Assertion (A) and Reasoning (R).

Read the statements and choose the appropriate option.

**Assertion (A):** The First World War was the first modern industrial war.

**Reason (R):** The fighting in this war involved the world's leading industrial nations which now harnessed the vast powers of modern industry.

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.

4 Two statements are given in the question below as Assertion (A) and Reasoning (R).  
Read the statements and choose the appropriate option.

**Assertion (A):** The Great Depression proved less grim for urban India.

**Reason (R):** Because of falling prices, those with fixed incomes living in towns found themselves better off and could purchase everything at cheap rate.

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.

5 Which one among the following pairs is correctly matched?

List-I	List-II
A. El Dorado	Smallpox
B. Spanish Conquerors	The Fabled City of Gold
C. Africa	Rinderpest
D. Christopher Columbus	Australia

6 Which one among the following pairs is correctly matched?

List-I	List-II
A. Potato Famine	Ireland
B. Pasta	America
C. Spaghetti	Portugal

D. Silk	Sicily
---------	--------

7 Which one among the following pairs is correctly matched?

List-1	List-II
A. Corn Laws	USA
B. Animals slaughtering point	China
C. New system of slavery	Indentured Labourer
D. Ramnaresh Sarwan	Fiji

8 Identify the correct option-

On arrival at the plantations-

- A. The indentured workers found conditions to be very similar with what they had imagined.
- B. The indentured workers discovered their own ways of surviving after reaching the destinations.
- C. The indentured workers refused to develop new forms of individual and collective self-expression after reaching the destinations.
- D. The indentured workers escaped into the wilds and could manage to return back to India.

9 Who adopted the concept of assembly line to manufacture automobiles?

- A. T. Cupola
- B. Henry Ford
- C. Samuel Morse
- D. Christopher Columbus

10 Thousands of people fled Europe for America in the 19th century due to-

- A. poverty and widespread deadly diseases
- B. natural calamity
- C. outbreak of a war among nations
- D. outbreak of plague

11 Which two countries were among the world's richest until the 18th century?

- A. England and France
- B. Japan and Russia
- C. India and China
- D. Spain and Portugal

12. What were the main destinations of Indian indentured migrants?
- A. China, Japan and Spain
  - B. Mauritius, Fiji and Tobago
  - C. England, America and Cuba
  - D. Germany, Poland and Portugal
13. Fill in the blank-
- Most Indian indentured workers belonged to present-day regions of \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. Eastern Uttar Pradesh, Bihar and Central India
  - B. Punjab and Western Uttar Pradesh
  - C. Andhra Pradesh and Kerala
  - D. Odisha and Gujarat
14. Fill in the blank-
- \_\_\_\_\_ was the world's first mass produced car.
- A. P-Model Ford
  - B. C-Model Ford
  - C. T-Model Ford
  - D. Q- Model Ford
15. Fill in the blanks-
- \_\_\_\_\_ is the full form IMF.
- A. Indian Monetary Fund
  - B. Indentured Financial Fund
  - C. International Monetary Fund
  - D. International Mutual Fund
16. Which of the following were considered as Axis powers in the World War II?
- A. Spain, France, America
  - B. Germany, Italy, Japan
  - C. Portugal, Russia, China
  - D. Austria, Finland, Belgium
17. Arrange the following in the chronological order.
- I. Christopher Columbus accidentally discovered the vast continent of Americas.
  - II. Outbreak of World War II.
  - III. Starting year of the Great Depression.
  - IV. Creation of Bretton Woods Institutions
- A. III, II, I, IV



B. II, I, IV, III

C. I, III, II, IV

D. III, I, IV, II

18. Arrange the following in the chronological order.

I. Imposition of Corn Law

II. Rinderpest arrived in Africa

III. Indentured labour migration from India was abolished

IV. Outbreak of World War I.

A. III, II, I, IV

B. II, I, IV, III

C. I, II, IV, III

D. III, I, IV, II

19. Arrange the following in the chronological order.

I. Irish Potato Famine

II. The Berlin meeting of big European powers to carve up of Africa between them.

III. Great Depression of the World.

IV. Formation of the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development.

Options :

A. III, II, I, IV

B. II, I, IV, III

C. I, II, III, IV

D. III, I, IV, II

20. Music, popular in Trinidad and Guyana, is a creative contemporary expression of the post-indenture experience and is a form of cultural fusion that played an important role in making the global world. Identify it.

A. Rastafarianism

- B. Chutney
- C. Hosay
- D. Rock

### **SHORT ANSWER TYPE QUESTIONS (2 MARKS)**

- 1 Give any two reasons for which thousands of Europeans fled for America in the eighteenth century.
- 2 Write any two factors that led to increasing demand for agricultural products in Britain from the late eighteenth century.
- 3 'Meat was an expensive luxury beyond the reach of the European poor'. Support this statement with any two suitable reasons.
- 4 In which way the agents were tempting the prospective migrants to agree for become indentured labourers?
- 5 Name any two groups of Indian bankers and traders who financed export agriculture in Central and South-East Asia.

### **SHORT ANSWER TYPE QUESTIONS (3 MARKS)**

- 1 'The Post-World War – I economic recovery proved difficult for Britain'. Analyse the statement.
- 2 Explain any three factors that led to the Great Depression in the world.
- 3 Examine the impact of the Great Depression on the jute producers of Bengal.
- 4 Why did the Bretton Woods institutions begin to shift their attention more towards developing countries from the late 1950s?
- 5 what were corn laws? why were these laws abolished? write any one impact of the abolition of 'corn laws' on the people of England?

### **LONG ANSWER TYPE QUESTIONS (5 MARKS)**

- 1 What attracted the Europeans to Africa in the late nineteenth century? Describe the methods used by the European Employers to recruit and retain labour in Africa?
- 2 Explain the main features of 'assembly line method of mass production'. What problem was faced by Henry Ford? How did he overcome it?
- 3 Describe the factors responsible for the end of the Bretton Woods system and the beginning of 'Globalisation'.

- 4 'India played a crucial role in the late 19th century world economy'. Explain.
- 5 How did indentured labourers maintain their cultural identity in other parts of the world?

### **CASE BASED QUESTION (4 MARKS)**

- 1 **Read the given extract and answer the following questions.**

Until the 1870s, animals were shipped live from America to Europe then slaughtered when they arrived there. But live animals took up a lot of ship space. Many also died in voyage, fell ill, lost weight, or became unfit to eat. Meat was hence an expensive luxury beyond the reach of the European poor. High prices in turn kept demand and production down until the development of a new technology, namely, refrigerated ships, which enabled the transport of perishable foods over long distances. Now animals were slaughtered for food at the starting point – in America, Australia or New Zealand – and then transported to Europe as frozen meat. This reduced shipping costs and lowered meat prices in Europe. The poor in Europe could now consume more varied diet. To the earlier monotony of bread and potatoes many, though not all, could now add meat (and butter and eggs) to their diet. Better living conditions promoted social peace within the country and support for imperialism abroad.

- 1.1. How were animals brought from America to Europe till the 1870s? (1)
- 1.2. Name the new technology which enabled the transport of perishable foods over long distances? (1)
- 1.3. What led to the decrease of meat prices in Europe? (2)

## CHAPTER-4 :THE MAKING OF GLOBAL WORLD

### MARKING SCHEME

	Key points	Marks	Page No.
<b>SECTION –A</b> <b>MCQs (1x20=20)</b>			
1.	C. A is true but R is false.	1	86
2.	C. A is true but R is false.	1	87
3.	A. Both A and R are true, and R is the correct explanation of A.	1	92
4.	A. Both A and R are true, and R is the correct explanation of A.	1	97
5.	(3)-C	1	86
6.	1-A	1	79
7.	3-C	1	88
8.	B.The indentured workers discovered their own ways of surviving after reaching the destinations.	1	88
9.	B. Henry Ford	1	94
10.	A. poverty and widespread deadly diseases	1	80
11.	C. India and China	1	80
12.	B. Mauritius, Fiji and Tobago	1	88
13.	A. Eastern Uttar Pradesh, Bihar and central India	1	87
14.	C. T-Model Ford	1	94
15.	C. International Monetary Fund	1	99
16.	B. Germany, Italy, Japan	1	98
17.	C.I, III, II, IV	1	78,95,98,99
18.	C. I, II, IV, III	1	81,86,89,92
19.	C. I, II, III, IV	1	79,85,95,99

20.	B. Chutney	1	88
<b>SECTION-B</b> <b>VERY SHORT ANSWER QUESTIONS (2X5=10)</b>			
1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>❖ Poverty &amp; hunger</li> <li>❖ Spread of diseases</li> <li>❖ Religious conflicts.</li> </ul>	2	80
2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>❖ Population growth from the late eighteenth century had increased the demand for food grains in Britain.</li> <li>❖ As urban centres expanded and industry grew, the demand for agricultural products went up, pushing up food grain prices.</li> </ul>	2	81
3	<p>Meat was an expensive luxury beyond the reach of the European poor due to the following reasons:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>❖ Till the 1870s, animals were shipped live from America to Europe and then slaughtered when they arrived there. But live animals took up a lot of ship space.</li> <li>❖ Many also died in voyage, fell ill, lost weight, or became unfit to eat.</li> </ul>	2	84
4	<p>Agents tempted the prospective migrants by:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>❖ Providing false information about final destinations, modes of travel, the nature of the work, and living and working conditions.</li> <li>❖ Often migrants were not even told that they were to embark on a long sea voyage.</li> <li>❖ Sometimes agents even forcibly abducted less willing migrants.</li> </ul>	2	88
5	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>❖ The Shikaripuri Shroffs</li> <li>❖ The Nattukottai Chettiars</li> </ul>	2	89
<b>SECTION-C</b> <b>SHORT ANSWER BASED QUESTIONS (3X5=15)</b>			
1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>❖ Post-war economic recovery proved difficult. Britain, which was the world's leading economy in the pre-war period, in particular faced a prolonged crisis.</li> <li>❖ While Britain was preoccupied with war, industries had developed in India and Japan.</li> </ul>	3	93

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>❖ After the war Britain found it difficult to recapture its earlier position of dominance in the Indian market, and to compete with Japan internationally.</li> <li>❖ Moreover, to finance war expenditures Britain had borrowed liberally from the US. This meant that at the end of the war Britain was burdened with huge external debts.</li> </ul>		
2	<p><b>The three factors that led to the Great Depression were as follows:</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. <b>Agricultural overproduction:</b> As the agricultural prices were falling and there was decline in agricultural income, the farmers tried to increase their income by more production. However, this resulted in further fall in prices. Farm products rotted in the market for lack of buyers. This created more hardships for the farmers.</li> <li>2. <b>Financial dependence of many countries on US and crisis:</b> Many countries of the world were dependent on US. They had taken loans from that country. It was easy to raise loans in the US if everything was fine.</li> </ol> <p>But the condition did not remain so. In the first half of 1928 the overseas loans had amounted to over \$ 1 billion. A year later it was one quarter of that amount. Countries that depend crucially on US loans now face an acute crisis.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>3. <b>The withdrawal of US loans</b> led to failure of banks, collapse of currencies (the British pound-sterling), slump in agricultural and raw material prices. The US government doubled import duties to protect its economy and it proved to be another severe blow to world trade.</li> </ol>	3	95,96
3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>❖ The jute producers of Bengal grew raw jute that was processed in factories for export in the form of gunny bags.</li> <li>❖ But as gunny exports collapsed, the price of raw jute crashed more than 60 per cent.</li> <li>❖ Peasants who borrowed in the hope of better times or to</li> </ul>	3	97

	increase output in the hope of higher incomes faced ever lower prices, and fell deeper and deeper into debt.		
4.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>❖ The IMF and the World Bank were designed to meet the financial needs of the industrial countries.</li> <li>❖ They were not equipped to cope with the challenge of poverty and lack of development in the former colonies.</li> <li>❖ But as Europe and Japan rapidly rebuilt their economies, they grew less dependent on the IMF and the World Bank.</li> <li>❖ Thus, from the late 1950s the Bretton Woods institutions began to shift their attention more towards developing countries.</li> </ul>	3	100
5.	<p><b>The Corn Laws-</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>❖ The Corn Laws were British trade laws to regulate the export or import of corn.</li> </ul> <p><b>These laws were abolished because:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>❖ Restriction of imports lead to high food prices.</li> <li>❖ These laws restricted free trade and Landlords, industrialists and urban dwellers were against these laws.</li> </ul> <p><b>Impact of abolition of Corn Law- (Any one)</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>❖ After the Corn Laws were scrapped, food could be imported into Britain more cheaply than it could be produced within the country.</li> <li>❖ British agriculture was unable to compete with imports.</li> <li>❖ Vast areas of land were now left uncultivated, and thousands of men and women were thrown out of work. They flocked to the cities or migrated overseas.</li> </ul>	3	81
<b>SECTION-D</b> <b>LONG ANSWER BASED QUESTIONS (5X4=20)</b>			
1	<p><b>The main reasons for the attraction of Europeans to Africa-</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>❖ Europeans were attracted to Africa in search of</li> </ul>	5	86,87

	<p>valuable minerals like gold, coal, silver, etc.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>❖ They were attracted to Africa due to its vast resources of land.</li> <li>❖ They went to Africa hoping to establish plantations and mines.</li> </ul> <p><b>The following methods were used by the Europeans to recruit and retain labour in Africa:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>❖ Heavy taxes were imposed which could be paid only by working for wages on plantations and mines.</li> <li>❖ Inheritance laws were changed which displaced the peasants from land. Only one member of a family was allowed to inherit land, as a result of which the others were pushed into the labour market.</li> <li>❖ Mine workers were also confined in compounds and not allowed to move about freely.</li> </ul>		
2	<p><b>Main features of assembly line method were as mentioned below:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>❖ It would allow a faster and cheaper way of producing vehicles.</li> <li>❖ This method forced workers to repeat a single task mechanically and continuously at a pace dictated by the conveyor belt.</li> <li>❖ Standing in front of the conveyor belt no worker could afford to delay the motions, take a break or even have a friendly word with a workmate.</li> <li>❖ This method increased the output per worker and cars came off the assembly line at three minute intervals.</li> </ul> <p><b>The problem was faced by Henry Ford-</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>❖ The workers, however, were not able to work speedily. So, they quit in large numbers.</li> </ul> <p><b>How did he overcome it?</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>❖ To overcome this problem, Henry Ford doubled the daily wages in January 1914. At the same time, he banned trade unions from operating in his plants.</li> </ul>	5	94



3	<p><b>The factors or circumstances leading to the end of the Bretton Woods system and the beginning of ‘Globalisation’ are as given below:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>❖ From the 1960s, US finances and competitive strength weakened due to rising costs of its overseas involvements. The US dollar was no longer a principal currency in the world. It could not maintain its value in relation to gold.</li> <li>❖ Weakening of the US position led to the collapse of fixed exchange rates. Its place was taken up by floating exchange rates.</li> <li>❖ From the mid-1970s, the developing countries were forced to borrow from Western Commercial banks and private lending institutions. This resulted in debt-crises, lower income and increase in poverty in Africa and Latin America.</li> <li>❖ The industrial countries were also hit by unemployment from the mid-1970s and remained high until the early 1990s.</li> <li>❖ MNCs began to shift production operations to low-wage Asian countries to earn more profits. Low wages in China made that country an attractive destination for investment by MNCs to capture world markets.</li> <li>❖ Some other incidents like new economic policies in China, the collapse of Soviet Union and Soviet-style communism in Eastern Europe brought many countries into the fold of the world economy. These activities increased world trade and capital flows.</li> </ul> <p>(Any five points)</p>	5	100,101
4	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>❖ Britain had a ‘trade surplus’ with India. Britain used this surplus to balance its trade deficits with other countries.</li> <li>❖ Britain’s trade surplus in India also helped pay the so-called ‘home charges’ that included private remittances home by British officials and traders, interest payments on India’s external debt, and pensions of British officials in India.</li> <li>❖ in the nineteenth century, hundreds of thousands of Indian and Chinese labourers went to work on plantations in mines and in road and railway</li> </ul>	5	97

- |  |   |  |  |
|--|---|--|--|
|  | <p>construction projects around the world.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>❖ India also provided raw material to the developing industries of the world.</li><li>❖ India become a major market for the final goods: especially cotton textile.</li></ul> <p>(Any other relevant points)</p> |  |  |
|--|---|--|--|

5	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>❖ Many of the indentured labourers escaped into the jungles.</li> <li>❖ They started celebrating festivals like Hosay in which both the Hindus and Muslims, who had migrated from India participated.</li> <li>❖ Many of the migrants joined or became part of Rastafarianism, i.e. a religious movement born out of black slums of Jamaica.</li> <li>❖ They started creating their own way of enjoyment like Chutney Music. The Chutney Music has been created by Indo- Caribbean people. The Music derives elements from Indian film songs.</li> <li>❖ They developed a new culture which was a blend of the new culture and the traditional culture of the indentured labourers.</li> </ul>	5	88
---	---	---	----

#### SECTION-E

#### CASE BASED QUESTIONS (1+1+2=4)

1.1.	Until the 1870s, animals were shipped live from America to Europe then slaughtered when they arrived there.	1	84
1.2.	Refrigerated ships.	1	84
1.3.	<p>The poor in Europe could now consume a more varied diet. To the earlier monotony of bread and potatoes many, though not all, could now add meat (and butter and eggs) to their diet.</p> <p>Better living conditions promoted social peace within the country and support for imperialism abroad.</p>	2	84

\*\*\*\*\*

## **CHAPTER-5:THE AGE OF INDUSTRIALIZATION**

### **SECTION-A**

#### **MCQs**

#### **A) ASSERTION AND REASONING :**

(1) Assertion (A): The earliest factories in England came up by the 1730s.

Reason (R): But it was only in the late eighteenth century that the number of factories multiplied.

- ( 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, R is false
- ( d ) A is false, R is true

(2) Assertion (A): The first symbol of the new era was cotton.

Reason (R):Its production boomed in the late nineteenth century.

- ( 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, R is false
- ( d ) A is false, R is true

(3) Assertion (A): In 1760 Britain was importing 2.5 million pounds of raw cotton to feed its cotton industry.

Reason (R): By 1790 this import soared to 22 million pounds.

- ( 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, R is false
- ( d ) A is false, R is true

(4) Assertion (A): A series of inventions in the eighteenth century increased the efficacy of each step of the production process

Reason (R): They enhanced the output per worker, enabling each worker to produce more, and they made possible the production of stronger threads and yarn.

- ( 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, R is false
- ( d ) A is false, R is true

(5) Assertion (A): Then Richard Arkwright created the cotton mill.

Reason (R): Cloth production was spread all over the countryside and carried out within village households.

- ( 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, R is false

( d ) A is false, R is true

**B) FILL IN THE BLANKS :**

- 1) The earliest factories in England came up by \_\_\_\_\_. But it was only in the late eighteenth century that the number of factories multiplied,
- 2) The first symbol of the new era was \_\_\_\_\_. Its production boomed.
- 3) \_\_\_\_\_ created the cotton mill.
- 4) James Watt patented the new engine in \_\_\_\_\_.
- 5) \_\_\_\_\_ products came to symbolise refinement and class.

**C) IDENTITY :**

- 1) Spinning Jenny was introduced by  
a) James Hargreaves      b) Nicholson      c) Edward Jenner      d) James Harlock
- 2) The port which gained importance in place of Hooghly during the colonial rule in India.  
a) Bombay      b) Calcutta      c) Visakhapatnam      d) Madras
- 3) According to the historians the typical worker in the mid-nineteenth century was a  
a) Machine operator      b) Technically sound person  
c) Traditional crafts person and labourer      d) Farmers
- 4) In Victorian Britain, handmade things were preferred by  
a) The aristocrats and the bourgeoisie  
b) the middle class  
c) the poorer section  
d) the service class
- 5) Which was the first symbol of the new era in England?  
a) Cotton      b) Iron      c) Coal      d) Silk

**D) Match the following options:**

- |             |   |
|-------------|---|
| A. Sepoy    | (i) A person employed by the company to recruit workers   |
| B. Orient   | (ii) Association of craftsmen or merchants for supervision and control of the quality of crafts.        |
| C. Guilds   | (iii) The countries to the east of the Mediterranean.   |
| D. Gomastha | (iv) Indian soldier of the British army.  |
| E. Jobber   | (v) An official appointed by the company to work as its agent to supervise weavers and collect supplies |

**Section-B**

**Very Short Answer Questions (2X5=10)**

- 1) How did the East India Company ensure a regular supply of goods for export ? Mention any two steps taken by the company? (2)
- 2) What did Henry Patullo, a company official, say about Indian textiles ? (2)
- 3) ' In India by 1850s and in subsequent years as the imports of cotton goods increased', state any two problems faced by the weavers in India. (2)

- 4) Name a few leading early Indian entrepreneurs of India in the 19th century. (2)
- 5) Examine the area from where the workers came to work in factories ? (2)

**SECTION-C**  
**Short Answer Questions (3X5=15)**

- 1) Explain the functions of jobbers. (3)
- 2) 'The Industrial Revolution was a mixed blessing'. Explain. (3)
- 3) Why is this period called as 'age of Industries'? (3)
- 4) "In the 20th century, the handloom cloth production expanded ."  
Give reasons. (3)
- 5) Why could not Britain recapture her hold on the Indian market after the First World War? Explain. (3)

**Section-D**  
**Long Answer Questions (5X5=25)**

- 1) Explain steps taken by the British manufacturer adopted to capture the Indian market to sell their products? 5)
- 2) Why did Industrial production in India increase during the First World War? 5)
- 3) Describe any five major problems faced by the Indian cotton weavers in nineteenth century. 5)
- 4) 'The Industrial Revolution ushered with textile industry'. Explain with suitable examples. (5)
- 5) Why did Industrialists in nineteenth century Europe prefer hand labour over machines? (5)

## **CHAPTER-5:THE AGE OF INDUSTRIALIZATION**

### **MARKING SCHEME**

#### **SECTON-A**

- 1-(b)
- 2-(b)
- 3-(c)
- 4-(a)
- 5-(b)

#### **SECTON-B**

- 1-1730
- 2-cotton
- 3-Richard Arkwright
- 4-1781
- 5-Factory

#### **SECTION-C**

- 1-a
- 2-b
- 3-a
- 4-a
- 5 -   A-iv  
          B-iii  
          C-ii  
          D-v  
          E-i

#### **SECTION-D**

- 1) i-Appointed a paid servant called Gomastha.  
   ii-Advanced loans to the weavers.
- 2) i-The demand for Indian textiles could never be reduced.  
   ii-It was of superior quality.
- 3) i-The weavers lost the market.  
   ii-They could not collect raw material.
- 4) i-Dwarakanath Tagore  
   ii-Seth Hukum Chand
- 5) i-Workers came from the districts around .  
   ii-Peasants and artisans who found no work in the village.

#### **SECTION-E**

- 1) i-Jobbers arrange job for the newly migrants .  
   ii-They arranged informal credit for them.  
   iii-He also solved their disputes.

- 2) i-Production output was high .  
 ii-It declined traditional artisans and cottage industry.  
 iii-It exploited the workers.
- 3) i-Modernization began with the age of industrialization.  
 ii-Factories came up quickly.  
 iii-This lead to world wide trade.
- 4) i-Technological changes .  
 ii- Handicrafts people adopted new technology.  
 iii- It improved production and pushed up costs.
- 5) i-Indian industry was consolidated.  
 ii-Indian Industrialist captured the home market.  
 iii-Indian Industrialists earned a huge profit and invested

#### **SECTION F( QUESTIONS CARRYING 5 MARKS)**

1. i) They created advertisements.  
 ii)They tried to shape the minds of the people and created new needs.  
 iii) Their advertisements appeared in newspapers, magazines, hoardings etc.  
 iv) Manchester industry began selling cloth in India putting labels on cloth bundles.  
 v) The label Made in Manchester “ created confidence among Indians.  
 v) The image of Indian Gods and Goddesses appeared on the label.
2. i) Till the first world war the industrial growth was low.  
 ii) The war created dramatically new situation  
 iii) Manchester products into India slowed down.  
 iv) Indian mills had a vast market in the country  
 v) Indian industries were called upon to supply war goods  
 vi) New factories were set up and old ones ran multiple time.  
 ( Any other relevant points)
3. i) The export of Indian textiles declined  
 ii) After political control was established, it asserted monopoly rights to trade.  
 iii) Gomastha was appointed to supervise the weavers  
 iv) The weavers were not allowed to deal with other companies.  
 v)The weavers were exploited.  
 vi) The system of collection of supply was oppressive and harassing.
4. i) The first symbol of industrialization era was cotton  
 ii) A series of inventions in the 18<sup>th</sup> century increased the efficacy of production.  
 iii) Richard Arkwright created the cotton mill.  
 iv) James Watt improved the steam Engine Which boomed the cotton production  
 v) First steam engine was introduced in textile industry.  
 Any other relevant points.
5. In Victorian Britain there was no shortage of human labour  
 ii) The wage was very low.



- iii) The demand of industrial labour was seasonal.
- iv) The aristocrats preferred things by hand
- v) Machines made uniform goods. Varied designs were made by hands.

## **CHAPTER-7 :PRINT CULTURE AND THE MODERN WORLD**

### **SECTION-A** **MCQs (1 X 20)**

**1. The earliest kind of print technology was developed in \_\_\_\_\_, Japan and Korea, which was a system of hand printing.**

- a) India
- b) Britain
- c) China
- d) Germany

**2. As Western powers established their outposts in China, \_\_\_\_\_ became the hub of the new print culture.**

- a) Shanghai
- b) Beijing
- c) Guangzhou
- d) Hong Kong

**3) \_\_\_\_\_ from China introduced hand-printing technology into Japan around AD 768-770.**

- a) Buddhist Missionaries
- b) Christian Missionaries
- c) Scholars
- d) Traders

**4) The oldest \_\_\_\_\_ book, printed in AD 868, is the Buddhist Diamond Sutra, containing six sheets of text and woodcut illustrations.**

- a) Chinese
- b) Indian
- c) Japanese
- d) Korean

**5. Study the picture given below and answer the following questions:**



**Which art form is Kitagawa Utamaro associated with?**

- a) Miniature
- b) Mural
- c) Ukiyo
- d) None of these

**6. Arrange the following in chronological order:**

- (a) Introduction of printing press
- (b) Marco Polo returned to Italy.
- (c) Vernacular Press Act
- (d) Protestant Reformation

- (i) (a), (b), (c), (d)
- (ii) (b), (d), (c), (a)
- (iii) (b), (a), (d), (c)
- (iv) (a), (d), (b), (c)

**7. Name the first weekly magazine published in India by Gangadhar Bhattacharya. (a)**

- Anandabazar Patrika
- (b) Yugantar
- (c) Sambad Kaumudi
- (d) Bengal Gazette

**DIRECTIONS:**

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

**8. Assertion:** The first book that Gutenberg printed was the Bible.

**Reason:** About 500 copies were printed and it took two years to produce them.

**9. Assertion:** Print and popular religious literature stimulated many distinctive individual interpretations of faith even among little-educated working people.

**Reason:** Through the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries, literacy rates went up in most parts of Europe..

**10.Assertion:**Children became an important category of readers.

**Reason:**Primary education became compulsory from the late nineteenth century.

**11.Assertion:**The production of handwritten manuscripts could not satisfy the ever-increasing demand for books.

**Reason:**Chinese paper reached Europe via the silk route.

12.Choose the correct sequence of events from the following:

- (i) Establishment of Gutenberg Press
- (ii)Buddhist missionaries brought hand printing to Japan
- (iii)Print came to India.
- (iv)Martin Luther wrote Ninety Five Theses

- (a)(ii)-(i)-(iv)-(iii)
- (b)(i)-(ii)-(iii)-(iv)
- (c)(i)-(iii)-(ii)-(iv)
- (d)(iii)-(i)-(ii)-(iv)

13.Study the picture and the question that follows:



Who printed the famous image of Raja Ritudhwaj and princess Madalsa?

- (a)Rabindranath Tagore
- (b)RajaRammohan Roy
- (c)K.T. Ranade
- (d)Raja Ravi Varma

14. Choose the correctly matched pair.

- |                      |                        |
|----------------------|------------------------|
| a. Almanac           | (i) Ritual calendar    |
| b. Chap book         | (ii) France            |
| c. Velum             | (iii) Bark of the tree |
| d. Bibliothque Bleue | (iv) England           |

15. Find out the incorrect about woodblock printing.

- (a) It was invented in China.
- (b) It helped to spread printed material at a cheaper rate.
- (c) It was very effective on porous sheets.
- (d) This technology was introduced in Europe by an explorer.

16. Study the picture and the question that follows:



Which of the following aspects best signifies this image of 'Ghor Kali'?

- |                                 |  |
|---------------------------------|--|
| (a) Traditional family roles    | (b) Destruction of proper family relations |
| (c) Cultural impact of the West | (d) None of the above                      |

17. Match the following:

**Column-A**

- 1. The Maratha and Kesari
- 2. Bengal Gazette
- 3. Istri Dharam Vichar
- 4. New India
- 5. Sambad Kaumudi

**Column-A**

- (A) Rammohan Roy
- (B) Annie Besant
- (C) Gangadhar Bhattacharya
- (D) Ram Chaddha
- (E) Bal Gangadhar Tilak

- (i) 1-B, 2-C, 3-D, 4-E, 5-A
- (ii) 1-E, 2-C, 3-D, 4-B, 5-A
- (iii) 1-C, 2-D, 3-A, 4-E, 5-B
- (iv) 2-A, 3-D, 4-E, 1-C, 5-B
- (v) 4-A, 3-C, 5-B, 1-D, 2-E

18. ----- is a historical account or folk tale in verse, usually sung or recited.

19. Which is not an innovation of the 20th century?

- (a) Cheap paperback editions
- (b) The dust cover
- (c) Important novels were serialised
- (d) None of these

20. Who wrote about the injustices of the caste system in 'Gulamgiri'?

- (a) Raja Rammohan Roy
- (b) Jyotiba Phule
- (c) Balgangadhar Tilak
- (d) Bankim Chandra Chattopadhyay

### **SECTION-B (2 Marks)**

1. "With the printing press a new public emerged in Europe. Justify the statement.
2. "Not everyone welcomed the printed book, and those who did also had fears about it." Justify
3. Why could manuscripts not satisfy the increasing demand for books in Europe during the fourteenth century?
4. How did the Ulemas save muslim laws from foreign influence?
5. "Printing created an appetite for new kinds of writing." Analyze the statement.

### **SECTION-C (3 Marks)**

1. Explain the reasons for the shift from hand printing to mechanical printing in China.
2. How did print culture create the basis for the French Revolution?
3. Give reasons for the statement: Martin Luther was in favour of print and spoke out in praise of it.!
4. "The Roman Catholic church began keeping an index of prohibited books from the mid-sixteenth century." Justify
5. How did the printing press help in collecting children as its new readership?

### **SECTION-D (5 Marks)**

1. Trace the evolution and spread of 'woodblock' printing.
2. "Through the nineteenth century there were a series of further innovations in printing technology." Illustrate the statement by giving examples.
3. Explain how print culture assisted the growth of nationalism in India.
4. How socio-religious reforms were carried out with the help of printing in India?
5. "With the printing press a new reading public emerges". Examine the statement.

### **SECTION-E (4 Marks)**

### SOURCE-BASED/CASE –BASED

**Read the following source and answer the questions that follows:**

New forms of popular literature appeared in print, targeting new audiences. Booksellers employed pedlars who roamed around villages, carrying little books for sale. There were almanacs or ritual calendars, along with ballads and folktales. But other forms of reading matter, largely for entertainment, began to reach ordinary readers as well. In England, penny chapbooks were carried by petty pedlars known as chapmen, and sold for a penny, so that even the poor could buy them. In France, were the 'Bibliothèque Bleue', which were low-priced small books printed on poor quality paper, and bound in cheap blue covers. Then there were the romances, printed on four to six pages, and the more substantial histories' which were stories about the past. Books were of various sizes, serving many different purposes and interests.

1.1. Define 'almanac'. (1)

1.2. Give examples of popular literature that appeared in print. (1)

1.3. How could print reach the access to the poor in France? (2)

### **CHAPTER-7:PRINT CULTURE AND THE MODERN WORLD** **MARKING SCHEME**

Q.1	c) China	1
Q.2	a) Shanghai	1
Q.3	a) Buddhist Missionaries	1
Q.4	c) Japanese	1
Q.5	(iii) Ukiyo	1
Q.6	(iii) ) (b),(a),(d),(c)	1
Q.7	(d) Bengal Gazette	1
Q.8	(a) A is true but R is false.	1
Q.9	(b) Both A & R are true and R is not the correct explanation of A.	1
Q.10	(a) Both A & R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.	1
Q.11	(b) Both A & R are true and R is not the correct explanation of A.	1
Q.12	(a)(ii)-(i)-(iv)-(iii)	1
Q.13	(d) Raja Ravi Varma	1
Q.14	A. Almanac (i) Ritual calendar	1

Q.15	(c) It was very effective on porous sheets.	1
Q.16	(b) Destruction of proper family relations	1
Q.17	(ii) 1-E, 2-C, 3-D, 4-B, 5-A	1
Q.18	Ballad	1
Q.19	(c) Important novels were serialised	1
Q.20	(b) Jyotiba Phule	1
<b>QUESTIONS CARRYING 2 MARKS</b>		
Q.1	(i) Access to books created a new culture of reading. Earlier reading was restricted to the elites. (ii) Before the age of print, books were not only expensive but they could not be produced in sufficient numbers. (iii) Now books could reach the wider sections of people.	2
Q.2	(i) It was feared that if there was no control over what was printed and read then irreligious thoughts might spread. (ii) If that happened the authority of valuable literature would be destroyed.	2
Q.3	(i) Copying was an expensive, laborious and time consuming business. (ii) They were fragile, awkward to handle and could not be carried around easily.	2
Q.4	(i) To counter this they used cheap lithographic presses, published Persian and Urdu translations of holy scriptures and printed religious newspapers and tracts. (ii) The Deoband seminary published thousands and thousands of fatwas telling Muslim readers how to conduct themselves in their everyday lives and explaining the meanings of Islamic doctrines.	2
Q.5	(i) As more and more people now read, they want to see their own lives, experiences, emotions and relationships reflected in what they read. (ii) The Novel, a literary form which had developed in Europe ideally catered to this need. For readers, it opened up new worlds of experience and gave a vivid sense of diversity of human lives.	2
<b>QUESTIONS CARRYING 3 MARKS</b>		
Q.1.	(i) The new readership developed in China which needed a new technology to print. (ii) Western printing techniques and mechanical presses were imported in the late nineteenth century as Western powers established their outpost in China. (iii) Shanghai became the hub of the new print culture catering to the Western-style schools.	3

Q.2	<p>1. <b>Popularisation of ideas of the Enlightenment thinkers</b> : It is stated that print culture popularised the writings of Rousseau, Voltaire and others. These thinkers were against the sacred authority of the Church and the despotic power of the state. Rousseau's ideal of 'liberty, equality and fraternity' became the motto of the revolutionaries. These ideas enlightened the masses.</p> <p>2. <b>New culture and dialogue and debate</b> : With the coming of print culture, people became aware of the power of reason. They started questioning the existing ideas and beliefs and authority of the Church. Within this public culture, new ideas of social revolution came into being.</p> <p>3. <b>Criticism of royalty of their morality</b> : New literature criticised royalty for their lavish lifestyle at a time when people were suffering from hunger. Cartoons and caricatures showed that the monarchy was absorbed in sensual pleasures. The ordinary people i.e., peasants, artisans and workers, had a hard time while the nobility enjoyed life and oppressed the poor. Such writings led to the growth of hostile sentiments against the monarchy. It played a significant role by influencing the people to think in different ways and questioning the authority of the monarchs as well as the Church. However it may be added that print helped the spread of ideas but people read all types of literature. There was monarchical and Church propaganda. They were not influenced by one idea. They accepted some and rejected other ideas. So it can be said that the print did not directly shape their minds but it did open up the possibility of thinking differently.</p>	3
Q.3	<p>(i) Martin Luther was a religious reformer. In 1517 he wrote the 'Ninety Five Theses' criticising many of the practices and rituals of the Roman Catholic Church. A printed copy of this was pasted on a church door in Wittenberg.</p> <p>(ii) The Church was prompted to discuss his ideas. Soon Martin Luther's 'Ninety Five Theses' was printed in vast numbers and read widely.</p> <p>This led to a division within the Church and was the beginning of the Protestant Reformation.</p> <p>(iii) Martin Luther's translation of the New Testament sold 5,000 copies within a few weeks and a second edition appeared within three months. Several scholars felt print brought about a new intellectual atmosphere and helped spread the new ideas that led to the Reformation.</p>	3
Q.4	<p>(i) Because of print new interpretation of Bible reached to people.</p> <p>(ii) They started questioning the authority of the church.</p>	



	(iii)Due to this the Roman Catholic Church began keeping and index of Prohibited books from the mid – sixteenth century.	3
Q.5.	(i) Primary education had become compulsory from the late 19th century. (ii) Publishing industry started production of children textbooks. (iii) A children press was set up in France in 1857. (iv) The Grimm brothers in Germany spent years compiling traditional folktales.	3
<b>QUESTIONS CARRYING 5 MARKS</b>		
Q.1	Woodblock printing was a popular form of printing before the printing press was invented. (i)Books were printed books in China as early as 594 AD by rubbing paper against the inked surface of woodblocks. (ii)Buddhist missionaries from China spread this technology in Japan. (iii)Books on varied topic were written in Japan. (iv)In 1295 Marco Polo brought this art to Europe, where it became very popular.  (v)By the fifteenth century, woodblock printing was being used extensively in making textiles, cards, etc.	5
Q.2	(i)By the late 19th century, the press came to be made out of metal. (ii) By the mid 19th century, Richard M. Hoe of New York had perfected the power-driven cylindrical press. This was capable of printing 8,000 sheets per hour. This press was particularly useful for printing newspapers. (iii) In the late 19th century, the offset press was developed which could print up to six colours at a time. (iv) By 20th century, electrically operated presses accelerated printing operations. (v)Other developments were- Methods of feeding paper improved, the quality of plates became better, automatic paper reels and photoelectric controls of the colour register were introduced.	5
Q.3	(i)Print culture resulted in publication of most papers in vernacular languages. Many journals were published after 1870. (ii) These journal and newspapers published cartoons and caricatures refuting the imperial rule and gave comments on social and political issues. (iii)The vernacular newspapers such as Kesari and Maratha in Marathi languages were overtly nationalist and reflected on colonial misrule and stimulated nationalist current. (iv) The British government advocated repressive policies that led to militant protest. Tilak was incarcerated for reporting on repressive	5

	measures in his Kesari in 1908. It resulted in widespread resentment. (v) Print culture encouraged the leaders to pass on the ideas to people across the nation. This initiative brought them closer and assisted in the development of nationalism.	
Q.4	<p>(i) From the early 19th century, there were intense debates around religious issues.</p> <p>(ii) Some criticised existing practices and campaigned for reform, while others countered the arguments of reformers.</p> <p>(iii) To reach a wider audience, the ideas were printed in the spoken language of the ordinary people.</p> <p>(iv) Print not only disseminated new notions, but also molded the nature of debate through newspapers.</p> <p><b>Eg:</b> Raja Rammohan Roy published the ‘Sambad Kaumudi’ and the Hindu orthodoxy commissioned the ‘Samachar Chandrika’ to oppose his opinions.</p>	5
Q.5	<p>(i) With the advent of printing press, a new reading public emerged. The books became cheaper as printing technology reduced the cost of production.</p> <p>(ii) As books flooded the market, readership increased and books now reached to larger number of people.</p> <p>(iii) Access to books created a new reading culture. Earlier reading was restricted to the elite only—common people lived in world of word culture who heard sacred text read out to them or ballads recited or folk tales narrated.</p> <p>(iv) Now a reading public came into being. But book could be read only by literate people, keeping this point of view, printers published popular ballads and folk tales with a lot of pictures, which could be read to illiterate public. These ballads and tales could then be sung or read out to those who could not read.</p> <p>(v) Thus, printed material could be orally transmitted at gatherings and taverns. Reading public and hearing public thus got intermingled.</p>	5
	<b>SOURCE-BASED/CASE –BASED</b>	
Q.1	An annual publication giving astronomical data, information about the	

	movements of the Sun and moon, timings of full tides and eclipses, and much else that was of importance in the everyday life of people.	1
Q.2	New forms of popular literature appeared in print were- Almanacs-Ritual calendar In England- Chapbooks In France- 'Bibliothèque Bleue'	2
Q.3	In France, 'Bibliothèque Bleue', were low-priced small books printed on poor quality paper, and bound in cheap blue covers. It appeared to all levels of the French society.	

# CONTEMPORARY INDIA-II

## (GEOGRAPHY)

### CHAPTER-1:RESOURCES AND DEVELOPMENT

	SECTION-A MCQs (1 X 20)	
1.	<p>Identify the best option that describes International Resources.</p> <p>A.Countries have legal power to acquire these.</p> <p>B.Renewable or replenishable and managed by Urban Development Authority.</p> <p>C.Termed as territorial water and extends up to 12 nautical miles.</p> <p>D.Countries require concurrence of international institutions to use .</p>	1
2.	<p>Choose the correctly matched pair from the following:</p> <p>A.Alluvial Soil-Deccan Trap Region</p> <p>B.Black Soil- Duars ,Chos and Terai</p> <p>C.Arid Soil-Kankar occupies the lower horizon</p> <p>D.Laterite soil-Looks yellow in hydrated form</p>	1
3.	<p>Land use data of India is only available for 93% of the total geographical area .Find out the correct reason from the following options.</p> <p>A. Lack of technological capability to carry out surveys over highlands.</p> <p>B. Land reporting for most of the North-East states is not done.</p> <p>C. Population density does not support land reporting for mountain states.</p> <p>D. Jammu &amp; Kashmir is not surveyed completely</p>	1
4.	<p>Which one of the following does not come in the category of fallow land?</p> <p>A. Land left uncultivated for one or less than one agricultural year.</p> <p>B. Land left uncultivated for the past one to five agricultural years.</p> <p>C. Land left uncultivated for more than five agricultural years.</p>	1

	D. Land left uncultivated for two to three years.	
5.	Choose the incorrectly matched pair. A. Jharkhand & Chhattisgarh - Rich in minerals B. Rajasthan – Rich in Solar & Wind Energy C. Arunachal Pradesh - Rich in infrastructure D. Ladakh - Rich cultural heritage	1
6.	<b>Assertion (A)</b> - Resources are a function of human activities. <b>Reasoning(R)</b> - The process of transformation of resources involves an interdependent relationship between nature ,technology and institutions. A. Both A and R are true but R is the correct explanation of A. b) Both A and R are true and R is not the correct explanation of A c) A is true but R is false. d) A is false but R is true.	1
7.	<b>Assertion(A)</b> -All the Stock resources are the materials available in our environment and have the potential to satisfy human needs. <b>Reasoning(R)</b> - At present they are not in use though human beings have the appropriate technology to access these. A. Both A and R are true but R is the correct explanation of A. B. Both A and R are true and R is not the correct explanation of A C.A is true but R is false. D. A is false but R is true.	1
8.	What are the main cause of resource depletion according to Gandhiji? A. Irrational Consumption B. Greedy and selfish individuals and exploitative nature of modern technology C. Developmental Activities D. Institutional setups.	1

9.	<p>Choose the best answer out of the following options.</p> <p>It is important to use the available land for various purposes with careful planning because ____</p> <p>A. It supports all economic activities.</p> <p>B. it supports wildlife as well as human life.</p> <p>C. it is an asset of a finite magnitude.</p> <p>D.it supports transport and communication.</p>	1
10	<p>Choose the best answer out of the following options.</p> <p>Most of the other than current fallow land are cultivated once or twice in about two to three years because-</p> <p>A. Climatic condition is not suitable.</p> <p>B. Skilled farmers are not available.</p> <p>C. Lack of capital to arrange modern tools.</p> <p>D. Poor quality of land and high cost of cultivation.</p>	1
11	<p>Given below states and causes of land degradation .Choose the correctly matched pair from the following:</p> <p>A. Jharkhand and Odisha – Deforestation due to mining</p> <p>B. Gujarat and Rajasthan-Over irrigation</p> <p>C. Haryana and Western Uttar Pradesh- Overgrazing</p> <p>D. Madhya Pradesh and Maharashtra-Excavation work</p>	1
12	<p>Assertion (A)-The mineral processing like grinding of limestone for cement industry and calcite and soapstone for ceramic industry leads to land degradation</p> <p>Reasoning(R) -Accumulation of huge dust particles on soil retards the process of infiltration of water into soil.</p> <p>A. Both A and R are true but R is the correct explanation of A.</p> <p>B. Both A and R are true and R is not the correct explanation of A</p> <p>C.A is true but R is false.</p>	1

	D. A is false but R is true.	
13	<p>Assertion(A)- The process of soil erosion and formation ,go simultaneously and generally there is a balance between the two.</p> <p>Reasoning (R )- Ploughing along the contour lines can accelerate the flow of water down the slope and can check soil erosion.</p> <p>A. Both A and R are true but R is the correct explanation of A.</p> <p>B. Both A and R are true and R is not the correct explanation of A</p> <p>C.A is true but R is false.</p> <p>D. A is false but R is true.</p>	1
14	<p><b>Assertions (A)</b>-Bad lands developed in Chambal basin due to intensive gully erosion are called ravines.</p> <p><b>Reasoning (R)</b>- Gully erosion can also occur due to faulty method of farming.</p> <p>A. Both A and R are true but R is the correct explanation of A.</p> <p>B. Both A and R are true and R is not the correct explanation of A</p> <p>C.A is true but R is false.</p> <p>D. A is false but R is true.</p>	1
15	<p>Examine the features and identify the soil.</p> <p>i. Contains adequate proportion of potash, phosphoric acid and lime.</p> <p>ii. Towards inland soil particles are bigger in size.</p> <p>iii. Soil is coarse near upper reaches of river valleys.</p> <p>iv. Ideal for the growth of sugarcane, paddy, wheat ,other cereals and pulses .</p> <p><b>OPTIONS:</b></p> <p>A. Red and Yellow Soil</p> <p>B. Laterite Soil</p> <p>C. Alluvial Soil</p>	1

	D. Black Soil	
16	<p>Name the soil that retains moisture and becomes sticky when wet?</p> <p>A. Alluvial Soil B. Laterite Soil C. Black Soil D. Red and Yellow Soil</p>	1
17	<p>Identification and inventory of resources does not involve---</p> <p>A. Surveying B. Accumulation C. Mapping D. Qualitative and Quantitative Estimation</p>	1
18	<p>Choose the correctly matched pair from the following:</p> <p>A. Glacial Erosion-Contour Ploughing B. Gully Erosion -Terrace Cultivation C. Wind Erosion-Strip Cropping D. Sheet Erosion- Shelter Belt</p>	1
19	<p>Under which type of the following type of resource tidal energy cannot be put ?</p> <p>A. Replenishable B. Human-made C. Abiotic D. Non-recyclable</p>	1
20	<p>Identify the best option that describes a measure of land degradation.</p> <p>A. Overgrazing B. Over utilization C. Mining D. Stabilization of sand dunes</p>	1
<b>SECTION -B</b>		



21	Differentiate between Culturable Wasteland and Current Fallow Land.	2
22	State the ecological problems caused by indiscriminate exploitation of resources .	2
23	Explain Agenda 21.	2
24	Illustrate any two consequences of over irrigation.	2
25	Enumerate two features of laterite Soil.	2
<b>SECTION -C</b>		
26	Outline the three stages of resource planning.	3
27	How are Stock Resources different from Reserve Resources	3
28	‘Land is an asset of finite magnitude ‘.Evaluate the statement.	3
29	List the consequences of indiscriminate use of resources.	3
30	Explain the resources on the basis of exhaustibility.	3
<b>SECTION -D</b>		
31	Define the term resource. Describe the types of resources on the basis of status development	5
32	Highlight the important characteristics of the Red and Yellow Soil.	5
33	Explain any two causes of land degradation. Suggest four measures to solve this problem	5
34	“There is a call for balanced resource planning at the national, state and regional level”.Analyse the statement with suitable arguments.	5
35	In India development in general and resource development in particular is based on availability of technology and historical experiences .Examine the Statement.	5
36	<p>The denudation of the soil cover and subsequent washing down is described as soil erosion. The processes of soil formation and erosion, go on simultaneously and generally there is a balance between the two. Sometimes, this balance is disturbed due to human activities like deforestation, over grazing. construction and mining etc., while natural forces like wind, glacier and water lead to soil erosion. The running water cuts through the clayey soils and makes deep channels as gullies. The land becomes unfit for cultivation and is known as bad land. In the Chambal basin such lands are called ravines. Sometimes water flows as a sheet over large areas down a slope. In such cases the top soil is washed away. This is known as sheet erosion. Wind blows loose soil off flat or sloping land known as wind erosion. Soil erosion is also caused due to defective methods of farming. Ploughing in a wrong way i.e. up and down the slope form channels for the quick flow of water leading to soil erosion.</p> <p>36.1 Give two reasons which disturb the balance between soil formation and soil erosion.</p>	1

	36.2 Name the natural agents that are responsible for denudation.	1
	36.3 Identify the two types of soil erosion by running water. List one difference between both.	2

## CHAPTER-1:RESOURCES AND DEVELOPMENT

### MARKING SCHEME

	SECTION-A	
1.	D.Countries require concurrence of international institutions to use .	1
2.	C.Arid Soil-Kankar occupies the lower horizon	1
3.	D. Jammu & Kashmir is not surveyed completely	1
4.	C. Land left uncultivated for more than five agricultural years.	1
5.	C. Arunachal Pradesh - Rich in infrastructure	1
6.	b) Both A and R are true and R is not the correct explanation of A	1
7.	C.A is true but R is false.	1
8.	B. Greedy and selfish individuals and exploitative nature of modern technology	1
9.	C. it is an asset of a finite magnitude.	1
10.	D. Poor quality of land and high cost of cultivation.	1
11.	A. Jharkhand and Odisha – Deforestation due to mining	1
12.	A. Both A and R are true but R is the correct explanation of A.	1
13.	C.A is true but R is false.	1
14.	C.A is true but R is false.	1
15.	B. Alluvial Soil	1
16.	C. Black Soil	1
17.	B. Accumulation	1
18.	C. Wind Erosion-Strip Cropping	1
19.	A.Replenishable	1

20	D.Stabilization of sand dunes	1
	<b>SECTION -B</b>	
21	The land which is left uncultivated for more than 5 agricultural years is called culturable waste land whereas the land which is left uncultivated for one less than one year is called Current fallow land.	2
22	i.global warming ii. ozone layer depletion iii. environmental pollution iv.land degradation.	2
23	i.It is a declaration signed by world leaders in 1992 at UNCED , took place at Rio de Janeiro , Brazil. ii.It aims at achieving global sustainable development. iii.It is an agenda to combat environmental damage , poverty ,disease through global co-operation on common interests ,mutual needs and shared responsibilities. iv.Major objective is that every local government should draw its own Agenda 21	2
24	i.Water logging ii.Increase in salinity and alkalinity in the soil	2
25	i. The laterite soil develops under tropical and subtropical climate with alternate wet and dry seasons. ii. This soil is the result of intense leaching due to heavy rain. iii. Lateritic soils are mostly deep to very deep, acidic (pH<6.0). generally deficient in plant nutrients and occur mostly in southern states, Western Ghats region of Maharashtra, Odisha, some parts of West Bengal and North-east regions. iv. Where these soils support deciduous and evergreen forests, it is humus rich, but under sparse vegetation and in a semi-arid environment, it is generally humus poor. v. After adopting appropriate soil conservation techniques particularly in the hilly areas of Karnataka, Kerala and Tamil Nadu, this soil is very useful for growing tea and coffee. vi. Red laterite soils in Tamil Nadu, Andhra Pradesh and Kerala are more suitable for crops like cashew nut.(any two)	2
	<b>SECTION -C</b>	

26	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Identification and inventory of resources across the regions of the country. This involves surveying , mapping and qualitative and quantitative estimation and management of the resources.</li> <li>2. Evolving a planning structure endowed with appropriate technology , skill and institutional set up for implementing resource development plans.</li> <li>3. Matching the resource development plans with overall national development plans.</li> </ol>	3
27	<p>How are Stock Resources different from Reserve Resources</p> <p><u>Stock</u>: i.Materials in our environment which has the potential to satisfy human needs but humans do not have the appropriate technology to access these are called Stock.</p> <p>ii.These can be used at that point of time when we will have appropriate technology.</p> <p>E.g. Water is a compound of two inflammable gases: hydrogen and oxygen which can be used as a rich source of energy.</p> <p><u>Reserves</u>: These are the subset of stock which can be put in to use with the help of existing knowledge but their use has not been started yet.</p> <p>ii.These are kept for meeting future requirements.</p> <p>E.g. River water can be used for generating hydro electric power but presently, it is being utilized only to a limited extent.</p>	3
28	<p>State any three important features of the forest soil.</p> <p>i.These soils are found in the hilly and mountainous areas where sufficient rain forests are available.</p> <p>ii.The soils texture varies according to the mountain environment where they are formed.</p> <p>iii.They are loamy and silty in valley sides and coarse grained in the upper slopes.</p>	3
29	<p>Land consists of a variety of relief features, namely; mountains, plateaus, plains and islands .We not only live on land but also perform multiple economic activities on land and we use it in different ways. It supports natural vegetation, wild life, human life, economic activities, transport</p>	3

	and communication systems. Availability of land for each of our activities is limited but uses are many. Thus land is a resource of finite magnitude and it is important to use the available land for various purposes with careful planning.	
30	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>i. Depletion of resources for satisfying the greed of few individuals.</li> <li>ii. Accumulation of resources in few hands, which, in turn divided the society into two segments i.e. rich and poor or haves and have nots.</li> <li>iii. Indiscriminate exploitation of resources has led to global ecological crisis such as Global warming, Ozone layer depletion, Environmental pollution and land degradation.</li> </ul>	3
31	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>i. Ploughing along the contour lines can decelerate the flow of water down the slopes.</li> <li>ii. Steps can be cut out on the slopes making terraces. Terrace cultivation restricts erosion.</li> <li>iii. Large fields can be divided into strips. Strips of grass are left to grow between the crops. This breaks up the force of the wind which is known as strip cropping.</li> <li>iv. Planting lines of trees to create shelter also works in a similar way. Rows of such trees are called shelter belts. These shelter belts have contributed significantly to the stabilisation of sand dunes and in stabilising the desert in western India.</li> </ul>	3
32	<p>On the basis of exhaustibility the resources are classified into two types such as Renewable and Non-Renewable Resources.</p> <p><u>Renewable Resources:</u> The resources which can be renewed or reproduced by physical, chemical or replenishing resources. E.g. Solar and wind energy, water, forests and wildlife, etc. They are further divided into continuous or flow and biological resources.</p> <p><u>Non-Renewable Resources:</u> These occur over a very long geological time. Minerals and fossil fuels are examples of such resources. These resources take millions of years in their formation. They are further divided into recyclable and non recyclable resources.</p>	3
33	<p>On the Basis of the Status of Development Potential Resources: Resources which are found in a region, but have not been utilised. For example, the western parts of India particularly Rajasthan and Gujarat have enormous potential for the development of wind and solar energy, but so far these have not been developed properly.</p> <p>Developed Resources: Resources which are surveyed and their quality and quantity have been determined for utilisation. The development of resources depends on technology and level of their feasibility.</p>	5

	<p>Stock: Materials in the environment which have the potential to satisfy human needs but human beings do not have the appropriate technology to access these, are included among stock. For example, water is a compound of two gases; hydrogen and oxygen. Hydrogen can be used as a rich source of energy. But we do not have advanced technical 'know-how' to use it for this purpose. Hence, it can be considered as stock.</p> <p>Reserves are the subset of the stock, which can be put into use with the help of existing technical 'know-how' but their use has not been started. These can be used for meeting future requirements. River water can be used for generating hydroelectric power but presently, it is being utilised only to a limited extent. Thus, the water in the dams, forests etc. is a reserve which can be used in the future.</p>	
34	<p>i.Red soil develops on crystalline igneous rocks in areas of low rainfall.</p> <p>ii.Red soil is found in the eastern and southern parts of the Deccan plateau.</p> <p>iii.Yellow and red soils are also found in parts of Odisha, Chhattisgarh, southern parts of the middle Ganga plain and along the piedmont zone of the Western Ghats.</p> <p>iv.These soils develop a reddish colour due to diffusion of iron in crystalline and metamorphic rocks.</p> <p>v. It looks yellow when it occurs in a hydrated form.</p>	5
35	<p>i.Mining sites are abandoned after excavation work is complete leaving deep scars and traces of over-burdening. In states like Jharkhand, Chhattisgarh, Madhya Pradesh and Odisha deforestation due to mining have caused severe land degradation.</p> <p>ii.In states like Gujarat, Rajasthan, Madhya Pradesh and Maharashtra overgrazing is one of the main reasons for land degradation.</p> <p>iv.In the states of Punjab, Haryana, western Uttar Pradesh, over irrigation is responsible for land degradation due to water logging leading to increase in salinity and alkalinity in the soil.</p> <p>v.The mineral processing like grinding of limestone for cement industry and calcite and soapstone for ceramic industry generate huge quantity of dust in the atmosphere. It retards the process of infiltration of water into the soil after it settles down on the land.</p> <p>vi.In recent years, industrial effluents as waste have become a major source of land and water pollution in many parts of the country.</p> <p>Steps taken-</p> <p>i.Afforestation and proper management of grazing can help to some extent. ii.Planting of shelterbelts of plants, control on overgrazing, stabilisation of sand dunes by growing thorny bushes are some of the methods to check land degradation in arid areas.</p>	5

	<p>iii. Proper management of waste lands, control of mining activity.</p> <p>iv. Proper discharge and disposal of industrial effluents and wastes after treatment can reduce land and water degradation in industrial and suburban areas.</p>	
36	<p>Planning is the widely accepted strategy for judicious use of resources. It has importance in a country like India, which has enormous diversity in the availability of resources. There are regions which are rich in certain types of resources but are deficient in some other resources. There are some regions which can be considered self sufficient in terms of the availability of resources and there are some regions which have acute shortage of some vital resources. For example, the states of Jharkhand, Chhattisgarh and Madhya Pradesh are rich in minerals and coal deposits. Arunachal Pradesh has abundance of water resources but lacks in infrastructural development. The state of Rajasthan is very well endowed with solar and wind energy but Can lacks in water resources. The cold desert of Ladakh is relatively isolated from the rest of the country. It has a very rich cultural heritage but it is deficient in water, infrastructure and some vital minerals. This calls for balanced resource planning at the national, state, regional and local levels.</p>	5
35	<p>i. The availability of resources is a necessary condition for the development of any region, but mere availability of resources in the absence of corresponding changes in technology and institutions may hinder development.</p> <p>ii. There are many regions in our country that are rich in resources but these are included in economically backward regions. On the contrary there are some regions which have a poor resource base but they are economically developed. Iii. The history of colonisation reveals that rich resources in colonies were the main attractions for the foreign invaders. It was primarily the higher level of technological development of the colonising countries that helped them to exploit resources of other regions and establish their supremacy over the colonies.</p> <p>iv. Therefore, resources can contribute to development only when they are accompanied by appropriate technological development and institutional changes. India has experienced all this in different phases of colonisation. V. Therefore, in India, development, in general, and resource development in particular does not only involve the availability of resources, but also the technology, quality of human resources and the historical experiences of the people.</p>	5



37	<p>36.1.a) human activities like deforestation, over grazing. construction and mining etc.,</p> <p>b.Natural forces like wind, glacier and water lead to soil erosion.</p> <p>36.2. wind, glacier and water lead to soil erosion</p> <p>36.3 Gully Erosion and Sheet erosion</p> <p>The running water cuts through the clayey soils and makes deep channels as gullies.</p> <p>When water flows as a sheet over large areas down a slope, the top cases the top soil is washed away. This is known as sheet erosion.</p>	<p>1</p> <p>1</p> <p>2</p>
----	--	----------------------------

1	<p><b>Choose the appropriate option.</b> [1]</p> <p>National Parks States</p> <p>i. Corbett a. Assam</p> <p>ii. Sunderbans b. Madhya Pradesh</p> <p>iii. Bandhavgarh c. Uttarakhand</p> <p>iv. Manas d. West Bengal</p> <p>A. i. c, ii.d , iii.b , iv. a</p> <p>B. i. a, ii.d , , iii. b , iv. c</p> <p>C. i. b, ii.a , iii.d , iv. a</p> <p>D. i. d, ii.a , iii.c , iv. b</p>
2.	<p>Which of these statements is not a valid reason for the depletion of flora and fauna? [1]</p> <p>(a) Agricultural expansion (b) Large scale developmental projects</p> <p>(c) Grazing and fuel wood collection (d) Rapid industrialization and urbanization</p>
3.	<p><b>DIRECTION :</b> In the following questions, a statement of Assertion is followed by a statement of Reason. Mark the correct choice as : [1]</p> <p>(a) If Both assertion and reason are true and reason is the correct explanation of assertion.</p> <p>(b) If Both assertion and reason are true but reason is not the correct explanation of assertion.</p> <p>(c) If Assertion is true but reason is false.</p>

	<p>(d) If Both assertion and reason are false.</p> <p><b>Assertion :</b> Forests play a key role in the ecological system.</p> <p><b>Reason :</b> Forests are the primary producers on which all other living beings depend.</p>										
4.	<p>The tribals of Bihar worship _____.</p> <p>a.Mahua   b.Tamarind   c.Mango   d.Kadamba</p> <p>[1]</p>										
5.	<p>Beej Bachao Andolon was taken place _____. [1]</p> <p>a.Tehri   b.Chita Nagpur   c.Alwar   d.Nilgiri</p>										
6.	<p><b>Choose the appropriate option.</b> [1]</p> <table border="0"> <tr> <td style="text-align: center;"><b>A</b></td> <td style="text-align: center;"><b>B</b></td> </tr> <tr> <td>i. Asiatic Cheetah</td> <td>a. Acinonyx Jubatus</td> </tr> <tr> <td>ii. Buxa Tiger Reserve</td> <td>b. Anti cancer drug</td> </tr> <tr> <td>iii. Rhino &amp; deer</td> <td>c. Kaziranga National Park</td> </tr> <tr> <td>iv. Taxol</td> <td>d. West Bengal</td> </tr> </table> <p>A. i. d, ii.c , iii.b , iv. a  B. i. a, ii.d , iii.c , iv. b  C. i. b, ii.a , iii.c , iv. d  D. i. d, ii.a , iii.c , iv. b</p>	<b>A</b>	<b>B</b>	i. Asiatic Cheetah	a. Acinonyx Jubatus	ii. Buxa Tiger Reserve	b. Anti cancer drug	iii. Rhino & deer	c. Kaziranga National Park	iv. Taxol	d. West Bengal
<b>A</b>	<b>B</b>										
i. Asiatic Cheetah	a. Acinonyx Jubatus										
ii. Buxa Tiger Reserve	b. Anti cancer drug										
iii. Rhino & deer	c. Kaziranga National Park										
iv. Taxol	d. West Bengal										
7	<p>Which type of forests are regarded as the most valuable as far as conservation of forest and wildlife resources are concerned? [1]</p> <p>A.Reserved Forests  B.Protected Forests  C.Unclassed Forests  D.Classed Forests</p>										
8.	<p><b>Which of the following descriptions of forest is NOT correct?</b> [1]</p> <p>A. Reserved Forest -Reservation of more than half of forests  B. Protected Forest- Reservation of 1/3 of the forests  C. Unclassed Forest-Reservation of forest under govt. and private individuals</p>										

	D. Permanent Forest-Reserved and unclassified forest for the production of timber											
9.	Simlipal is located in the state of _____. A.Punjab B.Assam C.Kerala D.Odisha	[1]										
10.	<b>DIRECTION :</b> In the following questions, a statement of assertion is followed by a statement of reason. Mark the correct choice as : (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. <b>Assertion :</b> Neglect of our environment has led to the destruction and extinction of many species of animals and plant life. <b>Reason :</b> Decreasing Forest cover area is a major reason of destruction of species.	[1]										
11.	Substantial parts of the tribal belts, especially in the Northeastern and _____, have been deforested or degraded by shifting cultivation (jhum), a type of ‘slash and burn’ agriculture.	[1]										
12.	<b>Choose the appropriate option.</b> <table><tr><td><b>A</b></td><td><b>B</b></td></tr><tr><td>i. Chipko movement</td><td>a. Tehri and Navdanya</td></tr><tr><td>ii. Mundas and the Santhal</td><td>b. Rajasthan</td></tr><tr><td>iii. Beej Bachao Andolan</td><td>c. Himalayas</td></tr><tr><td>iv. Sariska Tiger Reserve</td><td>d. Chota Nagpur region</td></tr></table> A. i. d, ii.c , iii.b , iv. a B. i. a, ii.d , iii.c , iv. b C. i. b, ii.a , iii.c , iv. d D. i. c, ii.d , iii.a , iv. b	<b>A</b>	<b>B</b>	i. Chipko movement	a. Tehri and Navdanya	ii. Mundas and the Santhal	b. Rajasthan	iii. Beej Bachao Andolan	c. Himalayas	iv. Sariska Tiger Reserve	d. Chota Nagpur region	[1]
<b>A</b>	<b>B</b>											
i. Chipko movement	a. Tehri and Navdanya											
ii. Mundas and the Santhal	b. Rajasthan											
iii. Beej Bachao Andolan	c. Himalayas											
iv. Sariska Tiger Reserve	d. Chota Nagpur region											

13.	<p><b>Which two countries provide habitation to 2/3<sup>rd</sup>s of the surviving tiger population in the world?</b> [1]</p> <p>A.Nepal &amp; Bangladesh B.Pakistan &amp; China C.India &amp; Nepal D.China &amp; India</p>
14.	<p><b>The greatest damage inflicted on Indian forests was during the colonial period due to.....</b> [1]</p> <p>A. expansion of the railways, agriculture B. Trade C. Industry D. Taking complete control over the Indian forests</p>
15.	<p><b>DIRECTION :</b> In the following questions, a statement of assertion is followed by a statement of reason. Mark the correct choice as : [1]</p> <p>(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.</p> <p><b>Assertion :</b> We need to conserve our forests and wildlife. <b>Reason :</b> Rapid decline in wildlife population and forestry has been observed.</p>
16.	<p>Identify the term which is given to the forests of god and goddesses. 1</p> <p>i. Reserve Forests    ii. Sacred Groves    iii. Madhuca    iv. Hubbardia</p>
17.	<p><b>‘Project Tiger’ was started in ..... .</b> [1]</p> <p>A.1972                  B.1973                  C.1974                  D.1975</p>
18.	<p><b>The Buxa Tiger Reserve in West Bengal is seriously threatened by the Ongoing_____mining</b> [1]</p>

	A.Coal                  B.Dolomite                  C.Bauxite                  D.Manganese
19.	<p><i>Hubbardia Heptaneuron</i> is a species of _____. [1]</p> <p>a) Tree</p> <p>b) Plant</p> <p>c) Grass</p> <p>d) Flower</p>
20.	<p><b>DIRECTION :</b> In the following questions, a statement of Assertion is followed by a statement of Reason. Mark the correct choice as : [1]</p> <p>(a) If Both assertion and reason are true and reason is the correct explanation of assertion.</p> <p>(b) If Both assertion and reason are true but reason is not the correct explanation of assertion.</p> <p>(c) If Assertion is true but reason is false.</p> <p>(d) If Both assertion and reason are false.</p> <p><b>Assertion :</b> Destruction of forests and wildlife resulted [1]</p> <p>into the loss of cultural diversity.</p> <p><b>Reason :</b> The conservation of forests and wildlife is essential to provide a better quality of life.</p>
	<b>SECTION – B</b>
21	State two importance of biodiversity for Human beings. [2]
22	Write the major differences between reserved and protected forests. [2]
23	Name five states which have large reserved and protected forests respectively. [2]
24.	What are unclassified forests? Name two areas which have high percentages of their forests as unclassified forests. [2]
25	State two reasons for declining tiger population . [2]
	<b>SECTION – C</b>

26	Give three reasons why we need to save the biodiversity of our planet. How can you contribute in the given cause? [3]
27	What is 'Project Tiger'? When was it launched? Mention any four tiger reserves of India. [3]
28	State the importance of conservation. [3]
29	Mention any three major threats to the population of tigers? Explain the efforts made by the government to protect them. [3]
30	Which values do the wildlife sanctuaries of any country promote? [3]
31	List any three examples of environmental degradation that you may have observed around you. [3]
<b>SECTION – D</b>	
32	The role of few communities in India to conserve and protect wildlife cannot be over emphasized. Comment on this. [5]
33	“Conservation of rapid decline in wildlife population and forestry has become essential.” Explain. ? [5]
34	Name some conservation movements which have contributed towards the conservation of flora and fauna. [5]
35	Indian society comprises several cultures which contribute to the conservation of forests and wildlife resources . Discuss. [5]
36	State the factors responsible for the depletion of flora and fauna. [5]
<b>SECTION – E</b>	
37	<p><b>Read the extracts and answer the questions carefully. [4]</b></p> <p>In the 1960s and 1970s, conservationists demanded a national wildlife protection programme. The Indian Wildlife (Protection) Act was implemented in 1972, with various provisions for protecting habitats. An All India list of protected species was also published. The thrust of the programme was towards protecting the remaining population of certain endangered species by banning hunting, giving legal</p>

	protection to their habitats, and restricting trade in wildlife. Subsequently, central and many state governments established national parks and wildlife sanctuaries about which you have already studied. The central government also announced several projects for protecting specific animals, which were gravely threatened, including the tiger, the one-horned rhinoceros, the Kashmir stag or hangul, three types of crocodiles - freshwater crocodile, saltwater crocodile and the Gharial, the Asiatic lion, and others. Most Recently the Indian elephant, black buck (chinkara), the great Indian bustard(godawan) and the snow leopard, etc, have been given full or partial legal protection against hunting and trade throughout India.
37.	1.Name the animals have been recently given full or partial legal protection against hunting and trade throughout India. 1
37.	2.Identify the major motives to implement Project Tiger. 1
37.	3.How does the international trade of animals effects on ecosystem? 2

## CHAPTER-2:FOREST AND WILDLIFE RESOURCES

1	<p><b>Choose the appropriate option.</b></p> <table><tr><td>National Parks</td><td>States</td></tr><tr><td>i. Corbett</td><td>a. Assam</td></tr><tr><td>ii. Sunderbans</td><td>b. Madhya Pradesh</td></tr><tr><td>iii. Bandhavgarh</td><td>c. Uttarakhand</td></tr><tr><td>iv. Manas</td><td>d. West Bengal</td></tr></table> <p>A. i. c, ii.d , iii.b , iv. a B. i. a, ii.d , , iii. b , iv. c C. i. b, ii.a , iii.d , iv. a D. i. d, ii.a , iii.c , iv. b</p>	National Parks	States	i. Corbett	a. Assam	ii. Sunderbans	b. Madhya Pradesh	iii. Bandhavgarh	c. Uttarakhand	iv. Manas	d. West Bengal	[1]
National Parks	States											
i. Corbett	a. Assam											
ii. Sunderbans	b. Madhya Pradesh											
iii. Bandhavgarh	c. Uttarakhand											
iv. Manas	d. West Bengal											
2.	<p>Which of these statements is not a valid reason for the depletion of flora and fauna?</p> <p>[1]</p> <table><tr><td>(a) Agricultural expansion</td><td>(b) Large scale developmental projects</td></tr><tr><td>(c) Grazing and fuel wood collection</td><td>(d) Rapid industrialization and urbanization</td></tr></table>	(a) Agricultural expansion	(b) Large scale developmental projects	(c) Grazing and fuel wood collection	(d) Rapid industrialization and urbanization							
(a) Agricultural expansion	(b) Large scale developmental projects											
(c) Grazing and fuel wood collection	(d) Rapid industrialization and urbanization											
3.	<p><b>DIRECTION :</b> In the following questions, a statement of Assertion is followed by a statement of Reason. Mark the correct choice as :</p> <p>(a) If Both assertion and reason are true and reason is the correct explanation of assertion.</p> <p>(b) If Both assertion and reason are true but reason is not the correct explanation of assertion.</p> <p>(c) If Assertion is true but reason is false.</p> <p>(d) If Both assertion and reason are false.</p> <p><b>Assertion :</b> Forests plays a key role in the ecological system.</p> <p><b>Reason :</b> Forest are the primary producers on which all other living beings depend.</p>	[1]										



4.	The tribals of Bihar worship _____. a.Mahua   b.Tamarind   c.Mango   d.Kadamba [1]
5.	Beej Bachao Andolon was taken place _____. [1] a.Tehri   b.Chita Nagpur   c.Alwar   d.Nilgiri
6.	<b>Choose the appropriate option.</b> [1] <div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-between;"> <div style="width: 45%;"> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>A</b></p> <p>i. Asiatic Cheetah ii. Buxa Tiger Reserve iii. Rhino &amp; deer iv. Taxol</p> <p>A. i. d, ii.c , iii.b , iv. a B. i. a, ii.d , iii.c , iv. b C. i. b, ii.a , iii.c , iv. d D. i. d, ii.a , iii.c , iv. b</p> </div> <div style="width: 45%;"> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>B</b></p> <p>a. Acinonyx Jubatus b. Anti cancer drug c. Kaziranga National Park d. West Bengal</p> </div> </div>
7	The state having highest percentage of protected forest area is- A.Punjab   B.Haryana   C.Uttar Pradesh   D.Odisha
8.	Which of the following descriptions of forest is NOT correct? [1] A. Reserved Forest -Reservation of more than half of forests B. Protected Forest- Reservation of 1/3 of the forests C. Unclassed Forest-Reservation of forest under govt. and private individuals D. Permanent Forest-Reserved and unclassified forest for the production of timber
9.	Simlipal is located in the state of _____. [1]
10.	<b>DIRECTION :</b> In the following questions, a statement of [1] assertion is followed by a statement of reason. Mark the correct choice as : (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

	<p>not the correct explanation of assertion.</p> <p>(c) If Assertion is true but reason is false.</p> <p>(d) If Both assertion and reason are false.</p> <p><b>Assertion :</b> Neglect of our environment has led to the destruction and extinction of many species of animals and plant life.</p> <p><b>Reason :</b> Decreasing Forest cover area is a major reason of destruction of species.</p>										
11.	<p>Substantial parts of the tribal belts, especially in the Northeastern and _____, have been deforested or degraded by shifting cultivation (jhum), a type of 'slash and burn' agriculture. [1]</p>										
12.	<p><b>Choose the appropriate option.</b> [1]</p> <table border="0"> <thead> <tr> <th style="text-align: center;">A</th><th style="text-align: center;">B</th></tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>i. Chipko movement</td><td>a. Tehri and Navdanya</td></tr> <tr> <td>ii. Mundas and the Santhal</td><td>b. Rajasthan</td></tr> <tr> <td>iii. Beej Bachao Andolan</td><td>c. Himalayas</td></tr> <tr> <td>iv. Sariska Tiger Reserve</td><td>d. Chota Nagpur region</td></tr> </tbody> </table> <p>A. i. d, ii.c , iii.b , iv. a  B. i. a, ii.d , iii.c , iv. b  C. i. b, ii.a , iii.c , iv. d  D. i. c, ii.d , iii.a , iv. b</p>	A	B	i. Chipko movement	a. Tehri and Navdanya	ii. Mundas and the Santhal	b. Rajasthan	iii. Beej Bachao Andolan	c. Himalayas	iv. Sariska Tiger Reserve	d. Chota Nagpur region
A	B										
i. Chipko movement	a. Tehri and Navdanya										
ii. Mundas and the Santhal	b. Rajasthan										
iii. Beej Bachao Andolan	c. Himalayas										
iv. Sariska Tiger Reserve	d. Chota Nagpur region										
13.	<p>Which two countries provide habitation to 2/3<sup>rd</sup> of the surviving tiger population in the world? [1]</p> <p>A.Nepal &amp; Bangladesh  B.Pakistan &amp; China  C.India &amp; Nepal  D.China &amp; India</p>										
14.	<p>The greatest damage inflicted on Indian forests was during the colonial period due to..... [1]</p> <p>A. expansion of the railways, agriculture  B. Trade  C. Industry  D. Taking complete control over the Indian forests</p>										



	<p>is the correct explanation of assertion.</p> <p>(b) If Both assertion and reason are true but reason is not the correct explanation of assertion.</p> <p>(c) If Assertion is true but reason is false.</p> <p>(d) If Both assertion and reason are false.</p> <p><b>Assertion :</b> Destruction of forests and wildlife resulted [1]</p> <p>into the loss of cultural diversity.</p> <p><b>Reason :</b> The conservation of forests and wildlife is essential to provide a better quality of life.</p>
	<b>SECTION – B</b>
21	State two importance of biodiversity for Human beings. [2]
22	Write the major differences between reserved and protected forests. [2]
23	Name five states which have large reserved and protected forests respectively. [2]
24.	What are unclassified forests? Name two areas which have high percentages of their forests as unclassified forests. [2]
25	State two reasons for declining tiger population . [2]
	<b>SECTION – C</b>
26	Give three reasons why we need to save the biodiversity of our planet. How can you contribute in the given cause? [3]
27	What is 'Project Tiger'? When was it launched? Mention any four tiger reserves of India. [3]
28	State the importance of conservation. [3]
29	Mention any three major threats to the population of tigers? Explain the efforts made by the government to protect them. [3]
30	What values do the wildlife sanctuaries of any country promote ? [3]

31	List any three examples of environmental degradation that you may have observed around you. [3]
<b>SECTION – D</b>	
32	The role of few communities in India to conserve and protect wildlife cannot be over emphasized. Comment on this. [5]
33	“Conservation of rapid decline in wildlife population and forestry has become essential.” Explain. ? [5]
34	Name some conservation movements which have contributed towards the conservation of flora and fauna. [5]
35	Indian society comprises several cultures which contribute to the conservation of forests and wildlife resources . Discuss. [5]
36	What are sacred groves? What is their role in conservation? [5]
<b>SECTION – E</b>	
37	<p><b>Read the extracts and answer the questions carefully. [4]</b></p> <p>In the 1960s and 1970s, conservationists demanded a national wildlife protection programme. The Indian Wildlife (Protection) Act was implemented in 1972, with various provisions for protecting habitats. An All India list of protected species was also published. The thrust of the programme was towards protecting the remaining population of certain endangered species by banning hunting, giving legal protection to their habitats, and restricting trade in wildlife. Subsequently, central and many state governments established national parks and wildlife sanctuaries about which you have already studied. The central government also announced several projects for protecting specific animals, which were gravely threatened, including the tiger, the one-horned rhinoceros, the Kashmir stag or hangul, three types of crocodiles - freshwater crocodile, saltwater crocodile and the Gharial, the Asiatic lion, and others. Most Recently the Indian elephant, black buck (chinkara), the great Indian bustard(godawan) and the snow leopard, etc, have been given full or partial legal protection against hunting and trade throughout India.</p>

37.	1.Name the animals have been recently given full or partial legal protection against hunting and trade throughout India.	1
37.	2.Identify the major motives to implement Project Tiger.	1
37.	3.How does the international trade of animals effects on ecosystem?	2

	<b>CHAPTER-2:FOREST AND WILDLIFE RESOURCES MARKING SCHEME</b>
1	Ans- A.
2.	Ans- C
3.	<b>Ans :</b> (A) Both assertion and reason are true and reason is the correct explanation of assertion. The plants, animals and micro-organisms re-create the quality of the air we breathe, the water we drink and the soil that produces our food without which we cannot survive. Thus, we are very much dependent on this system for our own existence.
4.	<b>B</b>
5.	A
6.	Ans .B
7	A
8.	<b>( D): Permanent Forest</b> -Reserved and unclassed forest for the production of timber.
9.	Ans- Odisha
10.	<b>Ans :</b> (A) Both assertion and reason are true and the reason is the correct explanation of the assertion. Vanishing forests are the major reason for the extinction of species of animals and plant life. Thus, neglecting our environment has led to dire consequences.
11.	Ans- Central India
12.	Ans .D
13.	C.Punjab
14.	Ans- A
15.	<b>Ans :</b> (a) Both assertion and reason are true and reason is the correct

	<p>explanation of assertion.</p> <p>Conservation preserves ecological diversity and our life support systems and also preserves the genetic diversity of plants and animals for better growth of species and breeding. Thus, there is a dire need for conservation our forests and wildlife.</p>
16.	i.Odisha
17.	B
18.	Ans- Dolomite mining
19.	<b>Ans- (C)</b>
20.	<p><b>Ans :</b> (B) Both assertion and reason are true but reason is not the correct explanation of assertion.</p> <p>The destruction of forests and wildlife has affected the livelihood of many communities who are dependent on forests. Thus, resulting in loss of cultural diversity and severe droughts and floods. However the Season does not explain the assertion.</p>
	<b>SECTION – B</b>
21	<p>Ans-</p> <p>i. Biodiversity supports human and societal needs, including food and nutrition security, energy, development of medicines and pharmaceuticals and freshwater, which together underpin good health.</p> <p>ii. It also supports economic opportunities, and leisure activities that contribute to overall wellbeing</p>
22	<p>i. The difference between reserved forests and protected forests is that reserved forests are protected with the aim of protecting the abundant resources present in them. On the other hand, protected forests are declared for the purpose of protecting them from the depletion of natural resources.</p> <p>ii. Reserved forests and protected forests have been declared for the purpose of conserving the wildlife and resources of the country. They are areas that are under the protection of the government.</p>
23	MadhyaPradesh,AndhraPradesh,Uttarakhand,Kerala,Tamil Nadu,West Bengal
24.	<p>i. Unclassed forests are the other forests and waste lands belonging to both Government and private individuals as well as local communities.</p> <p>ii. Two areas with high percentage of unclassified forests are: North-Eastern states and parts of Gujarat.</p>

25	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>i. Depletion of prey base species</li> <li>ii. Poaching of Trade</li> </ul>
	<b>SECTION – C</b>
26	<p><b>Ans-</b> (i) We humans along with all living organisms form a complex web of ecological systems in which we are only a part and very much dependent on this system for our own existence. For example, the plants, animals and microorganisms recreate the quality of the air we breathe, the water we drink and the soil that produces our food without which we cannot survive.</p> <p>(ii) The destruction of forests and wildlife is not just a biological issue. The biological loss is strongly correlated with the loss of cultural diversity.</p> <p>(iii) It also preserves the genetic diversity of plants and animals for better growth of species and breeding.</p> <p>Our contribution :</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(i) Minimising wastage of resources.</li> <li>(ii) Use Jute bags.</li> <li>(iii) Planting more trees.</li> </ul>
27	<p><b>Ans-</b> Project Tiger was a wildlife conservation project initiated in India in 1973 to protect the Bengal Tiger. There are more than 42 tiger reserves in India covering an area of about 37,761 km.</p> <p>Four Tiger Reserves in India are :</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(i) The Corbett National Park – Uttarakhand</li> <li>(ii) The Sunderban National park – West Bengal</li> <li>(iii) The Manas Tiger Reserve – Assam</li> <li>(iv) The Periyar Tiger Reserve – Kerala</li> </ul>
28	<p><b>Answer:</b> (i) preserves the ecological diversity</p> <p>(ii) Preserves the genetic diversity</p> <p>(iii) Protects the remaining population of the certain endangered species.</p>
29	<p><b>Answer:</b> (i)Poaching for trade</p> <p>(ii)Shrinking habitat</p> <p>(iii)Depletion of prey base species</p> <p>(iv)Growing human population</p> <p>(v) The trade of tiger skins and the use of their bones in transitional medicines, especially in the Asian countries left the tiger population on the verge of extinction.Efforts made by the government to protect them are as under :</p> <p>(i) Project Tiger, one of the well-publicised wildlife campaigns in the world,</p>



	<p>was launched in 1973.</p> <p>(ii) There are 42 tiger reserves in India covering an area of 37,761 sq km.</p> <p>(iii) Tiger conservation had been viewed not only as an effort to save an endangered species, but with equal importance as a means of preserving bio-types of sizeable magnitude.</p> <p>(iv) Some of the tiger reserves of India are Corbett National Park in Uttarakhand, Sundarbans National Park in West Bengal etc.</p>
30	<p><b>Answer:</b> (i) Wildlife sanctuaries have been formed to conserve and maintain the diversity and integrity of natural heritage.</p> <p>(ii) They help to preserve the natural ecosystem.</p> <p>(iii) They teach us the value of sharing because we humans along with all living organisms form a complex web of ecological system in which we are only a part and very much dependent on this system for our own existence.</p>
31	<p><b>Answer:</b> (i) Polluted air and water : Industries and vehicles release harmful gases and chemicals which are responsible for degradation of water and air.</p> <p>(ii) Land degradation : Overuse of fertilisers and chemicals have resulted in land degradation.</p> <p>(iii) Loss of biodiversity: Habitat destruction, hunting, poaching has led to the decline in biodiversity.</p>
	<b>SECTION – D</b>
32	<p><b>Ans-</b> The communities have conserved and protected forests and wildlife in India in the following ways:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>❖ In Sariska Tiger Reserve, Rajasthani villagers have fought against mining by citing the Wildlife Protection Act.</li> <li>❖ In many areas villagers themselves are protecting habitats and explicitly rejecting government involvement.</li> <li>❖ Many states have launched the Joint Forest Management Programme to involve local communities in the management and restoration of degraded forests.</li> <li>❖ Odisha was the first state to launch this programme.</li> <li>❖ The inhabitants of five villages in the Alwar district of Rajasthan have declared about 1200 hectares of forest area as the 'Bhairodev Dakav Sonchuri'.</li> </ul>

33	<p><b>Ans. i.</b> Loss of cultural diversity : The loss of forest and wildlife is not just a biological issue but it is also correlated with cultural diversity. There are many forests-dependent communities, which directly depend on various components of the forests and wildlife for food, drinks, medicines, etc.</p> <p><b>ii.</b> Many of tribal communities like Muria Gonds, Dhurwas, Bhatras, etc. have lost their habitat because of the destruction of forests.</p> <p><b>iii.</b> Complex web of living organisms : We humans along with all living organisms form a complex web ecological system in which we are only a part and very much dependent on this system for our own existence.</p> <p><b>iv.</b> For example, the plants, animals and microorganisms recreate the quality of the air we breathe, the water we drink and the soil that produce our food without which we cannot survive.</p> <p><b>v.</b> Large scale destruction of forests : Between 1951 and 1980, according to the Forest Survey of India, over 26,200 sq. km of forest areas were converted into agricultural lands all over India.</p>
34	<p>Ans-</p> <p>i. Conservation Movements: Chipko Movement: It was organized in the Himalayas, to resist deforestation in several areas. They also opted for community afforestation to save indigenous species.</p> <p>ii. They made attempts to revive the traditional conservation methods. (ii) Beej Bachao Andolan: Farmers and citizens group in Tehri have shown that diversified crop production is possible without the use of synthetic chemicals and these methods are economically viable.</p> <p>iii. Joint Forest Management (JFM): It is a good example of involving local communities in the management and restoration of degraded forests. The programme was started in 1988 when the state of Odisha passed the first resolution for Joint Forest Management.</p> <p>iv. JFM depends on the formation of local institutions that undertake protection activities mostly on degraded forest land managed by the forest department.</p> <p>v. In return, the members of these communities are entitled to intermediary benefits like non-timber forest produces and share in the timber harvested through successful protection.</p>
35	<p>i. Indian society comprises several cultures ,each with its own set of traditional methods of conserving nature and its creation.</p>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>ii. Sacred qualities are often ascribed to springs, mountain peaks, plants and animals which are closely protected.</li> <li>iii. Troops of macaques and langurs around temples are also become a part of religious reason who are fed daily by the temple devotees..</li> <li>iv. The Mundas and Santhals worship mahua and kadamba trees.</li> <li>v. Tribals of Odisha and Bihar worship tamarind and mango trees during weddings. Many of us even worship peepal and banyan tree.</li> </ul>
36	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>❖ Sacred groves are tracts of forest which are regenerated around places of worship.</li> <li>❖ Sacred groves are found in Rajasthan, Western Ghats of Karnataka, and Maharashtra, Meghalaya, and Madhya Pradesh.</li> <li>❖ Sacred groves help in the protection of many rare, threatened, and endemic species of plants and animals found in an area.</li> <li>❖ The process of deforestation is strictly prohibited in this region by tribals.</li> </ul> <p>Hence, the sacred grove biodiversity is a rich area.</p>
37.a	Ans - Most recently, the Indian elephant, black buck (chinkara), the great Indian bustard (godawan) and the snow leopard, etc. have been given full or partial legal protection against hunting and trade throughout India.
37.b	Ans - <i>It seeks to maintain a healthy population of Bengal tigers in their native habitats, save them from extinction, and conserve biologically</i>
37.c	Illegal wildlife trade has many negative consequences for human well-being and species conservation. When criminal actors trade in endangered species, they weaken entire ecosystems and they threaten essential links of the world's biological diversity. Biodiversity loss is one of the greatest global threats in our time, and it also means a narrower genetic pool and therefore less resilience to resist diseases of any kind.



## CHAPTER-3 : WATER RESOURCES

### SECTION-A

#### MCQS(1X20)

- 1.) In India \_\_\_\_\_ contributes approximately 22 percent of the total electricity produced.
  - (a) Tidal power
  - (b) Nuclear power
  - (c) Thermal power
  - (d) Hydroelectric power
2. A 200-year-old system of tapping stream and spring water by using bamboo pipes are prevalent in the state of \_\_\_\_\_.
  - (a) Meghalaya
  - (b) Tripura
  - (c) Assam
  - (d) Arunachal Pradesh
3. Sardar Sarovar Dam is situated on the river named
  - (a) Ganga
  - (b) Godavari
  - (c) Mahanadi
  - (d) Narmada
4. The diversion channels seen in the Western Himalayas are called:
  - (a) Guls
  - (b) Khadins
  - (c) Johads
  - (d) Recharge pits
5. Underground tanks seen in Rajasthan to store rainwater for drinking is called:
  - (a) Tankas
  - (b) Khadin
  - (c) Ponds
  - (d) Kuls

#### Fill in the blanks:

6. All water moves within the \_\_\_\_\_ ensuring that water is a \_\_\_\_\_.
7. Water scarcity in most cases is caused by \_\_\_\_\_ to water among different social groups.
8. Assertion (A) : Water is a renewable resource.  
Reason (R) : Freshwater is mainly obtained from surface runoff and groundwater that is continually being renewed.
  - (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.

9. **Assertion (A)** : The availability of water resources varies over space and time.

**Reason (R)** : Availability of water resources helps in storing water.

(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.

10. **Assertion (A)** : Dams are referred to as multi-purpose projects.

**Reason (R)** : Dams are built for irrigation, electricity generation, water supply for domestic and industrial use, flood control, recreation and fish breeding.

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

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

(c) A is true but R is false.

(d) A is false but R is true.

11. **Assertion (A)** : Dams are only used for generating electricity, not for irrigation.

**Reason (R)** : Water stored in dam does not produce electricity.

(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.

12. **Assertion (A)** : Irrigation has also changed the cropping pattern.

**Reason (R)** : Crops are now sown according to the amount and availability of water.

(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. **Assertion (A)** : Irrigation is considered to be the major source of agriculture.

**Reason (R)** : Dams are well-known for their capacity to hold water for agriculture.

(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.

14. **Assertion (A)** : Multi-purpose projects help to control floods by regulating water flow.

**Reason (R)** : Dams are constructed to conserve water.  
reservoirs are useful for water scarcity.

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

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

(c) A is true but R is false.

(d) A is false but R is true.

15. **Assertion (A)** : Ground water is a highly overused resource. **Reason (R)** : Groundwater is used for domestic and drinking purpose

(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.

16. Today, in western Rajasthan, sadly the practice of rooftop rainwater harvesting is on the decline as plenty of water is available due to\_\_\_\_\_.

17. Mention two causes of water scarcity..

18. Who proclaimed dams as the temples of modern India?

19. What is an ecological consequence of irrigation under multi-purpose projects?

20. Give any one example of the rainwater harvesting system in ancient India.

### **VERY SHORT ANSWER QUESTION 2 MARKS**

1. State any two sources from which freshwater can be obtained under the hydrological cycle.

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

3. Which state governments have raised objections over the diversion of more water \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_ where?

4. How are dams classified on the basis of structure and the material used?

5. Who gets benefits from multi-purpose projects? State any two sections of society

### **SHORT ANSWER QUESTION 3 MARKS**

1. Write the adverse effects of over-exploitation of groundwater resources.

2. What is the need for conservation of water resources?

3. What were the different types of hydraulic structures constructed in Ancient India? Give examples.

4. Explain any three problems faced by local communities due to the construction of large dams.

5. Give a brief description of the 'Narmada Bachao Andolan'.

### **LONG ANSWER QUESTION 5 MARKS**

1. Explain how rooftop rainwater harvesting in semi-arid regions of Rajasthan is carried out. \_\_\_\_\_ Or

Write the features of the 'tankas' built in the houses of Bikaner, Phalodi and Barmer.



2. Write how modern adaptations of traditional rainwater harvesting methods are being carried out to conserve and store water.
3. Describe the traditional method of rainwater harvesting adopted in different parts of India.
4. In recent years, multipurpose projects and large dams have come under great scrutiny and opposition. Explain why.
5. Explain any four reasons responsible for water scarcity in India

**CASE BASED QUESTION.                      4 MARKS**

The availability of water resources varies over space and time. Water scarcity is caused by over-exploitation, excessive use and unequal access to water among different social groups.

Water resources are being over-exploited to expand irrigated areas for dry-season agriculture.

In some areas, water is sufficiently available to meet the needs of the people. But, those areas still suffer from water scarcity due to bad quality of water. The need of the hour is to conserve and manage our water resources:

To safeguard ourselves from health hazards.

To ensure food security, continuation of our livelihoods and productive activities.

To prevent degradation of our natural ecosystems.

- |  |         |
|--|---------|
| 1. Define water scarcity?                    | 1 mark  |
| 2. Write any two causes of water scarcity.   | 2 marks |
| 3. Suggest any one method to conserve water. | 1 mark  |

## **CHAPTER-3 : WATER RESOURCES**

### **MARKING SCHEME**

1. d) Hydroelectric power
2. a) Meghalaya
3. d) Narmada
4. (a) Guls or Kuls
5. a) Tankas
6. Ans. hydrological cycle, renewable resource
7. Ans. over-exploitation, excessive use and unequal access
8. a) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
9. (c) A is true but R is false.
10. a) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
11. (d) A is false but R is true.
12. (a) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
13. (c) A is true but R is false.
14. (b) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
15. c) A is true but R is false.
16. Ans. the perennial Indira Gandhi Canal.
- 17.1. Rapid growth of population and Uneven distribution of water resources
18. Jawaharlal Nehru
19. Salinisation of the soil that has transformed the social landscape i.e., increasing the social gap between the richer landowners and the landless poor.
20. In the hill and mountainous region, people built diversion channels like the 'guls' or 'kuls' of the Western Himalayas for agriculture.

### **VERY SHORT ANSWER QUESTION 2 MARKS**

1. Precipitation.

Ground water.

2. Narmada Bachao Andolan.

## Tehri Dam Andolan

3. Karnataka and Andhra Pradesh governments have raised objections regarding the diversion of more water of Koyna by the Maharashtra government for a multi-purpose project. The reason was that this would reduce downstream flow in their states with adverse consequences for agriculture and industry.
4. Based on structure and the material used, dams are classified as timber dams, embankment dams or masonry dams with several subtypes.
5. Land owners

Large farmers

Industrialists.

### **SHORT ANSWER QUESTION 3 MARKS**

1. Answer:

1. Pumping out more water from under the ground may lead to falling ground water levels.
2. It will adversely affect water availability.
3. This, in turn, will affect our agriculture and food security of the people.
4. Impoverishment of water resources may adversely affect the ecological cycle

2.

Answer:

1. Our water resources are limited and our requirements are increasing day by day. The water resources are unevenly distributed.
2. Most of our resources especially in the cities and urban areas are polluted and unsuitable for drinking and other purposes.
3. To safeguard ourselves from health hazards.
4. We need to conserve water for the continuation of our livelihoods and to prevent degradation of our

3.

Answer:

The different types of hydraulic structures were:

- ❖ Dams built of stone rubble e.g., during Chandragupta Maurya's time, dams, lakes and irrigation systems were extensively built.

- ❖ Reservoirs or lakes like the Bhopal lake of the 11th century which was one of the largest artificial lakes of its time.
- ❖ Embankments and canals for irrigation. Sophisticated irrigation works have been found in Kalinga (Orissa), Kolhapur (Maharashtra), Nagarjunakonda (Andhra Pradesh) etc.
- ❖ Many tanks were built to store rainwater e.g. The tank in Hauz Khas in Delhi was built in the 14th century to supply water to Siri Fort area.

#### 4. Problems faced by local communities due to the construction of large dams:

1. Dams have resulted in large-scale displacement of local communities.
2. Local people have to give up their land and livelihood.
3. Local people do not benefit from such projects as they are even deprived of the local resources on which they have little control.
4. Many settlements and agricultural lands are submerged under water.

5. Narmada Bachao Andolan or Save Narmada Movement is an NGO (Non-Governmental Organisation) that mobilised tribal people, farmers, environmentalists and human rights activists against the Sardar Sarovar Dam being built across the Narmada river in Gujarat.

- ❖ The movement originally focussed on environmental issues related to submerging of trees under the dam water.
- ❖ Recently its aim has been to enable the displaced poor people to get full rehabilitation facilities from the government.

### **LONG ANSWER QUESTION 5 MARKS**

1

Answer:

‘Rooftop rainwater harvesting’ was commonly practiced to store drinking water, especially in semi-arid and arid regions like Bikaner, Phalodi and Barmer in Rajasthan.

1. In semi-arid and arid regions, all the houses had underground tankas or ‘tankas’ for storing drinking water built inside the house. They were the part of the well-developed rooftop rainwater harvesting system.
2. The tankas could be as large as a big room. One household in Phalodi had a tank that was 6.1 metres deep, 4.27 metres long and 2.44 metres wide.
3. The tankas were built inside the main house or the courtyard.

4. The tanks were connected to the sloping roofs of the houses through a pipe. The falling rain would travel down the pipes and get stored in the underground 'tankas'. The first spell of rain would not be collected as it cleaned the roof and pipes. The rainwater from subsequent showers was collected.
5. Many houses constructed underground rooms adjoining the tanka to beat the summer heat as it would keep the room cool.

2.

Answer:

1. In modern times, rainwater harvesting is done in both rural and urban areas to recharge the groundwater by capturing and storing rainwater by constructing structures, e.g., dug wells, percolation pits, digging trenches around fields, etc.
  2. Rooftop rainwater harvesting structures are a common practice in many cities. Rain-water is collected using a PVC pipe and is filtered using sand and bricks.
  3. This water can be stored to meet the household needs through storage in tanks. This water is readily available for immediate usage.
  4. Excess water or a pipe can be connected to an underground reservoir which may recharge the ground-water through a hand-pump or through an abandoned dug well. Later, this water can be drawn for varied uses.
5. Storage tanks/reservoirs are built to store rainwater which is later used for irrigation purposes. Describe the traditional method of rainwater harvesting adopted in different parts of India.

3. Answer:

In ancient India, people developed wide-ranging techniques to harvest rainwater.

1. In mountainous areas 'Guls' and 'Kuls' the diversion channels were built for agriculture.
2. 'Rooftop rainwater harvesting' was commonly practised to store drinking water, especially in Rajasthan.
3. Inundation channels for irrigation were developed in the flood plains of West Bengal.
4. In arid and semi-arid regions, agricultural fields were converted into rainfed storage structures, eg. 'Khadins' in Jaisalmer and 'Johads' in other parts of Rajasthan.
5. In semi-arid and arid regions of Rajasthan, particularly in Bikaner, Phalodi and Barmer, all the houses had underground tanks or 'tankas' built inside the house for storing drinking water. They were a part of the well-developed rooftop rainwater harvesting system.

- 4.Ans. a. Some social movements have opposed such large dams due to fact that local communities have been displaced and rooted out of their original settlement areas.
- b. Dams have also been a potent cause in creating conflicts between states, wanting to avail benefits from the same water resources.
- c. Sedimentation in the reservoir has caused floods. These dams were constructed to control floods.
- d. These dams caused land degradation. The flood plains were deprived of silt which is natural fertilizer.
- e. These dams caused water borne disease, pest and pollution of water due to excessive use.

5.ANS The following are the reasons for water scarcity in India.

Increased demand for water: The growing population needs more water for domestic purposes and to produce more food.

Agricultural purposes: For agricultural purposes, water resources are being over-exploited. More food needs to be grown for the increasing population.

Intensive industrialisation and urbanisation: The increasing number of industries ' need more water and power to run the machinery. Hydroelectric power contributes twenty-two per cent of the electricity produced. The urban centres with large populations and modern lifestyles have added to the problem of water scarcity.

Over-exploitation of water resources: In some cities, housing societies have their own groundwater pumping devices to meet their needs. This has caused the depletion of water resources in several areas.

Bad quality of water: The water is getting polluted by domestic and industrial wastes, chemical pesticides and fertilizers.

#### **CASE BASED QUESTION.                      4 MARKS**

- 1.a. Water scarcity is the lack of sufficient available water to meet the demands of water usage within a region.
- b. Over population.  
Urbanisation  
Industrialisation

Water pollution

C .Rain water harvesting

## **CHAPTER 4: AGRICULTURE**

### **SECTION-A**

#### **MCQs(1x20)**

1. Intensive subsistence farming is practised in areas of..... . 1
  - A. high population
  - B. low population
  - C. desserts
  - D. thick forest
2. Oranges are mainly produced in the state of..... . 1
  - A. Madhya Pradesh
  - B. Maharashtra
  - C. Kerala
  - D. Tamil Nadu
3. 'Slash and Burn' agriculture is also called..... 1
  - A. Shifting cultivation
  - B. Intensive agriculture
  - C. Commercial agriculture
  - D. Plantation farming
4. .... is the Scheme introduced by the Government of India for the benefit of farmer. 1
  - A. Kisan Credit Card
  - B. Indian Council of Agricultural Research
  - C. Bhoodaan

D. ICC

5. Match the following:

Which of the following pairs is correctly matched?

1

**A (States)**

**B (Fruits)**

A. Maharashtra

i). Litchi

B. Nagpur

ii). Mango

C. Meghalaya

iii). Pineapple

D. Himachal Pradesh

iv). Grapes

6. Match the following.

1

**List-1**

**List-2**

A. Wheat

i). Both Rabi and kharif crop

B. Rice

ii). Rabi crop

C. Muskmelon

iii). kharif crop

D. Pulses

iv). zaid crops

**CODES**

	<b>A</b>	<b>B</b>	<b>C</b>	<b>D</b>
<b>A.</b>	ii	iv	iii	i
<b>B.</b>	ii	iii	iv	i
<b>C.</b>	i	ii	iii	iv
<b>D.</b>	i	iv	iii	ii

7. Match the following in the given column.

1

**List-1**

**List-2**

A. Fibre crop

i). Jowar

B. Leguminous crop

ii). Banana

C. Millet

iii). Jute

D. Plantation crop

iv). Pulses



## **CODES**

	<b>A</b>	<b>B</b>	<b>C</b>	<b>D</b>
A.	iii	iv	i	ii
B.	ii	iii	iv	i
C.	i	ii	iii	iv
D.	i	iv	iii	ii

1. 8. Match the following conditions with the different crops growth and crops ideal conditions. 1

### **List-1 (crops)**

### **List-2(condition)**

	<b>Temp.</b>	<b>Rainfall</b>
A. Rice	i). 25° C	100-200cm
B. Rice	ii). 20°-25°C	50-75cm
C. Muskmelon	iii). 21°-27° C	50-75cm
D. Pulses	iv). 20°- 25°C	60-75 cm

## **CODES**

	<b>A</b>	<b>B</b>	<b>C</b>	<b>D</b>
A.	ii	iv	iii	i
B.	i	ii	iii	iv
C.	iv	iii	ii	iv
C.	I	iv	iii	ii

9. Arrange the following in correct sequence.

Agriculture is the science and art of cultivating plants and livestock, which follow sequence steps. Choose the correct sequence. 1

- A. Preparation of land, irrigation, sowing of seed, harvesting.
- B. Preparation of land, harvesting, sowing seed, irrigation
- C. Preparation of land, sowing of seeds, irrigation, harvesting

D. Irrigation, preparation of land, sowing seeds, harvesting

10. Name the leading producer state of Jute in India.

- A. Assam
- B. Bihar
- C. Andhra Pradesh
- D. West Bengal

11. Identify the three states where three crops of paddy – Aus, Aman and Boro are grown in a year. 1

- A. West Bengal, Bihar, Odisha
- B. Assam, West Bengal, Odisha
- C. Assam, Andhra Pradesh, Tamil Nadu
- D. West Bengal, Odisha, Andhra Pradesh

12. .... takes almost a year to grow. 1

- A. Sugarcane
- B. Rice
- C. Maize
- D. Bajra

13. Identify which one of the following is a leguminous crop. 1

- A. Pulses
- B. Jowar
- C. Millets
- D. Sesamum

14. Identify a type of millet rich in iron, calcium and other micro nutrients and roughage. 1

- A. Bajra
- B. Rajma
- C. Jowar
- D. Ragi

15. Identify the crop grown both in Rabi and kharif season. 1

- A. Cotton
- B. Jute
- C. Castor seed
- D. Groundnut

16. Identify the crop that grows well in tropical and subtropical climate endowed with deep and fertile well-drained soil, rich in humus and organic matter, which is labour intensive. 1

- A. Tea
- B. Coffee
- C. Sugar cane
- D. All the above

**17. Assertion and Reason**

1

**Direction-(Q 17-20)** In the given below question there are two statements marked as Assertion (A) and Reason (R). Read the statement and choose the correct option.

**OPTIONS**

- A. Both A and R are correct and R is the correct explanation of A
- B. A and R are correct but R is not the correct explanation of A
- C. A is true R is false
- D. R is true A is false

**Assertion:** Crops are grown depending upon the variation in soil climate and cultivation practices

**Reason:** Crops are also grown as per the availability of water.

**18. Assertion:** Organic farming is much in vogue. 1

**Reason:** In organic farming, crops are grown by using high doses of Chemicals to increase production.

**19. Assertion:** Change in cropping pattern from cereals to high value crops are seen beneficial for the Indian economy. 1

**Reason:** India can follow the way of successful economies by exporting farm production and importing cereals.

**20. Assertion:** Indian coffee is known in the world for its good quality. 1

**Reason:** The Arabica variety of coffee was initially brought from Yemen and is produced in the country.

**SECTION-B**

**VERY SHORT TYPE QUESTION (2x5=10)**

1. Land under cultivation has got reduced day by day.' Imagine and mention any two consequences. 2
2. Differentiate between primitive subsistence and intensive subsistence farming. 2
3. Discuss any two geographical condition required for the growth of wheat. 2
4. Write any two aims and objectives Buffer stock. 2
5. Write any two components of NFS. 2

### **SECTION-C**

#### **SHORT TYPE QUESTION (3x5=15)**

1. 'The partition of the country in 1947 affected the Jute Industry in India'. Discuss. 3
2. Describe the objectives of India's food security policy. 3
3. Mention and three demerits of Green Revolution in India. 3
4. 'The right to inheritance put enormous pressure on agriculture.' Justify. 3
5. Mention any three features of Indian agriculture 3

### **SECTION-D**

#### **LONG TYPE QUESTION (5x5=25)**

1. Which fibre crop is called as the 'Golden fibre'? Which is the most important region of its growth and why? Give one major reason why it is losing the market now. 5
2. 'Agriculture has been the backbone of the Indian Economy' Explain the statement by giving reason. 5
3. Name one type of agriculture which falls in the category of commercial agriculture. Write the main characteristics of this type of agriculture. 5
4. 'Indian farmers are facing big challenge from international competition.' Discuss. 5
5. Describe any five institutional and technological reforms introduced by the government to bring about improvements in agriculture. 5

### **SECTION-E**

#### **CASE BASED QUESTION (4 Marks)**

2. Read the source given below and answer the question that follows:

The main characteristics of this type of farming is the use of higher doses of modern inputs, example- high yielding variety seeds (HIV), chemical fertilizers, pesticides in a order to obtain higher productivity. The degree of commercialization of agriculture varies from one region to another. For example- rice is a commercial crop in Haryana and Punjab but in Odisha it is a subsistence crop.

Plantation is also a type of commercial farming in this type of farming a single crop is grown on a large area. The plantation has interface of agriculture and industry. Plantations over large tracts of land, using capital intensive inputs with the help of migrant labourers. All produce is used as raw material in respective industries.

In India tea coffee, rubber, sugarcane, banana, etc. are important plantation crops. Tea in Assam and North Bengal coffee in Karnataka are some important plantation crops grown in these states. Since the production is mainly for markets, a well-developed network of transports and communication connecting the plantation area, processing industries and markets plays an important role in the development of plantations.

- 2.1 What are the factors affecting the development of plantations. 1
- 2.2 Identify the important plantation crop of Assam and North Bengal. 1
- 2.3 Write any two characteristics of plantation farming. 2

## CHAPTER-4: AGRICULTURE MARKING SCHEME

QST N NO.	ANSWER KEY	PAGE NO. OF NCERT TEXT BOOK
1	A. high population	Geog. Pg-35
2	B. Maharashtra	Geog. Pg-41
3	A. Shifting cultivation	Geog. Pg-34
4	A. Kisan Credit Card	Geog. Pg-43
5	C. Meghalaya                      iii). Pineapple	Geog. Pg-41
6	B. ii        iii        iv        I	Geog.    Pg- 38-40
7	A. iii        iv        i        ii	Geog. Pg-42
8	B. i        ii        iii        iv	Geog.    Pg- 36-46
9	C. Preparation of land, sowing of seeds, irrigation, harvesting	Geog. Pg-34
10	D. West Bengal	Geog. Pg-42
11	B. Assam, West Bengal, Odisha	Geog. Pg-36
12	A. Sugarcane	Geog. Pg-40
13	A. Pulses	Geog. Pg-40
14	D. Ragi	Geog. Pg-38
15	C. Castor seed	Geog. Pg-36

16	A. Tea	Geog. Pg-46
17	A. Both A and R is correct and R is the correct explanation of A	Geog. Pg-36
18	C. A is true R is false	Geog. Pg-36
19	A. Both A and R is correct and R is the correct explanation of A	Geog. Pg-47
20	A. A. Both A and R is correct and R is the correct explanation of A	Geog. Pg-41
21	A declining area of land under cultivation coupled with increasing population have many consequences. These are: - Food shortage for the rising population. - Rise in price of food grains. - Unemployment and loss of livelihood for farmers.	Geog. Pg-43-44
22	Primitive Subsistence Farming: is carried out by the small farmers with the help of primitive tools. Intensive Subsistence Farming: Intensive subsistence farming is practised in area where there is high population pressure on land.	Geog. Pg-34-35
23	-It requires 50-75cm of annual rainfall. -It requires cool growing season and bright sunshine at the time of ripening.	Geog. Pg-38
24	A buffer stock is a system or scheme which buys and stores stocks at times of good harvests. The two main aims and objectives of Buffer Stock are: - to prevent prices falling below a target range. -to release stocks during bad harvests to prevent prices rising above a target range.	Geog. Pg-45
25	NFS consists of two components are: -Buffer Stock -Public Distribution System	Geog. Pg-44
26	There has been a gradual decline in the jute industry because of the following reasons : -Considerable decline in demand for jute products. - Machinery was old and outdated at the same time. -Cost of production was high and there was stiff international	Geog. Pg-42

	<p>competition from Bangladesh and Brazil.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Emergence of synthetic substitutes increased.</li> <li>-Non-availability of labour.</li> </ul>	
27	<p>India's food security policy:</p> <p>(i). It has a primary objective to ensure availability of foodgrains to the common people at an affordable price.</p> <p>(ii). It has enabled the poor to have access to food.</p> <p>(iii)The focus of the policy is on growth in agriculture production and on fixing the support price for procurement of wheat and rice, to maintain their stocks.</p> <p>(iv)Food Corporation of India (FCI) is responsible for procuring and stocking food grains, whereas distribution is ensured by public distribution system (PDS).</p> <p>(v)The FCI procures food grains from the farmers at the government announced minimum support price (MSP).</p> <p>(any three points)</p>	Geog. Pg-44-45
28	<p>Some demerits of Green Revolution are:-</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-Loss of soil fertility due to increased use of chemical fertilizers</li> <li>- Continuous use of water has reduced the water table</li> <li>- it lets to the concentration of the block man in few selected area as it is not successful in the southern India specially.</li> </ul>	
29	<p>Do the right of inheritance leading to the division of land among successive generations has rendered land holding size and economical, the farmer continue to take maximum output from the Limited in the absence of alternative source of livelihood .</p> <p>Example:-</p> <p>To grow more crops, increase their production to satisfy their need they use access chemicals as there is no alternatives which leads to soil degradation</p>	
30	<p>The three features of Indian agriculture are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-it is the source of livelihood</li> <li>-small size of land holding</li> <li>-seasonal patterns</li> <li>-dominance of food crops</li> </ul>	Geog. Pg-34-35
31	<p>Jute is known as the golden fibre.</p> <p>Jute is mainly grown in West Bengal, especially in the Hooghly Basin because there the geographical conditions favour its growth. These conditions are:</p> <p>High temperature required during the time of growth. Jute</p>	Geog. Pg-42



	grows well on well-drained fertile soils in the flood plains where soils are renewed every year. Due to its high cost, it is losing market to synthetic fibres and other packing materials particularly to nylon.	
32	<p>India is an agricultural country because of the following reasons:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-Two-third of its population is engaged in agricultural activities which provide livelihood.</li> <li>-Agriculture is a primary activity and produces most of the food and food grains that we consume.</li> <li>-It produces raw materials for our various industries, e.g., cotton textile and sugar industry.</li> <li>-Some agricultural products, like tea, coffee and spices, are exported and earn foreign exchange.</li> <li>-The share of agriculture in providing employment and livelihood to the population continued to be as high as 63% in 2001.</li> </ul>	Geog. Pg-44
33	<p>Plantation agriculture is a type of commercial farming.</p> <p>Characteristics of plantation agriculture:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-A single type of crop is grown on a large area.</li> <li>-Plantation is carried out on large estates using lot of capital intensive units.</li> <li>-Lot of migrant labourers work on these estates.</li> <li>-The plantation has an interface of agriculture and industry. All the produce is used as raw material in the respective industries.</li> <li>-The production is mainly for the market, i.e., commercial agriculture.</li> <li>-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.</li> </ul>	Geog. Pg-35
34	<p>Challenges faced by Indian farmers:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-Reduction in public investment by government in the agricultural sector particularly in areas of irrigation, power, rural roads, market and mechanisation.</li> <li>-Subsidy on fertilizers has decreased leading to increase in the cost of production.</li> <li>-Reduction in import duties on agricultural products has proved detrimental to agriculture in the country.</li> <li>-All these factors have led to stiff international competition. Farmers are thus withdrawing their investment from agriculture</li> </ul>	Geog. Pg-44

	causing a downfall in agricultural employment	
35	<p>Some steps introduced by the Government are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-Collectivisation and consolidation of land holdings to make them economically viable.</li> <li>-The green revolution based on the use of package technology and the White Revolution to increase milk production are important strategies which were initiated to improve agriculture.</li> <li>-Cooperation with farmers and Abolition of Zamindari system.</li> <li>-Provision of crop insurance to protect the farmers against losses caused by natural calamities, i.e. drought, flood, cyclone, fire and disease.</li> <li>-Establishment of 'Grameen Banks', Cooperative Societies and Banks for providing loan facilities to the farmers at lower rates of interest.</li> <li>-Kissan Credit Card (KCC), Personal Accident Insurance Scheme (PAIS) are some other schemes introduced by the government for the benefit of farmers.</li> <li>-Special weather bulletins and agricultural programmes for farmers were introduced on the Radio and TV.</li> <li>-Announcement of minimum support price, remunerative and procurement prices for crops to check the exploitation of farmers by speculators and middlemen and removing the elements of uncertainty.</li> </ul>	Geog. Pg-43
36	<p>36.1. Developed network transport and communication connecting the plantation area, processing industries and markets play an important role in the development and plantation.</p> <p>36.2. Tea</p> <p>36.3. The two characteristics of plantation farming are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- a single crop is grown on large area</li> <li>- use of higher doses of modern inputs such as high yielding variety of seeds, chemicals, insecticide and pesticide in order to obtain higher productivity.</li> </ul>	Geog. Pg-35



# CHAPTER- 5 MINERAL AND ENERGY RESOURCES

## SECTION – A

### MCQs (1X20=20)

1. What type of iron ore is found in the Odisha-Jharkhand belt?  
a. Haematite      b. Magnetite      c. Limonite      d. Siderite
2. Which of the following mines is associated with Bilaspur- Katni region?  
a. Copper      b. gold      c. Karnataka      d. Bauxite
3. Which state is the largest producer of manganese in India?  
a. Odisha      b. Karnataka      c. Madhya Pradesh      d. Andhra Pradesh
4. Assertion: Use of iron brought a radical change in human life.

Reason: Different kinds of tools were invented by using minerals.

- a. Both Reason and Assertion are true and Reason is the correct explanation of Assertion.
  - b. Both Reason and Assertion are true but Reason is not the correct explanation of Assertion.
  - c. Assertion is true but Reason is false.
  - d. Both Reason and Assertion are false.
5. which of the following are perfectly matched:

	List-I	List-II
A	Khetri	1- Pipeline
B	Kudremukh	2 Digboi
C	H-V-J	3- Rajasthan
D	The oldest petroleum mines	4-Karnataka

- a- A-3, B-4, C-2, D-1
- b- A-4, B-3, C-2, D-1
- c- A-3, B-4, C-1, D-2

d. A-4, B-2, C-1, D-3

6. Assertion- Water is a renewable resource.

Reason: Fresh water is mainly obtained from surface run off and ground water that is continually being renewed.

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.

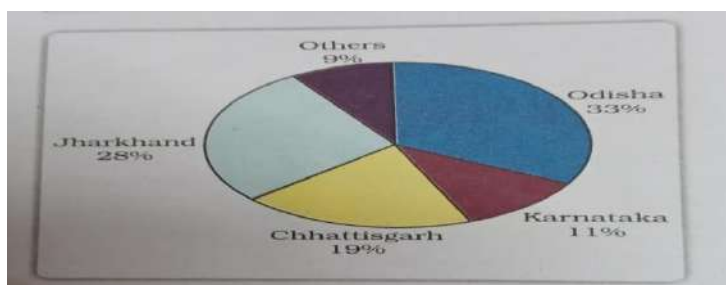
c. A is true but R is false

d. Both A and R are false.

7. \_\_\_\_\_ is the non conventional source of energy which is not eco friendly.

a. Geothermal energy      b. Hydro electricity      c. Coal      d. Nuclear energy.

8.



Production of \_\_\_\_\_ showing state wise share in percent, 2009-10

a. Iron ore      b. manganese      c. Copper      d. Limestone

9. Choose the correct option from the given clues

Clues: \* It is the most abundant fossil fuel in India.

9. It is formed in a variety of forms depending on the degrees of compression and the depth and time of burial.

a. Petroleum      b. Natural gas      c. Wood      d. Coal

10. Which is the only non-polluting conventional source of energy?

a. Coal      b. Petroleum      c. Wind energy      d. Hydroelectric project.

11. Puga valley of Ladakh is famous for

a. Geothermal energy      b. Wind energy      c. Tidal energy      d. solar energy

12. Arrange the following coal mines from North to South of India.

- a. Jharia-Korba-Talcher-Neyveli                      b. Talcher-Korba-Jharia- Neyveli
- c. Neyveli-Talcher-Korba-Jharia                      d. Korba-Jharia-Talcher-Neyveli

13. Heavy industries are located near coal fields because

- a. It is black in colour                                      b. It is light in weight.
- c. Bulky materials    d. Reduce pollution

14. Name the place of eastern coast of India which has an ideal site for tidal energy.

- a. Gulf of Khambhat                      b. Coast of Visakhapatnam
- c. Gulf of Kachchh                      d. Sunderban region

15. Monazite sand of Kerala is also rich in\_\_\_\_\_

- a. Uranium                      b. Thorium                      c. Beryllium                      d. Oleum

16. \_\_\_\_\_ refer as a “Nodal industry” for synthetic textile, fertilisers and numerous chemical industries.

- a. Coal                      b. Petroleum refineries                      c. Natural gas                      d. CNG

17. \_\_\_\_\_ is the highest quality of hard coal.

- a. Anthracite                      b. Bituminous                      c. Lignite                      d. Peat

18. Which of the following is the largest producer of Mica in India?

- a. Koderma-Gaya-Hazaribagh belt                      b. Hazira-Vijaipur-Jagdishpur
- c. Durg-Bastar-Chandrapur                      d. Bellary-Chitradurga-Chikmagalur belt

19. \_\_\_\_\_ of the following is the principal lignite reserves in India.

- a. Jharia                      b. Bokaro                      c. Neyveli                      d. Talcher

20. Which are the oldest petroleum mines of India?

- a. Digboi                      b. Naharkatia                      c. Ankleshwar                      d. Mumbai high

### **SECTION-B**

#### **VERY SHORT ANSWER QUESTIONS (2X5=10)**

21. What are the minerals obtained from veins and lodes?

22. What is the residual mass of weathered material? Give one suitable example to support your answer.
23. What are the two problems associated with copper in India?
24. Differentiate between hydroelectricity and thermal electricity.
25. Why is the future of solar energy in India considered as bright?

### **SECTION-C**

#### **SHORT ANSWER BASED QUESTIONS (3X5=15)**

26. What are the problems associated with coal mines in India?
27. Suggest any three measures to conserve mineral resources in a planned and sustainable manner.
28. Differentiate between conventional and non-conventional sources of energy.
29. How could iron make a revolutionary change in the life of man? Explain with three examples.
30. Why is it necessary to stress on non-conventional sources of energy?

### **SECTION-D**

#### **LONG ANSWER BASED QUESTIONS (5X5=25)**

31. What are the major sources of energy in rural households of India? How can biogas solve the problems of rural India?
32. Differentiate between Metallic and Non-metallic minerals with examples.
33. Which is the most abundantly available fossil in India? Assess the importance of its different forms.
34. Explain the mode of occurrences of minerals with examples.?
35. State the importance of conservation of minerals. Suggest any two measures to conserve these valuable resources.

### **SECTION-E**

#### **36. Read the given extract and answer following question**

In India coal is the most abundantly available fossil fuel. It provides a substantial part of the nation's energy needs. It is used for power generation, to supply energy to

industry as well as for domestic needs. India is highly dependent on coal for meeting its commercial energy requirements. As you are already aware that coal is formed due to compression of plant materials over millions of years. Coal therefore is found in a variety of forms depending on the degrees of compression and the depth and time burial. Decaying plants in swamps produce peat which has a low carbon and high moisture contents and low heating capacity. Lignite is a low-grade brown coal which is soft with high moisture content. The principal lignite reserves are in Neyveli in Tamil Nadu and are used for generation of electricity. Coal that has been buried deep and subjected to increased temperatures is bituminous coal. It is the most popular coal in commercial use. Metallurgical coal is high grade bituminous coal which has a special value for smelting iron in blast furnaces. Anthracite is the highest quality hard coal.

36.1. Name all four types of coal. (1)

36.2. Name a type of coal which is formed due to decaying of plants in swamps.(1)

36.3. What are the uses of coal which help to boost the economy of India? (2)



## CHAPTER- 5 MINERAL AND ENERGY RESOURCES

### MARKING SCHEME

1.a

2.d

3.a

4.a

5.c

6.b

7.a

8.a

9.d

10.d

11.a

12.a

13.c

14.d

15.b

16.b

17.a

18.a

19.c

20.a

## **Section - B**

21. Copper, Zinc, tin and lead (Any 2)

22. When rocks are decomposed and washed away by water, the elements in that rock are soluble are eliminated and the residual mass is retained in that rock which contains ores are called residual mass of weathered rocks. Example Bauxite is the mineral that is developed out of decomposition of surface rocks which leave a residual mass of weathered material comprising ores.

23. The two problems that are associated with copper in India is that India is critically deficient in:-

(i) Reserve of copper

(ii) Production of copper

24. Hydro Electricity.

(i) It is generated from water is generated from petroleum or coal.

(ii) It doesn't cause pollution.

Thermal Electricity

(i) It is generated from petroleum or coal.

(ii) The burning of coal and oil cause a lot of petroleum.

25. Solar energy has a bright future in India due to the following ways:-

(i) India is a tropical country which has enormous possibilities of tapping solar energy.

(ii) Photovoltaic technology converts sunlight. It is directly into electricity. So it is easy to use in rural and remote areas.

## **SECTION -C**

26. The coal dust in the mines and near the pit-heads creates environmental pollution, adversely affecting the miners and their families. vii. The burning of coal in factories

and thermal plants releases many toxic gases in the atmosphere. The safety measures are expensive.

27. The three measures to conserve mineral resource in a planned and sustainable manner are:-

- (i) Reduce wastage in the process of mining.
- (ii) Recycling of metals using scrap metals.
- (iii) Use of alternative renewable substitutes.

28.

Conventional Energy Sources	Non-conventional Energy Sources
Fossil fuel, CNG, coal, oil, natural gas are the examples of the conventional sources of energy.	Solar Energy, Wind Energy, Bio Energy, Hydro Energy, Tidal Energy, Ocean Energy are the examples of non-conventional energy resources.
Most of the conventional sources of energy are non renewable .	Non- conventional sources of energy are renewable .
These resources are available in a limited quantity.	Non-conventional energy sources are eco-friendly in nature.

29 .i.Iron ore is the basic mineral and the backbone of industrial development.

ii. It has excellent magnetic qualities, especially valuable in the electrical industry.

iii. A variety of tools such as axes, ploughs, sickles, shovels, spears etc could be developed by forging iron.

30. i.they are renewable

ii. pollution-free and are environmentally friendly

iii. available in abundance and can be used as alternative sources in place of non-renewable energy resources.

31. Fire wood and cow dung cake are the major sources of energy in rural household of India.

(i) Biogas can ensure supply cow dung as a valuable manure in agriculture.

(ii) conserve the environment by discouraging use of fire wood as fuel .

32.

Metallic Minerals	Non-metallic Minerals
Metallic minerals consist of one or more metallic elements.	Non-metallic minerals do not contain metal.
Metallic minerals have high malleability and ductility.	Non-metallic minerals, and these minerals readily break down due to loss of malleability and ductility.
metallic crystals have lustre.	There is no glitter or lustre on non-metallic minerals.
Metallic minerals are good conductors of electricity as well as heat.	Non-metallic minerals are basically good insulators of electricity and heat
Ex-Iron,copper,aluminium etc	Ex-Coal,Petroleum ,natural gas etc

33.Coal is the most abundantly available fossil in India.

Peat-It has low carbon and high moisture contents and low heating capacity.

Lignite -It is a low grade brown coal, which is soft with high moisture content. The principal lignite reserves are in Neyveli in Tamil Nadu and are used for generation of electricity.

Bituminous coal- It is the most popular coal in commercial use. It is the metallurgical coal which has a special value for smelting iron in blast furnaces.

Anthracite -It is the highest quality hard coal.

34. (i) In igneous and metamorphic rocks minerals may occur in the cracks, crevices, faults or joints. The smaller occurrences are called veins and the larger are called lodes. Major metallic minerals like tin. copper, zinc and lead etc. are obtained from veins and lodes.

(ii) In sedimentary rocks a number of minerals occur in beds or layers. They have been formed as a result of deposition. accumulation and concentration in horizontal strata. Coal gypsum, potash salt and sodium salt are the minerals occur in this mode.

(iii) Another mode of formation involves the decomposition of surface rocks, and the removal of soluble constituents, leaving a residual mass of weathered material containing ores. Bauxite is formed this way.

(iv) Certain minerals may occur as alluvial deposits in sands of valley floors and the base of hills. These deposits are called 'placer deposits' and generally contain minerals, which are not corroded by water. Gold, silver, tin and platinum are most important among such minerals.

(v) The ocean waters contain vast quantities of minerals, but most of these are too widely diffused to be of economic significance. Common salt, magnesium and bromine are largely derived from ocean waters.

35. i. The total volume of workable mineral deposits is an insignificant fraction i.e. one per cent of the earth's crust.

ii. We are rapidly consuming mineral resources that required millions of years to be created and concentrated.

iii. The geological processes of mineral formation are so slow that the rates of replenishment are infinitely small in comparison to the present rates of consumption.

iv. Mineral resources are, therefore, finite and non-renewable.

v. Rich mineral deposits are our country's extremely valuable but short-lived possessions.

vi. Continued extraction of ores leads to increasing costs as mineral extraction comes from greater depths along with decreased quality.

### Measures

i. Improved technologies need to be constantly evolved to allow use of low grade ores at low costs.

ii. Recycling of metals

iii. Using scrap metals and other substitutes are steps in conserving our mineral resources for the future.

36 i. Peat, Lignite, Bituminous and Anthracite

36.ii. Peat

36.iii. a. coal is mostly used to meet commercial energy requirements.

b. used for generation of electricity

c. Metallurgical coal is high grade bituminous coal which has a special value for smelting iron in blast furnaces

## CHAPTER-6:MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES

	SECTION-A MCQs	
1.	Most of the integrated steel plants in India are located in: (a) Malwa Plateau      (b) Bundelkhand Plateau (c) Meghalaya Plateau (d) Chotanagpur Plateau	1
2.	-----pollution of water occurs when hot water from factories and thermal plant drained into rivers and ponds before cooling. (a) Thermal      (b) Industrial      (c) Noise      (d) Air	1
3.	India is the largest producer of raw jute and jute goods, at second place as an exporter after (a) Bangladesh      (b) Pakistan      (c) China      (d) Sri Lanka	1
4.	Which of the following public sector steel plants of India is located near port? (a) Durgapur      (b) Vijaynagar      (c) Bhadravati      (d) Visakhapatnam	1
5.	What brings in much needed foreign exchange? (a) Export of manufactured goods expands trade and commerce. (b) Import of manufactured goods expands trade and commerce. (c) Export of manufactured goods contracts trade and commerce, (d) none of the above	1
	ASSERTION AND REASON BASED MCQs (1 Mark each)  Directions: In the following questions, A statement of Assertion (A) is followed by a statement of Reason (R). Mark the correct choice as.	



	(c ) Maharashtra and Gujarat(d) Gujarat and Rajasthan														
13	Correct the following statements and rewrite them.  Countries that transform their raw materials into a wide variety of finished goods of lower value are prosperous.				1										
14	Agriculture and industry are exclusive to each other.				1										
15	Manufacturing provides job opportunities to reduce dependence on agriculture. Identify which sector the following jobs belong to: <table border="1"><tr><td>Jobs created or promoted by manufacturing industries</td><td>Sector</td></tr><tr><td>a. Garment production</td><td>1. Primary</td></tr><tr><td>b. Research and Development</td><td>2. Tertiary</td></tr><tr><td>c. Banking</td><td>3. Secondary</td></tr><tr><td>d. Mining</td><td>4. Quaternary</td></tr></table> Choose the correct option:  (A) a-1, b-2, c-3, d-4    B)a-3, b-4,c-2, d-1    C)a-2, b-3,c-1, d-2    D)a-4, b-1, c-4, d-3				Jobs created or promoted by manufacturing industries	Sector	a. Garment production	1. Primary	b. Research and Development	2. Tertiary	c. Banking	3. Secondary	d. Mining	4. Quaternary	1
Jobs created or promoted by manufacturing industries	Sector														
a. Garment production	1. Primary														
b. Research and Development	2. Tertiary														
c. Banking	3. Secondary														
d. Mining	4. Quaternary														
16	Column A		Column B		1										
	(i)	Agro Based Industry	(A)	Amul											
	(ii)	Private Sector industry	(B)	Oil India Ltd.											
	(iii)	Joint Sector Industry	(C)	Jute Industry											
	(iv)	Cooperative Sector Industry	(D)	TISCO											
	(A) (i)-(B), (ii)-(A), (iii)-(D), (iv)-(C) (B) (i)-(C), (ii)-(D), (iii)-(B), (iv)-(A) (C) (i)-(D), (ii)-(C), (iii)-(B), (iv)-(A) (D) (i)-(A), (ii)-(B), (iii)-(C), (iv)-(D)														
17					1										



	Column A		Column B	
	(i)	Information Technology and Electronics Industry	(A)	Gurugram
	(ii)	Cement Industry	(B)	Rajasthan
	(iii)	Automobile Industry	(C)	Gujarat
	(iv)	Fertilizer Industry	(D)	Bengaluru
	<p>(A) (1)-(B), (ii)-(A), (iii)-(D), (iv)-(C)</p> <p>(B) (i)-(C), (ii)-(D), (iii)-(B), (iv)-(A)</p> <p>(C) (i)-(D), (ii)-(C), (iii)-(A), (iv)-(B)</p> <p>(D) (i)-(A), (ii)-(B), (iii)-(C), (iv)-(D)</p>			
18	<p>Explain the process of manufacturing of steel.Choose the correct option which describes the correct order.</p> <p>(i) Pig iron (ii) Blast furnace</p> <p>(iii) Shaping metal (iv) Steel making</p> <p>(A)(i)-(ii)-(iv)-(iii) (B) (iii)-( i )-(iv)-(ii)</p> <p>(C) (i)-(iv)-(ii)-(iii) (D) (ii)-(iii)-(iv)-(i)</p>			1
19	<p>Identify the industry with the help of following information.</p> <p>i)It is seasonal in nature.</p> <p>ii)It is best suited to the cooperative sector.</p> <p>iii)India is the second largest producer.</p> <p>A)Rice B)Sugar C)Cotton D)Jute</p>			
20	<p>Identify the type of industry with the help of following information.</p> <p>i)Owned and operated by the producers or suppliers of raw materials, workers or both.</p> <p>ii)They pool in the resources and share the profits and losses.</p> <p>A)Public Sector B)Private Sector C)Joint Sector D) Cooperative Sector</p>			1

## **SHORT ANSWER TYPE QUESTIONS**

### **(2 Mark Questions)**

1. Classify the industries on the basis of sources of raw material with examples.
2. Differentiate between Mini and Integrated steel plants.
3. Industrialisation and Urbanisation go hand in hand. Analyse the statement.
4. Describe two objectives of National jute policy formulated in 2005.
5. Liberalisation has helped in the growth of the Automobile industry. Explain

## **SHORT ANSWER TYPE QUESTIONS**

### **(3 Mark Questions)**

1. Highlight the causes of Environmental degradation due to industries.
2. Sugar industry is shifting towards south. Examine the statement.
3. Manufacturing industries and Agriculture are not exclusive of each other? Explain
4. Explain any three major problems faced by iron & steel industry in India
5. India is an important iron and steel producing country in the world, yet we are not able to perform to our full potential. State the reasons

## **LONG ANSWER TYPE QUESTIONS**

### **(5 Mark Questions)**

1. "Jute industry is located along the Hooghly basin. Discuss
2. Textile industry occupies a unique position. Explain
3. Explain the importance of Information Technology sector for the Indian economy
4. Manufacturing Sector is considered the backbone of development in general & Economic development in particular. Examine the statement.
5. Suggest any five measures to control Industrial pollution in India.

## **CASE BASED QUESTION (4 MARK)**

**Read the given extract and answer the questions**

Overdrawing of ground water reserves by industry where there is a threat to ground water resources also needs to be regulated legally. Particulate matter in the air can be reduced by fitting smoke stacks to factories with electrostatic precipitators, fabric filters, scrubbers and inertial separators. Smoke can be reduced by using oil or gas instead of coal in factories. Machinery and equipment can be used and generators should be fitted with silencers. Almost all machinery can be redesigned to increase energy efficiency and reduce noise. Noise absorbing material may be used apart from personal use of earplugs and earphones. The challenge of sustainable development requires integration of economic development with environmental concerns.

1. How many treatments are there for industrial pollution? 1
2. What could be done to reduce pollution of machinery and equipment? 1
- 3 Suggest measures to have sustainable development. 2

## **CHAPTER-6:MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES**

### **MARKING SCHEME**

#### **MCQs**

1. (d) Chotanagpur Plateau
2. (a) Thermal
3. (a) Bangladesh
4. (c) Bhadravati
5. (a) Export of manufactured goods expands trade and commerce.
6. (A)Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
7. (C) A is true but R is false.
8. (D) A is false and R is True.
9. (B) Both A and R are true but R is NOT the correct explanation of A.
10. (B) Both A and R are true but R is NOT the correct explanation of A.
11. (A)Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
12. (c) Maharashtra and Gujarat

13. Countries that transform their raw materials into a wide variety of finished goods of higher value are prosperous.
14. Agriculture and industry are not exclusive to each other.
15. (B) a-3, b-4, c-2, d-1
16. (B) (i)-(C), (ii)-(D), (iii)-(B), (iv)-(A)
17. (C) (i)-(D), (ii)-(C), (iii)-(A), (iv)-(B)
18. (A)(i)-(ii)-(iv)-(iii)
19. B) Sugar
20. D) Cooperative Sector

### **SHORT ANSWER TYPE QUESTIONS**

**2 MARKS**

1. On the basis of source of raw materials used:

- Agro based: cotton, woollen, jute, silk textile, rubber and sugar, tea, coffee, edible oil.
- Mineral based: iron and steel, cement, aluminium, machine tools, petrochemicals.

2. Mini steel plants are smaller, have electric furnaces, use steel scrap and sponge iron. They have re-rollers that use steel ingots as well. They produce mild and alloy steel of given specifications.

Integrated steel plant is large, handles everything in one complex – from putting together raw material to steel making, rolling and shaping.

3. Industrialisation and Urbanisation go hand in hand. For example,

- (i) Industrialisation causes growth in available factory jobs. As a result, employment rate increases which pulls people from various places towards the places where industries are located.
- (ii) Many industries tend to come together to make use of advantages offered by the urban centres.

(iii) Cities provide markets and also provide services such as banking, insurance, transport, labour, consultants and financial advice, which are needed by the industry.

4. Challenges faced by the industry include

(i) stiff competition in the international market.

(ii) stiff competition from synthetic substitutes and from other competitors like Bangladesh, Brazil, Philippines, Egypt and Thailand.

5. (i) The liberalisation, the coming in of new and contemporary models stimulated the demand for vehicles in the market.

(ii) This led to the healthy growth of the industry including passenger cars, two and three-wheelers.

(iii) Foreign direct investment brought new technology and aligned the industry with global developments.

#### SHORT ANSWER TYPE QUESTIONS - 3 MARKS

1. Industries are responsible for environmental degradation in India as they pollute the environment by polluting air, water and land in following ways

(i) Air Pollution: Industries cause air pollution by the emission of gases from industrial complexes and power generation units

(ii) Water Pollution: It is caused when industrial effluents both organic and inorganic are discharged into rivers or other water bodies.

(iii) Thermal Pollution: This pollution occurs when hot water from factories and thermal plants is drained into rivers and ponds before cooling. It badly affects the aquatic life.

2. (a) The cane produced here has a higher sucrose content.

(b) Due to success of the cooperative movement in these areas.

(c) Cooler climate also ensures a longer crushing season.

3. (i) The agro-industries in India have given a major boost to agriculture by raising its productivity.

(ii) They depend on the latter for raw materials and sell their products such as

irrigation pumps, fertilisers, insecticides, pesticides.

(iii) They help farmers to develop and made the production process efficient and enhanced the competitiveness in industries.

4. Iron and steel industry is known as the basic industry because all the other industries (heavy, medium and light) depend on it for their machinery and products.

Problems faced by this industry are

(i) The finished goods of this industry are heavy and bulky that require heavy transportations costs.

(ii) There is limited availability of coking coal

(iii) Productivity of labour is low.

5. (a) High costs and limited availability of coking coal

(b) Lower productivity of labour

(c) Irregular supply of energy

(d) Poor infrastructure.

### **LONG ANSWER TYPE QUESTIONS 5MARKS**

1. Factors responsible for location of jute mills in the Hugli basin are

(i) Proximity of the jute producing areas.

(ii) Inexpensive water transport, supported by a good network of railways and roadways.

(iii) Abundance of water for processing raw jute.

(iv) Availability of cheap labour from nearby areas.

(v) Facilities for export of jute goods.

(vi) Banking, insurance and other commercial facilities to jute industry.

2. (i) Contribution to Industrial Production: This industry is self-reliant and complete in the value chain, which means from production of cotton to processing of textiles, all the procedures are well developed and done in the country.

(ii) Employment Generation: This industry generates employment for large number of persons directly or indirectly.

- (iii) Demand Creation: Textile industries create demand for other industries such as chemicals, dyes, packaging materials, engineering works, handicrafts industry etc.
- (iv) Foreign Exchange: Earnings By exporting the products of this industry, the country earns foreign exchange.
- (v) Supports Agriculture: This is a major agro-based industry of India and supports agriculture in a big way both by buying agricultural output (cotton) and by providing agricultural inputs (hybrid cotton seeds, implements).
3. (i) The electronics industry covers a wide range of products from transistor sets to television, telephones, cellular telecom, telephone exchange, radars, computers and many other equipments required by the telecommunication industry.
- (ii) The major industry concentration is at Bengaluru, Noida, Mumbai, Chennai, Hyderabad and Pune, 18 software parks provides single window service and high data communication facility to software experts.
- (iii) A major impact of this industry has been on employment generation.
- (iv) This industry has been a major foreign exchange earner because of its fast-growing business processing outsourcing.
- (v) The continuing growth in the hardware and software is the key to the success of IT industry in India.
4. The economic strength of a country is measured by the development of manufacturing industries because
- (i) Manufacturing industries help in modernising agriculture, which forms the backbone of our economy. For example, these provide tractors, thresher, irrigation pumping machines and other modern machineries for agricultural development.
- (ii) Manufacturing also reduces the heavy dependence of people on agricultural income by providing them jobs in secondary and tertiary sectors.
- (iii) Industrial development helps in removal of unemployment and poverty. It also aims at bringing down regional differences by establishing industries in backward areas. For example, handloom industries in tribal regions.
- (iv) Export of manufactured goods expands trade and commerce and brings much needed foreign exchange.
- (v) Countries that transform their raw materials into a wide variety of finished goods of higher value are prosperous.

5. (i) Overdrawing of ground water reserves by industry where there is a threat to ground water resources also need to be regulated legally.
- (ii) Particulate matter in the air can be reduced by fitting smoke stacks to factories with electrostatic precipitators, fabric filters, scrubbers and inertial separators.
- (iii) Smoke can be reduced by using oil or gas instead of coal in factories.
- (iv) Machinery and equipment can be used and generators should be fitted with silencers.
- (v) Almost all machinery can be redesigned to increase energy efficiency and reduce noise.

### **CASE BASED QUESTION (4MARK)**

1. Overdrawing of ground water reserves by industry where there is a threat to ground water resources also needs to be regulated legally
2. Machinery and equipment can be used and generators should be fitted with silencers.
3. The challenge of sustainable development requires integration of economic development with environmental concerns.

## **CHAPTER-7 LIFE LINES OF NATIONAL ECONOMY**

### **SECTION-A MCQs**

- 1. Which of the following description of Waterways is NOT correct?**
  - A. Water ways are the cheapest means of transport.
  - B. Waterways are most suitable for carrying light materials.
  - C. Waterways are fuel efficient.
  - D. Waterways are environmental friendly mode of transport.
- 2. Which of the following description of Airways is NOT correct?**
  - A. Air transport is the fastest mode of transport.
  - B. Air transport is the comfortable and prestigious mode of transport
  - C. It can cover very difficult terrains and also long oceanic stretches with



great ease.

D. In south-western states special provisions are made to extend the Air travel services to the common people.

**3. Choose the correctly matched pair: from the following options:**

SEA PORT	STATE
a. Kandla	I. West Bengal
b. Tuticorin	II. Odisha
c. Paradeep	III. Tamil Nadu
d. Haldia	IV. Gujarat

**OPTIONS:**

- A. a-I, b-II, c-III, d-IV
- B. a-II, b-III, c-I, d-IV
- C. a-IV, b-III, c-II, d-I
- D. a-IV, b-III, c-I, d-II

**4. Choose the correctly matched pair: from the following options:**

FEATURE	MEANS OF TRANSPORT
A. Principal mode of transportation of passengers and freight	1. Roadways
B. Fuel efficient and most economical	2. Airways
C. Fastest and most prestigious mode of transport	3. Railways
D. Act as a feeder to other means of transport	4. Waterways

**OPTIONS:**

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

**5. Identify the mode of transport with the help of following information.**

- A. It provides door to door service.
- B. It is economical in transportation of few persons and relatively small amount of goods
- C. It used as a feeder to other modes of transport.
- D. It covers short distance and construction cost of this transport is much lower.

**OPTIONS:**

- A. Roadways
- B. Railways
- C. Waterways
- D. Pipeline

**6. Identify the first sea port of India with the help of following information.**

- A. Developed soon after independence.
- B. To ease the volume of trade on the Mumbai port.
- C. To reduce the loss of Karachi port to Pakistan after the partition.
- D. It is a tidal port situated in the west coast of India.

**OPTIONS:**

- A. Vishakhapatnam
- B. Kolkata
- C. Kandla
- D. Chennai

**7. Match the following:**

PORTS	LOCATIONS
a. New Mangalore port	I. Goa
b. Deendayal Port	II. Tamil Nadu
c. Marmagao Port	III. Karnataka
d. Tuticorin Port	IV. Gujarat

**OPTIONS:**

- A. a-III, b-I, c-IV, d-II  
B. a-III, b-IV, c-I, d-II  
C. a-IV, b-I, c-II, d-III  
D. a-II, b-III, c-IV, d-I

**8. Match the following:**

TYPES OF ROAD	ORGANISATION
A. Super Highways	I. Zila Parishad
B. National Highways	II. State Public Works Department
C. State Highways	III. Central Public Works Department
D. District Roads	IV. National Highway Authority of India

**OPTIONS:**

- a. A-I, B-II, C-III, D-IV  
b. A-II, B-I, C-IV, D-III  
c. A-IV, B-III, C-II, D-I  
d. A-III, B-IV, C-I, D-II

**9. Which two of the following extreme locations are connected by the east-west corridor?**

- (A) Mumbai and Nagpur (B) Silchar and Porbandar  
(C) Mumbai and Kolkata (D) Nagpur and Siliguri

**10. Which mode of transportation reduces transshipment losses and delays?**

- (A) Railways (B) Pipeline (C) Roadways (D) Waterways

**11. Which one of the following ports is the deepest land-locked and well-protected port along the east coast?**

- (A) Chennai (B) Paradip (C) Tuticorin (D) Vishakhapatnam

**12. Which one of the following states is not connected with the HVJ pipeline?**

- (A) Madhya Pradesh (B) Maharashtra (C) Gujarat (D) Uttar Pradesh

**In the following Questions, A statement of Assertion (A) is followed by a statement of Reason (R). Mark your answer as per the codes provided below:**

- 13. Assertion (A):** Waterways are the cheapest means of transport.  
**Reason (R):** It is fuel efficient and environmental friendly.  
 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 correct explanation of A.  
 C. A is true but R is false.  
 D. A is false but R is true.
- 14. Assertion (A):** Railways has been a great integrating force for more than 150 years.  
**Reason (R) :** Railways in India bind the economic life of the country as well as accelerate the development of the industry and agriculture.  
 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 correct explanation of A.  
 C. A is true but R is false.  
 D. A is false but R is true.
- 15. Assertion (A):** Goods and services do not move from supply locales to demand locales on their own.  
**Reason(R):** For long a time trade and transport were restricted to a limited space.  
 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 correct explanation of A.  
 C. A is true but R is false.  
 D. A is false but R is true

**Fill in the blanks with suitable answer from the options given below:**

- 16. The means of transport used for supplying slurry is -----.**  
 A. Airways  
 B. Waterways  
 C. Roadways  
 D. Pipelines
- 17. The first class mail includes -----.**  
 A. Book Packets  
 B. Registered news papers  
 C. Envelopes and Cards  
 D. Periodicals and Journals
- 18. Difference between the total value of export and import is called-----.**  
 A. Balance of Payment  
 B. Balance of Trade  
 C. Surplus Budget  
 D. Deficit Balance
- 19. Find the incorrect option from the following:**

- A. Export and import are the components of trade.
- B. The balance of trade of a country is the addition of its export and import.
- C. When the value of exports exceed the value of imports, it is called a favourable balance of trade.
- D. On the contrary, if the value of imports exceed the value of exports, it is termed as unfavourable balance of trade.

**20. Find the incorrect option from the following:**

- A. National Highways link extreme parts of the country.
- B. These are the primary road systems maintained by Central Public Works Department (CPWD).
- C. A number of major National Highways run in North-South and East- West directions.
- D. The historical Sher-Shah Suri Marg is called National Highway No. 4 between Delhi and Amritsar.

**QUESTIONS CARRYING 2 MARKS:**

- Q.1. Define the terms favourable balance of trade and unfavourable balance of trade.
- Q.2. Explain “Golden Quadrilateral Super Highways”.
- Q.3. Mention the objectives of ‘Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana’.
- Q.4. Explain ‘Border Roads Organization’
- Q.5. State the location of National Waterways 1 and 2 .

**QUESTIONS CARRYING 3 MARKS:**

- Q.1. Mention the significance of waterways.
- Q.2. Highlight the problems faced by the Indian Railways.
- Q.3. Write the three advantages of using Pipelines.
- Q.4. Explain Why is air travel economical in north-eastern regions?
- Q.5. “Efficient means of transports are prerequisites for the fast development”. Explain.

**QUESTIONS CARRYING 5 MARK:**

- Q.1. “The roadways score over railways in India”. Explain this statement.
- Q.2. Define trade? Explain the importance of International trade.
- Q.3. “Tourism considered a trade as well as an industry”. Justify the statement.
- Q.4. Analyze the physical and economic factors that influence the distribution pattern of the Indian Railways network.

Q. 5. Examine the role of communication in creating awareness among the people.

**Read the following passage and answer the question given below: 4**

Goods and services do not move from supply locales to demand locales on their own. The movement of these goods and services from their supply locations to demand locations necessitates the need for transport. Some people are engaged in facilitating these movements. These are known to be traders who make the products come to the consumers by transportation. Thus, the pace of development of a country depends upon the production of goods and services as well as their movement over space. Therefore, efficient means of transport are prerequisites for fast development.

Movement of these goods and services can be over three important domains of our earth i.e. land, water and air. Based on these, transport can also be classified into land, water and air transport expanded far and wide. Today the world has been converted into a large village with the help of efficient and fast moving transport. Transport has been able to achieve this with the help of equally developed communication systems. Therefore, transport, communication and trade are complementary to each other.

1. Why is transport necessary? 1
2. State the two necessary conditions for the pace of development of a country. 1
3. “Transport, Communication and Trade are complementary to each other”. 2  
Explain the statement.

## **CHAPTER-7: LIFE LINES OF NATIONAL ECONOMY**

### **MARKING SCHEME**

1. Which of the following descriptions of Waterways is NOT correct?

**Ans:** Option-B

2. Which of the following descriptions of Airways is not correct?

**Ans:** Option-D

3. Choose the correctly matched pair from the following Options:

**Ans:** Option-C

4. Choose the correctly matched pair from the following Options:

**Ans:** Option-B

5. Identify the mode of transport with the help of following information:

**Ans:** Option-A

6. Identify the first sea port of India with the help of following information:

**Ans:** Option-B

7. Match the following

**Ans.:** Option-B

8. Match the following

**Ans:** Option-C

9. Which two of the following extreme locations are connected by the east corridor?

**Ans:** Option-B

10 Which mode of transportation reduces transshipment losses and delays?

**Ans:** Option-B

11. Which one of the following ports is the deepest land –locked and well protected port along the east coast?

**Ans:** Option-D

12. Which one of the following states is not connected with the HVJ Pipeline?

**Ans:** Option-B

#### **Assertion and Reason:**

13. **Ans:** Option-A

14. **Ans:** Option-B

15. **Ans:** Option-C

#### **Fill in the blanks:**

16. **Ans:** Option-D

17. **Ans:** Option-C

18. **Ans:** Option-B

#### **Find the correct Option from the following:**

19. **Ans:** Option-B

20. **Ans:** Option-D

**Read the following passage and answer the question given below**

**Ans.1.** The movement of goods and services from their supply locations to demand locations necessitates the need for transport.

**Ans.2.** The pace of development of country depends upon: (I) Production of goods and services (II) Their movement over space.

**Ans.3.** (I) Today the world has been converted into a large village with the help of efficient and fast moving transport

(II) Transport has been able to achieve this with the help of equally developed communication system.

Therefore, transport, communication and trade are complementary to each other

### **SHORT ANSWER TYPE QUESTIONS**

#### **Two Marks Answers:**

**Ans .1. (I) Favourable balance of trade:** When the value of exports exceeds the value of imports, it is called Favourable balance of trade. Incase of Favourable balance of trade a country gains foreign currencies.

(II) **Unfavourable balance of trade:** When the value of imports exceeds the value of exports, it is called Unfavourable balance of trade. Incase of Unfavourable balance of trade a country losses foreign currencies.

**Ans.2.** (I) The government has launched a major road development project linking Delhi-Kolkata, Chennai-Mumbai and Delhi by six super highways.

(II) It is looked after by National Highway Authority of India.

**Ans.3.** (I) Rural roads connecting villages to the towns received special importance of **Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana** .

(II) Under this scheme, special provisions are made so that every village in the country is linked to a major town in the country by all season motor able road.

**Ans.4.** (I) Border Roads Organization is a government of India undertaking which constructs and maintains roads of the border areas of the country.

(II) This organization was established in 1960 for the development of the roads of strategic importance in the northern and north-eastern border areas.

**Ans.5.** (I) The Ganga river between Allahabad and Haldia is National Waterway 1.

(II) Brahmaputra river between Sadiya and Dhubri is National Water 2.

## SHORT ANSWER TYPE QUESTIONS

### Three Marks Answers:

**Ans.1.** (I) Waterways is the cheapest means of transportation.

(II) They are the most suitable transportation system for carrying heavy and bulky goods.

(III) It is fuel efficient and environment friendly mode of transport.

**Ans.2.** (I) Many passengers travel without tickets.

(II) Thefts and damage of railway property has not yet stopped completely.

(III) People stop the trains and pull the chain unnecessarily. This causes heavy damage to the railways.

**Ans.3.** (I) Pipelines are used for transporting crude oil, petroleum products and natural gas from oil and natural gas fields to refineries, fertilizer factories and big thermal plants.

(II) Solids can also be transported through pipelines when converted into slurry.

(III) Initial cost of laying pipeline is high but subsequent running costs are minimum.

**Ans.4.** (I) Airways can cover very difficult terrain like high mountains, deserts, dense forest and long oceanic stretches.

(II) North-eastern part of India is marked with big rivers, dissected relief, dense forests and frequent showers and floods and international borders etc.

(III) Air travel has made transportation easier in the undulating topography of North-eastern states of India.

**Ans.5.** (I) Movement of goods and services from their supply locations to demand locations need efficient means of transport.

(II) The progress of a country depends upon the production of goods and services as well as their movement over space.

(III) Therefore efficient means of transport and communication are prerequisites for fast development.



## LONG ANSWER TYPE QUESTIONS

### 5 Marks

**Ans.1.** (I) Construction cost of roads is much lower than railway lines.

(II) Roads can traverse comparatively in more dissected and undulating topography.

(III) Road transport is economical in transportation of few passengers and small amount of goods over short distances.

(IV) It also provides door-to-door service hence cost of loading and unloading is much lower.

(V) Road transport is providing a link between railway stations, airports and seaports.

**Ans.2. Trade:** The exchange of goods among people, states and countries is known as trade.

#### **Importance of International trade:**

(I) International trade of a country is an index to its economic prosperity.

(II) It is considered the economic barometer for a country.

(III) As the resources are space bound, no country can survive without international trade.

(IV) Countries have trade relations with the major trading blocs.

(V) Exchange of information and knowledge have been given more importance than goods and commodities.

**Ans.3.** (I) More than 15 million people are engaged in the tourism industry.

(II) Tourism also promotes national integration and provides support to local handicrafts.

(III) It helps in the development of international understanding about Indian culture and heritage.

(IV) The arrival of foreign tourists increased the foreign exchange of our country.

(V) Rajasthan, Agra, Goa, Jammu and Kashmir and temple towns of South India are the important destinations of foreign tourists in India.

**Ans.4.** (I) The northern plains with vast level land, high population density and fertile agricultural land favourable conditions for growth.

(II) A large number of rivers requiring construction of bridges across their beds posed some obstacles.

(III) The Himalayan mountainous regions too were unfavourable for construction of railway lines due to high relief, sparse population and lack of economic opportunity.

(IV) It is difficult to construct railway lines on the sandy plain of western Rajasthan, swamps of Gujarat, forested tracks of Madhya Pradesh, Chhattisgarh, Odisha and Jharkhand.

(V) The Contiguous stretch of Sahyadris could be crossed only through gaps (Ghats).

**Ans.5.**(I) It creates awareness among the people about various national programmes and policies.

(II) Help in creating Public Opinion.

(III) People come to know about the world happenings, weather bulletins, important international developments and research.

(IV) Means of Communication help in flow of information which is necessary for proper management supply of goods and financial transaction.

(V) Advancement in Communication System has accelerated trade by carrying information all over the world quickly.

# DEMOCRATIC POLITICS -II

## (POLITICAL SCIENCE)

### CHAPTER-1: POWER SHARING

#### SECTION-A

#### Multiple Choice Questions.

1. A war like conflict between two opposite groups within a group is called
  - (a) Cold war
  - (b) Civil war
  - (c) Ethnic War
  - (d) None of these.
2. Which of the following is the capital city of Belgium?
  - (a) Bruges
  - (b) Brussels
  - (c) Ghent
  - (d) Antwerp
3. Which one of the following countries does not share its boundaries with Belgium?
  - (a) France
  - (b) Netherland
  - (c) Sweden
  - (d) Luxemburg.
4. Which of the following is an example of horizontal sharing of power?
  - (a) Power shared between different states.
  - (b) Power shared between different organs of the governments.
  - (c) Power sharing between different levels of the government.
  - (d) Power sharing between different political parties.
5. Who elects the community government of Belgium?
  - (a) People belonging to one language community only.
  - (b) By the leader of Belgium.
  - (c) The citizen of the whole country.
  - (d) The community leaders of Belgium.
6. The word 'ethnic' signifies:
  - (a) Different religions.
  - (b) Social division on shared culture.
  - (c) A violent conflict between opposite group

(d) A careful calculation of gain and loss.

7. A belief that the majority community should be able to rule the country in whichever way it wants, by disregarding the wishes and needs of the minority is:

(a) Power sharing

(b) Central Government

(c) Majoritarianism.

(d) Community Government.

8. A system of 'check and balance' is another name for which one of the following power sharing arrangements:

(a) Power sharing among different social groups.

(b) Vertical division of power or power shared among different levels of government.

(c) Horizontal division of power or power shared among different organs of the governments.

(d) Power sharing in the form of political parties, pressure groups and governments.

9. Which is a federal division of power?

(a) Governments at provincial or regional level.

(b) Legislature, executive, judiciary.

(c) Among different social groups.

(d) Political parties, pressure group and movement groups.

10. Name one prudential reason for power sharing.

(a) Power sharing is very spirit of democracy.

(b) People have a right to be consulted on how they are to be governed.

(c) Citizens, through participation, acquire a stake in the system.

(d) Power sharing is good because it helps to reduce the possibility of conflict between social groups.

### **Assertion-Reason (A-R)**

In each of the following questions, use the following key to choose the appropriate answer.

- (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 and (R) is false.
- (d) (A) is false but (R) is false.

11. **Assertion (A):** Majority community is dominant in few democratic states.

**Reason (R):** Dominance can undermine the unity of the country.

12. **Assertion (A):** Power sharing is good.

**Reason (R):** It helps to reduce the possibility of conflicts between social groups.

13. **Assertion (A):** The distrust between Sinhalese and Tamil communities turned into widespread conflicts in Sri Lanka.

**Reason (R):** 1956 Act recognised Sinhala as the only official language.

14. Match List I with the List II and select the correct answer using the codes given below the list.

List-I	List-II
1. Power shared among different organs of the government.	A. Community government
2. Power shared among governments at different level	B. Separation of power.
3. Power shared by different social groups.	C. Coalition government.
4. Power shared by two or more political parties	D. Federal government

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

List-I	List-II
A. Sri Lanka got independence	1. 1956

B. Act declared Sinhala as the official language	2. 2009
C. Civil war ended in Sri Lanka	3. 1948

15

	A	B	C
(a)	2	1	3
(b)	3	1	2
(c)	2	3	1
(d)	1	2	3

16. Identify the country:

- (i) It covers less area than the state of Haryana.
- (ii) It shares its geographical borders with the Netherlands, France and Germany.
- (iii) Its Population is half that of Haryana.

17. Identify the community:

- (i) They form a majority in Belgium.
- (ii) They do not speak French.
- (iii) They are concentrated in the Flemish Region.

18. Sinhala was recognised as the only official language by the -----

19. The Sri Lankan Tamils launched parties and struggle for the recognition of Tamil as an official language or regional autonomy and -----.

20. When European countries came together to form the European Union (EU) ---- was chosen as the headquarters.

### SHORT ANSWER TYPE QUESTIONS (2 MARKS EACH)

21. State the steps taken in Belgium to rule out the problem of regional differences and cultural diversities.

22. Why was the system of 'reserved constituencies' is adopted in the Indian constitution?

23. Which is the third unique form of government practised in Belgium?
24. What is the meaning of majoritarianism?
25. What is meant by the term 'Power sharing'?

### **SHORT ANSWER TYPE QUESTIONS (3 MARKS)**

26. How is ethnic composition of Belgium is very complex? Explain.
27. Explain three measures taken by Sri Lanka, according to an act passed in 1956.
28. Mention any three demands of Sri Lankan Tamils.
29. Why is power sharing desirable? Give any three prudential and moral reasons of power sharing.
30. Describe the way in which power is shared among government at different levels.

### **Long Answer Type Questions (5 Marks)**

31. Compare the situation of Belgium and Sri Lanka considering their location, size and cultural aspects.
32. How majoritarianism has increased the feeling of alienation among the Sri Lankan Tamils? Explain.
33. Describe the path of accommodation adopted in Belgium.
34. Differentiate horizontal and vertical power sharing in modern democracy.
35. Explain the ethnic composition of Sri Lanka.

### **36. CASE BASED QUESTION.**

**Read the passage given below and answer the questions that follows:**

Sri Lanka emerged as independent country in 1948. The leaders of Sinhala sought to secure dominance by virtue of their majority. As a result, the democratically elected government adopted a series of majoritarian measures to establish Sinhala supremacy. In 1956, an Act was passed to recognise Sinhala as the only official language, thus disregarding Tamils. The government followed preferential policies that favoured Sinhala applicants for university positions and government jobs. A new constitution stipulated that the state shall protect and foster Buddhism. All these government

measures, coming one after the other, gradually increased the feeling of alienation among the Sri Lankan Tamils. They felt that none of the major political parties led by Buddhist Sinhala leaders was sensitive to their language and culture. They felt that the constitution and government policies denied them equal political rights, discriminated against them in getting jobs and other opportunities and ignored their interests. As a result, the relations between the Sinhala and Tamil communities strained over time. The Sri Lankan Tamils launched parties and struggle for recognition of Tamils as an official language, for regional autonomy and equality of opportunity in securing education and job.

Answer the following questions.

36.1: Why did Sri Lankan leaders adopt majoritarian measures ? (1)

36.2 Why did Sri Lankan Tamils launch parties and struggles ? (1)

36.3. Which factors are responsible for increasing the feeling of alienation among Sri Lankan Tamil ? (2)



# CHAPTER-1: POWER SHARING

## MARKING SCHEME

- 1.(b)Civil War.
2. (b)Brussels.
3. (c)Sweden.
4. (b) Power sharing between different organs of the government.
5. (a)People belonging to one language community only.
6. (b) Social division on shared culture.
7. (c) Majoritarianism.
8. (c) Horizontal division of power or power shared among different organs of the government.
9. (a) Governments at the provincial or regional level.
10. (d) Power sharing is good because it helps to reduce the possibility of conflict between social groups.
11. (a) Both (A) and (R) are true and (R) is the correct explanation of (A).
12. (a) Both (A) and (R) are true and (R) is the correct explanation of (A).
13. (a) Both (A) and (R) are true and (R) is the correct explanation of (A).
14. (c) B, D, A, C
15. (b) 3,1,2
16. Belgium.
17. The Dutch speaking community.
18. Act of 1956.
19. Equality of opportunity in securing education and jobs.
20. Brussels.
21. The Belgium government adopted the policy of accommodation and power sharing to rule out the problem of regional differences and cultural diversities.

22. It was adopted to give space/representation in the government and administration to diverse social groups like Scheduled Caste, Scheduled Tribe and other backward classes who otherwise would feel alienated.

23. The third unique form of government in Belgium is the 'community government' elected by people belonging to one language community- Dutch, French and German – speaking. It doesn't matter where they live.

24. Majoritarianism is a belief that the majority community could rule a country in whichever ways, by disregarding the wishes and needs of the minority.

25. Power sharing means the distribution of power among the different organs and levels of the government such as the legislature, executive and judiciary as well as the Union, state and Local self-government. Power sharing helps in achieving the stability of political order.

26. (i) Of the country's total population, 59% live in the Flemish region and speak Dutch language.

(ii) Another 40% people live in the Wallonia region and speak French.

(iii) Remaining 1% of the Belgians speak German.

(iv) In the capital city Brussels, 80% people speak French while 20% are Dutch speaking.

27. (i) According to this Act, Sinhala was declared the national language of the country.

(ii) Buddhism was declared as the official religion. State decided to promote and foster it.

(iii) All the government jobs were reserved for Sinhala people.

28. (i) Recognition of Tamil as an official language.

(ii) Regional autonomy.

(iii) Equality of opportunity in securing education and jobs.

29. (i) Prudential Reasons: It helps to reduce the possibility of conflicts between social groups. For example, seats are reserved for Sc and ST in legislative Assemblies and Parliament.

(ii) Power sharing is good way to ensure political stability in the country.

(iii) Imposing the will of majority community over the minority may undermine the unity of the nation in long run. For example, a civil war broke out in Sri Lanka.

30. (i) Power is shared among different organs of the government, such as the Legislature, Executive and judiciary. None of these organs can exercise unlimited power as each organ checks the other.

(ii) In a federal form of government, power can be divided between the central government and state government as well as the local government.

(iii) Power may be shared among different social groups, such as religious and linguistic groups. Power sharing arrangements can also be seen in the way of political parties, pressure groups and social movements control and influence those in power.

31. Comparison of Belgium and Sri Lanka:

(i) Belgium is located in Europe, where as Sri Lanka is located in South Asia.

(ii) Belgium has a population of little over one crore, whereas Sri Lanka has population of two crore.

(iii) In Belgium, 59% people living in Flemish region speak Dutch language, 40% people living Wallonia region speak French and remaining 1% Belgian people speak German, whereas in Sri Lanka, 74% population is Sinhalese speakers and 18% is Tamil speakers.

(iv) In Belgium, French speaking community is relatively rich and powerful and in Sri Lanka, Sinhalese speaking people are Buddhist and powerful.

(v) In Belgium, Dutch-speaking people are numeric majority, where as in Sri Lanka, Sinhalese- speaking population is in majority.

32. Sri Lanka became independent in 1948. It immediately adopted measures to impose Sinhala supremacy.

(i) The Tamils felt alienated. No respect or recognition was given to their language, culture and religion.

(ii) They began a struggle for equality in jobs, entry to the university, recognition of their language and culture.

(iii) Slowly the conflict changed into a demand for regional autonomy.

- (iv) The Tamils were grouped together in the north and east of Sri Lanka.
- (v) Their demands were ignored, conflict became more severe and by 1980s, their demands had changed.
- (vi) They wanted Tamil Eelam in the north and east. A civil war ensued, which killed thousands in both sides.
- (vii) The flourishing economy of Sri Lanka disappeared and the conflict gave blow to the social, cultural and economic life of Sri Lanka.

33. After the four amendments in the constitution, the Belgian leaders worked out a very different and innovative power sharing arrangements known as Belgian model.

- (i) Number of Dutch and French speaking ministers shall be equal in the Central government. No single majority can make decision unilaterally.
- (ii) Many powers of the central government have been given to state government of two regions of the country. State governments are not subordinate to the central government.
- (iii) In the new arrangement, Brussels, the capital city of Belgium has a separate government in which both the communities have equal representation.
- (iv) Apart from central and state government, there is a third kind of government i.e. community government. This government is elected by the people belonging to one community. This government has the power regarding cultural, educational and language related issue. This system is complicated but useful.

Horizontal Division of Power	Vertical Division of Power
(a) Horizontal division of power is such a power sharing arrangement in which power is shared among different organs of the government such as the legislature, executive and judiciary	(a) In vertical division of powers, power can be shared among governments at different like union, state and local levels of such government, i.e., it involves higher and lower levels of government.
(b) In horizontal division of powers, different organs of government exercise different powers, i.e., there is a concept of powers.	(b) In vertical division of powers, constitution clearly lays down the powers of different level of government.

(c) Horizontal distribution specifies the concept of checks and balances in order to check the exercises of unlimited powers of the organs.	(c) But there is no such concept of check and balances in the vertical division because powers are clearly given by the constitution from the higher level to the lower level.
(d) Horizontal distribution of power ensures the concept of the expansion of democracy.	(d) Vertical division of power promotes the concept of deepening of democracy.

35. (i) Sri Lanka has a diverse population of about two crore people, almost equal to Haryana.

(ii) The major social groups are the Sinhala- speakers (74%) and Tamil speakers (18%).

(iii) Tamils have two sub groups, Sri Lanka -Tamils (13%) and Indian -Tamils(5%)

(iv) Most of the Sinhala-speaking people are Buddhist while most of the Tamils are Hindus or Muslims.

(v) There are about 7% Christians, who are both Tamils and Sinhalese.

36.1. The Sri Lankan leaders adopted the majoritarian measures to establish Sinhala supremacy and to secure dominance of over Govt. by virtue of their majority.

36.2. The Sri Lankan Tamils launched parties and struggles for the recognition of Tamil as official language, for regional autonomy and equality of opportunity in securing education and jobs.

36.3. The Govt. measures such as making Sinhala as official language , following preferential policies for govt.jobs and university positions for Sinhala applicants and declaring Buddhism as official religion.

The constitution and Govt. policies denied Sri Lankan Tamils equal political rights, discriminated against them in getting jobs and ignore their interests.



## **CHAPTER-2 :FEDERALISM**

### **Multiple Choice Questions**

**(1 X 20=20)**

**1) Which among the following is an example of the Unitary system of Government?**

- a) Belgium
- b) Sri Lanka
- c) Both Sri Lanka and Belgium
- d) None of the above

**2) Which of the following statements are true about the Federalism system of Government?**

- a) Federalism is a system of government in which the power is divided between a central authority and various constituent units of the country.
- b) In Federalism there is usually more than one level of government for the entire country.
- c) In Federalism there will be a government at the level of provinces or states that look after much of the day-to-day administering of their state.
- d) All the above statements are true.

**3) How many of the world's countries have federal political systems?**

- a) 25
- b) 100
- c) 145
- d) 70

**4) The popular name of rural govt. is Panchayati Raj.**

- a) True
- b) False

**5) Which of the following does not have a Federal system of Government?**

- a) India
- b) USA
- c) Russia
- d) None of the above

**6) Which of the following does not have a federal political system?**

- a) China
- b) New Zealand
- c) Japan
- d) All of the above

**7) Which of the following statements are true about the Unitary system of Government?**

- a) Under the unitary system, either there is only one level of government or the sub-units are subordinate to the central government.

- b) The central government can pass on orders to the provincial or the local government.
- c) State government has powers of its own for which it is not answerable to the central government.
- d) All of the above statements are true.
- 8) How many languages are recognised as Scheduled Languages by the constitution of India ?**
- a) 21
- b) 22
- c) 25
- d) 26
- 9) The Federal system of Government has dual objectives: to safeguard and promote the unity of the country, while at the same time accommodate regional diversity.**
- a) True
- b) False
- 10) Which of the following is an example of 'holding together' federations?**
- a) India
- b) USA
- c) Switzerland
- d) None of the above
- 11) Consider the statement:**  
 "Coming together federation" involves:
- (i) The central government to become more powerful.
- (ii) Independent states coming together on their own to form bigger unit.
- (iii) Constituent units have unequal powers.
- (iv) Constituent states have equal powers.
- Which of the statements given above are correct ?
- (a) (i), (ii) and (iv)
- (b) (i), (iii) only
- (c) (ii) and (iv) only
- (d) (i), (iii) and (iv).
- 12) Which of the following are included in the Union List?**
- a) Banking
- b) Foreign Affairs
- c) Defence of the country
- d) All of the above
- 13) Which of the following subjects are included in the State List?**
- a) Agriculture
- b) Irrigation
- c) Police
- d) All of the above



**14)** If there is a conflict in the laws made for the subjects in the Concurrent List, then the decision made by \_\_\_\_\_ will prevail.

- a) State Government
- b) Union Government
- c) President
- d) All of the above

**15)** Who has the power to make laws on the 'residuary' subjects?

- a) Union Government
- b) State Government
- c) Supreme Court
- d) None of the above

**16)** Which of the following states in India enjoys a special status.

- a) Arunachal Pradesh
- b) Mizoram
- c) Nagaland
- d) All of the above

**17)** Due to their peculiar social and historical circumstances, the Constitution of India gives special status to some Indian states. These provisions are given in \_\_\_\_\_.

- a) Article 371
- b) Article 271
- c) Article 172
- d) Article 152

**18)** Some States were created not on the basis of language but to recognise differences based on culture, ethnicity or geography. Examples of such states are\_\_\_\_\_.

- a) Jharkhand
- b) Uttarakhand
- c) Nagaland
- d) All of the above

**19)** Besides Hindi, there are \_\_\_\_\_ other languages recognised as Scheduled Languages by the Constitution.

- a) 21
- b) 24
- c) 12

**20)** In the following question, the Assertions (A) and Reason(s) (R) have been put forward. Read both statements carefully and choose the correct answer from the below:

Assertion (A): When power is taken away from central and state governments and given to local governments it is called decentralisation.

Reason (R): At least one third of all positions are reserved for women in local government bodies

a) If both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true and Reason (R) is the correct explanation of Assertion (A) .

(b) If both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true but Reason (R) is not the correct explanation of Assertion (A) .

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

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

### **SHORT ANSWER TYPE QUESTIONS**

**(2 X 5=10)**

**Q.21** How can the fundamental provisions of the Indian Constitution be changed ?

**Q.22** Mention any two special status given to Kashmir before the abolition of Article -370.

**Q. 23** State two agreements through which federations have been formed. Give an example of each.

**Q. 24** Mention the dual objectives of the federal system.

**Q. 25** The new system of local government is the largest experiment in democracy conducted everywhere in the world. Elucidate.

### **SHORT ANSWER TYPE QUESTIONS**

**(3 X 5=15)**

**Q.26** Discuss the dual objectives of federalism. What are two aspects that are crucial in the practice of federalism ?

**Q.27** Examine the holding together nature of Indian Federation.

**Q.28** What was the new culture of power sharing developed after 1990 ?

**Q.29** 'There was very little decentralisation in effective terms prior to 1992. Elaborate.

**Q.30** What is the difference between a federal form of government and a unitary one? Explain with examples?

### **LONG ANSWER TYPE QUESTIONS**

**(5 X 5=25)**

**Q.31** Compare the federations of coming together type and holding together type?

**Q.32.** Which five provisions of the Indian constitution make India a full-fledged federation?

**Q.33** Explain five changes towards decentralisation brought in the constitution after the amendments made in 1992.

**Q.34** The creation of linguistic states was the first and the major test of democratic politics in our country. Justify the statement.

**Q.35** What is Gram Sabha ? Describe any four functions of a Gram Sabha.

### **CASE BASED QUESTION**

**(4X 1=4)**

**Q. 36** Read the given extract and answer the following questions.

When power is taken away from Central and State governments and given to local government, it is called decentralisation. The basic idea behind decentralisation is that there are a large number of problems and issues which are best settled at the local level. People have better knowledge of problems in their localities. They also have better ideas on where to spend money and how to manage things more efficiently. Besides, at the local level it is possible for the people to directly participate in decision making. This helps to inculcate a habit of democratic participation. Local government is the best way to realise one important principle of democracy, namely local self-government.

The need for decentralisation was recognised in our Constitution. Since then, there have been several attempts to decentralise power to the level of villages and towns. Panchayats in So, we are like a three-tier coach in a train! I always prefer the lower

berth! villages and municipalities in urban areas were set up in all the States. But these were directly under the control of state governments. Elections to these local governments were not held regularly. Local governments did not have any powers or resources of their own. Thus, there was very little decentralisation in effective terms.

**36.1** Define decentralization?

**36.2** Mention any one basic objective behind decentralization.

**36.3** How decentralization inculcates a habit of democratic participation?

## CHAPTER-2 :FEDERALISM

### MARKING SCHEME

<b>QSTN NO</b>	<b>Value Points</b>	<b>Marks allotted</b>
<b>SECTION-A</b>		
1.	b) Sri Lanka	1
2.	d) All of the above	1
3.	a) 25	1
4.	a) True	1
5.	d) None of the above	1
6	d) All of the above	1
7.	d) All of the above	1
8.	b) 22	1
9	a )True	1
10.	a) India	1
11	c) ii) and iv) only	1
12	d) All of the above	1

13	d)All of the above	1
14	b)Union Government	1
15	a) Union Government	1
16	d) All of the above	1
17	a) Article 371	1
18	d) All of the above	1
19	a)21	1
20	b) Both A and R are correct but R is not the correct explanation	1

#### SECTION-B(2X4=8)

21	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>❖ The fundamental provision of Indian constitution can be changed bilaterally.</li> <li>❖ The consent of both the levels of the govt. is required to change the provisions of the constitution. <i>(any two)</i></li> </ul>	1 1
22	The article disallowed the Parliament to apply laws, except for foreign affairs, defense, finance, and communications, without the concurrence of the state government. As a result, Kashmir's residents would live under a separate set of laws, including those associated with property ownership, citizenship, and fundamental rights, as compared to that by other Indian citizens. This, in turn, resulted in disallowing Indian citizens from purchasing land or property in Jammu and Kashmir.	1 1
23	<p><i>The two routes by which federations have been formed are as follow:-</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>❖ The first route involves Independent States coming together to form a bigger unit, so that by pooling sovereignty and retaining identity they can increase their security. Ex: USA, Switzerland and Australia.</li> <li>❖ A large country divides its power between the constituent States</li> </ul>	2

	and the national government. Ex: India, Spain and Belgium.	
24	The federal system thus has dual objectives: to safeguard and promote unity of the country, while at the same time accommodate regional diversity. Therefore, two aspects are crucial for the institutions and practice of federalism.	1 1
25	The new system of local self government is the largest experiment in the democracy conducted anywhere it has helped to deepen democracy it has increased the women participation in the democracy nearly 36 lacs of people are in elected representatives in various local governments it has also helped the governments to settle the problems in local level itself Itihas also increase the Awareness of problems of people on their society it has also helped to convey the United idea of be one Nation	
<b>SECTION-C</b>		
26	Dual objective of federalism are <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>❖ To safeguard and promote the unity of the country</li> <li>❖ To accommodate regional diversity.</li> </ul> These two aspects are crucial for the institutions and practice of federalism. Govt. at different level should agree to some rules of power sharing. They should also trust that each would abide by its part of the agreement. An ideal federal system has both aspects : Mutual trust & agreement to live together.	1 1
27	Indian federalism is formed by holding together nature of federalism. It does not give equal powers to its constituent units. <p>(a) States have not been given identical powers with union government.</p> <p>(b) Few states have been given special status- like Assam, Nagaland, Arunachal Pradesh and Mizoram in order to protect and preserve their custom, traditions, cultural and linguistic diversity.</p> <p>(c) Apart from these some territories of the Indian union like Chandigarh, Lakshadweep or the capital city of Delhi are administered by the union government and, hence, they are known as Union Territories.</p>	1 1 1

28	<p>The new culture of power sharing developed after 1990 with the rise of regional parties in many states.</p> <p>(a) The culture marked the beginning of coalition era.</p> <p>(b) The era of coalition government implies that if no single party gets a clear majority in the Lok Sabha, then the major national parties enter into an alliance with many parties including regional parties to form a government at the centre.</p>		3
29	<p>Several attempts have been made to decentralise power to the level of villages and towns. But the following issues undermined the effective outcomes.</p> <p>(a) Panchayats and municipalities were directly controlled by the state governments.</p> <p>(b) Elections to these bodies were not conducted regularly.</p> <p>(c) Local bodies were denied their share of power and resources.</p>		1  1  1
30	<p>❖ <i>In a federal form of government, the central government shares its powers with the various constituent units of the country. For example, in India, power is divided between the government at the Centre and the various State governments.</i></p> <p>❖ <i>In a unitary form of government, all the power is exercised by only one government. For example, in Sri Lanka, the national government has all the powers.</i></p>		3
31	<p><b>Holding together</b></p> <p>❖ <i>When a large country chooses to divide its authority between the member states and the central government, federalism is regarded as holding together federalism.</i></p> <p>❖ <i>In holding together federation, the central power always will maintain its dominance over constituent units which results in the lack</i></p>	<p><b>Coming together</b></p> <p>❖ <i>Independent states join together on their own to form a larger unit is known as Coming together federalism</i></p> <p>❖ <i>In the Coming Together Federation, the central government and the state always seem to have equal powers.</i></p> <p>Examples- USA, Switzerland</p>	1  1



	<i>of sovereignty often.</i> ○ <i>Example: India, Spain, Belgium</i>		1
--	---	--	---

32	<p>The federation to make India is full- fledged federation are :</p> <p>1)In the constitution of India there is single citizenship like US and Canada.</p> <p>2)Unlike the USA and India has no division between the public service among the state government and federation government.</p> <p>3)The Indian constitution established integrated judicial system in the federal aspect.</p> <p>4)The single election commission organises the election in state and national level in the INDIA</p> <p>5)During the time of emergencies the federal system will transform into unitary system.</p>	5
33	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>❖ Outlines of the Constitutional Amendment of 1992 are:</li> <li>❖ Immediately after the amendment, it is compulsory to hold periodic elections to local administration organizations.</li> <li>❖ Seats should be mandatorily reserved in the appointed bodies and the official administrators of these institutions for SCs, STs, and OBCs.</li> <li>❖ At least one-third of all seats should be mandatory are possessed for females.</li> <li>❖ An autonomous institution designated as the State Election Commission has been constituted in each state to administer panchayat and local elections.</li> <li>❖ The state legislatures are expected to yield revenue with local administration bodies.</li> </ul>	5
34	<p>(i) After 1947, the boundaries of several old states of India were proposed to be changed to ensure that people who spoke the same language lived in the same state.</p> <p>(ii) Some states like Nagaland were not created on the basis of language but because of their distinct culture, ethnicity and geography.</p> <p>(iii) When the demand for the formation of linguistic states rose, some leaders feared that it would again lead to disintegration.</p> <p>(iv) But when the actual creation of states was done on the basis of language, it so proved that the country was more united. This process did away with all fears and tension.</p>	5

	(v) Thus, the framing of the language policy was the test for Indian federation. It inspired the confidence in different language speaking people that no language will be imposed on them. In a way language policy has strengthened the unity and integrity of India.	
35	Gram Sabha: A body comprising of all adult members of a village or a group of villages. Functions of Gram Sabha: (i) It elects the members of the Gram Panchayat. (ii) The Gram Sabha supervises the work of the village panchayat. (iii) It approves the annual budget of the panchayat. (iv) It reviews the performance of the Gram Panchayat.	5
<b>SECTION-E</b>		
36.1	Decentralisation refers to the transfer of power from the federal and state governments to local governments.	1
36.2	<i>The basic idea behind decentralisation is that there are a large number of problems and issues which are best settled at the local level.</i>	1
36.3	People have better knowledge of problems in their localities. They also have better ideas on where to spend money and how to manage things more efficiently.  Besides, at the local level it is possible for the people to directly participate in decision making. This helps to inculcate a habit of democratic participation.	2

# **CHAPTER-4 (GENDER, RELIGION AND CASTE)**

## **SECTION-A**

### **MCQ'S(1 Mark )**

1. Family laws deal with

A. Marriage

B. Divorce

C. Adoption

D. All of the above

2. The system where the father is the head of the family .

A. Monarchy

B. Patriarchy

C. Matriarchy

D. Hierarchy

3. Which of the following statement regarding the constitution of India is False?

A. Ensures equality of citizens within religious communities.

B. Prohibits discrimination on grounds of religion.

C. Provides to all individuals freedom to profess, practice any religion.

D. Given official status to all religions.

4. A woman or a man who believes in equal rights and opportunities for women and men is called as

A. Industrialists

B. Feminist

C. Capitalist

D. Socialist

5. The Equal Remuneration Act was passed in the year

A. 1974

B. 1976

C. 1955

D.1935

6.The percentage of elected women members in lok sabha has touched\_\_\_\_\_ per cent of its total strength for the first time in 2019.

A. 14.36

B. 28.36

C. 12.35

D. 13.36

7. Choose which one of the social reformer advocated and worked to establish a society in which caste inequalities are absent.

A. Jyotiba Phule

B. Rabindranath Tagore

C.Subhash Chandra Bose

D. Jawaharlal Nehru

8. Choose which one of the following is not matched regarding the population of different religious communities in India according to the census report of 2011.

A. Christian-2.8%

B.Sikh-1.7%

C-Hindu-79.8%

D-Muslim-14.2%

9. Choose which one of the following is True .

A. One third of seats are reserved for women in local government bodies.

B. Elected women members in Lok Sabha has touched 14.38 per cent of its total strength in 2019

C. The Equal Remuneration Act was passed in 1979.

D. In India, the proportion of women in the legislature has been very high.

10.Gender divisions usually refer to

- A. Hierarchical social division seen everywhere.
- B. It is regularly recognized in the study of politics.
- C. It is based on biology.
- D. It is not based on social expectations and stereotypes.

11. Caste hierarchy means

- A. Religious Equality
- B. Communal Harmony on the basis of Caste.
- C. All the caste groups are placed from the highest to the lowest caste.
- D. Changing of caste system

12. Equal Remuneration Act signifies

- A. Family related matters.
- B. Equal wages for an equal job for both men and women.
- C. Promotion on the basis of talent.
- D. Occupational mobility

13. Human rights groups in our country have argued that most of the victims of communal riots in our country are

- A. Reformers
- B. Women
- C. Children
- D. Religious Minorities

14. Shift from one occupation to another than those practiced by their ancestors is called as-----.

15. NSSO stands for

- A. National Social Science Organisation
- B. National Social Survey Organisation
- C. National Scientific Survey Organisation

## D. National Sample Survey Organisation

16. Choose which one of the following are correct from the given code.

I.No Parliamentary constituency in the country has a clear majority of one single Caste.

II-Many cases Political parties use dirty tricks to win in elections.

III-The ruling party and the sitting MP or MLA frequently lose elections in our country.

A.I,II,III

B.I and II

C.II and III

D. I only

17. There are two statements marked as Assertion(A) and Reason(R).Mark your answer as per the codes provided below:

Assertion(A):Caste division leads to tensions, conflict and even violence.

Reason(R): Violence is a positive expression of caste divisions.

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. There are two statements marked as Assertion(A) and Reason(R).Mark your answer as per the codes provided below:

Assertion(A):Politics based on caste identity alone is not very healthy in a democracy.

Reason(R): It can divide the society into different communities and cause inequalities.

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

19. There are two statements marked as Assertion(A) and Reason(R).Mark your answer as per the codes provided below:

Assertion(A):Money power has become very important in politics.

Reason(R):The candidates who can spend more money definitely wins the election.

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

20. There are two statements marked as Assertion(A) and Reason(R).Mark your answer as per the codes provided below:

Assertion(A): In India the proportion of women in legislature has been very low.

Reason(R):In the Govt., cabinets are largely all male even when a woman becomes the Chief Minister or the Prime Minister.

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

## **SECTION-B**

### **Very Short Answer Type Questions (2 Marks Each)**

21. Write any two features of communalism.

22. The proportion of women among the highly paid and valued jobs is still very less. Justify

23. Name two social reformers those who worked for eradicating the caste inequalities.



24.' Political mobilisation on religious lines is a frequent form of communalism'. Explain

25. Write any two aspects of sexual division of labour.

### **SECTION-C**

#### **SHORT ANSWER TYPE QUESTIONS(3 MARKS EACH)**

- 26. Mention any three Constitutional provisions to make India a secular state.
- 27. Describe the status of women's representation in Indian legislative bodies.
- 28. 'It is not politics that gets caste ridden, it is the caste that gets politicised'. Explain with supportive evidences.
- 29. Communalism needs to be combated. Suggest any three points.
- 30. 'Religious diversity is fairly widespread in the world today'. Explain

### **SECTION-D**

#### **LONG ANSWER TYPE QUESTIONS(5 MARK EACH)**

- 31.'Gender division is not based on biology but on social expectations and stereotypes'. Justify with evidence.
- 32.Caste inequalities are still prevalent in contemporary India. Support the statement with examples.
- 33. Communalism can take various forms in Politics. Explain.
- 34. Describe any five various forms that caste can take in politics.
- 35. Caste and caste system in modern India have undergone great changes. Support the statement with evidence.

### **SECTION-E**

#### **CASE BASED QUESTION(4 MARK)**

Secularism is not just an ideology of some parties or persons. This idea constitutes one of the foundations of our country. Gandhiji believed that politics must be guided by ethics drawn from religion and can never be separated from religion. The problem becomes more acute when religion is expressed in politics in exclusive and partisan terms. Communal politics is based on the idea that religion is the principal basis of social community. People of one religion do not have the same interests and aspirations in every context. Everyone has several other roles, positions and identities.

36.1 Define secularism.

1

36.2 What is meant by religion according to Gandhiji?

1

36.3 Write any two problems which begin when religion is seen as the basis of a nation.

2

## **CHAPTER-4 (GENDER, RELIGION AND CASTE)**

### **MARKING SCHEME**

<b>QST N NO</b>	<b>Value Points</b>	<b>Marks Allotted</b>	<b>PAGE NO OF NCERT /TEXT BOOK</b>
1	D. All of the above	1	Page-47
2	B. Patriarchy	1	Page-42
3	D. Given official status to all religions.	1	Page-46
4	B. Feminist	1	Page-41
5	B. 1976	1	Page-43
6	A. 14.36	1	Page-44
7	A. Jyotiba Phule	1	Page-49
8	A. Christian-2.8%	1	Page-50
9	A. One third of seats are reserved for women in local government bodies	1	Page-45
10	A. Hierarchical social division seen everywhere.	1	Page-40
11	C. All the caste groups are placed from the highest to the lowest caste.	1	Page-51

12	B. Equal wages for an equal job for both men and women.	1	Page-43
13	D. Religious Minorities	1	Page-46
14.	Occupational Mobility		Page-51
15	D. National Sample Survey Organisation	1	Page-52
16	A.I,II,III	1	Page-49-51-53
17	C. A is True but R is False	1	Page-49
18	A. Both A and R are True and R is the correct explanation of A	1	Page-51-52
19	C. A is True but R is False	1	Page-51-52
20	B. Both A and R are True but R is not the correct explanation of A	1	Page-54
21	I.Beliefs of one religion are presented as superior to those of other religions. II. The demands of one religious group are formed in opposition to another	2	Page-47
22	.I. On an average an Indian woman works one hour more than an average man every day. II. Much of her works is not paid and therefore often not valued.	2	Page-43
23	I. Mahatma Gandhi II. B.R Ambedkar.	2	Page-46
24	I. The use of sacred symbols, religious leaders, emotional appeal and plain fear in order to bring the followers of one religion together in political arena. II. In electoral politics this often involves special appeal to the interests or emotions of voters of one religion in preference to others.	2	Page-47-48

<b>25</b>	<p>I. Women do all work inside the home and men do all the work outside the home.</p> <p>II. It is not that men cannot do household work.</p> <p>III. They simply think that it is for women to attend to these works.</p>	2	Page-40
<b>26</b>	<p>I. There is no official religion for the Indian state.</p> <p>II. All individuals and communities having freedom to profess, practice and practice and propagate any religion.</p> <p>III. The Constitution prohibits discrimination on grounds of religion.</p>	3	Page-48-49
<b>27</b>	<p>I. The proportion of women in legislature has been very low.</p> <p>II. The percentage of elected women members in Lok Sabha has touched 14.3 percentage of its total strength for the first time in 2019</p> <p>III. Their share in the state assemblies is less than 5 percent.</p>	3	Page-44-45
<b>28</b>	<p>I. Each caste group tries to become bigger by incorporating within it neighbouring castes or sub castes which were earlier excluded from it.</p> <p>II. Various caste groups are required to enter into a coalition with other castes and enter into a dialogue and negotiation.</p> <p>III. New kinds of caste groups have come up in the political arena like backward and forward caste groups</p>	3	Page-54
<b>29</b>	<p>I. A secular constitution like ours is necessary but not sufficient to combat communalism.</p> <p>II. Communal prejudices and propaganda need to be countered in everyday life.</p> <p>III. Religion based mobilisation needs to be countered in the arena of politics.</p>	3	Page-49
<b>30</b>	<p>I. Many countries including India have in their population, followers of different religions.</p> <p>II. In the case of Northern Ireland, even most of the people</p>	3	Page-46

	<p>belonging to the same religion, there can be serious differences about the way people practice.</p> <p>III. The religious differences are often expressed in the field of politics.</p> <p>IV. A very different kind of social division based on religious differences.</p>		
<b>31.</b>	<p>I. Boys and girls are brought up to believe that the main responsibility of women is housework and bringing up children.</p> <p>II. Men do all the works outside the home.</p> <p>III. It is not the men do housework.</p> <p>IV. It is for women to attend to these things.</p> <p>V. It is not that women do not work outside their home.</p> <p>VI. The majority of women do some sort of paid work in addition to domestic labour.</p>	5	Page -40
<b>32</b>	<p>I. Some of the older aspects of caste have persisted.</p> <p>II. Even now most people marry within their own caste or tribe.</p> <p>III. Untouchability has not ended completely.</p> <p>IV. There is a disproportionately large presence of upper castes among the urban middle classes in our country.</p> <p>V. Caste among the urban middle classes in our country.</p>	5	Page -51
<b>33</b>	<p>I. Religious prejudices, stereotypes of religious communities.</p> <p>II. Belief in the superiority of one religion over other religions.</p> <p>III. Political dominance of one's own religious community.</p> <p>IV. Political mobilisation on religious lines.</p> <p>V. Communal violence, riots and massacre</p>	5	Page -47- 48
<b>34</b>	<p>I. When parties choose candidates in elections, they keep in mind the caste compositions.</p> <p>II. Political parties and candidates in elections appeal to caste</p>		Page -51- 52

	<p>sentiment.</p> <p>III. Some political parties are known to favour some castes and seen as their representatives.</p> <p>IV. When governments are formed ,political parties usually take care that representatives of different castes.</p> <p>V.Universal adult franchise and the principle of one person one vote compelled political leaders to gear up to the task of mobilising.</p>	5	
35	<p>. I. With economic development, large scale urbanisation, growth of literacy and education ,caste hierarchy are breaking down.</p> <p>II. In urban areas it does not matter much who is walking along next to us on a street or eating at next table in a restaurant.</p> <p>III.The Constitution of India prohibited any caste based discrimination.</p> <p>IV. The Constitution laid the foundations of policies to reserve the injustice of the caste system.</p> <p>V. Partly due to the efforts of reformers other socio economic changes also noticed.</p>	5	Page -51
36	<p>36.1We can accept,propagate and adopt any religion having no official religion for Indian state.</p> <p>36.2 It is not any particular religion but moral values that inform all religions.</p> <p>36.3I. When religion becomes the basis of nation it becomes communalism.</p> <p>II. People use politics to express their needs and interest on member of a particular religious community.</p>	<p>1</p> <p>1</p> <p>2</p>	Page -46

# CHAPTER-6 : POLITICAL PARTIES

## SECTION-A MCQs (1x20=20)

### 1. Fill in the blanks:

Political parties are allotted symbols by\_\_\_\_\_.

- a) The government of India
- b) The constitution of India
- c) The party leaders
- d) The election Commission

POLITICAL PARTIES	CRITERIA USED
One- Party system,Two-Party system,Multi-party system.	Types of Party Systems
The leaders,the active members,the followers	?

2.

3. Changing party allegiance from the party on which a person got elected to a different party is \_\_\_\_\_.

4. The political party which believes in Marxism-Leninism is \_\_\_\_\_.

- a) Nationalist Congress Party.
- b) Communist Party of India.
- c) Dravida Munnetra Kazkagam(DMK).
- d) Bahujan Samaj Party.

5.Match the following:

POLITICAL PARTIES	ALLIANCE
1. Bharatiya Janata Party	A. State Party
2.Communist Party of India(Marxist)	B. United Progressive Alliance
3.Congress party	C. National Democratic Alliance

4.Telugu Desam Party	D. Left Front
----------------------	---------------

Options:

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

6. Match the following:

1. Two Party System	A.Samajwadi Party
2.Multi-Party System	B.China
3. One Party System	C.Britain
4.A State Party	D.India

Options:

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

7. Identify the party with the help of the following information:-

- ☐ Recognised as a national party in 2016
- ☐ In 2014 elections,it got 3.84% votes and won 34 seats, became fourth largest party in Lok sabha.



- ☐ Committed to secularism and federalism.

Options:

- A. Bharatiya Janata Party
- B. Communist Party of India
- C. Indian National Congress
- D. All India Trinamool Congress





8. Identify the correct statement from the following:-

- A. Political parties do not enjoy much trust among the people.
- B. Parties are often rocked by scandals involving top party leaders.
- C. Parties are not necessary to run governments.
- D. All parties get symbols and are called recognized political parties.

Options:

- a. A, B, and C
- b. A and B
- c. B and C
- d. C and D

9. Identify to which party the following symbol belongs:

1. Shiv Sena	A. 
2. Rashtriya Janata Dal	B. 
3. Shiromani Akali	C. 
4. Janata Dal	D. 

Options:

	1	2	3	4
(a)	C	B	D	A

(b)	D	A	B	C
(c)	D	B	C	A
(d)	C	D	B	A

10. Match the following:

Column A		Column B	
(i)	All India Trinamool Congress (AITC)	(a)	1925
(ii)	Bharatiya Janata Party (BJP)	(b)	1999
(iii)	Communist Party of India (CPI)	(c)	1980
(iv)	Nationalist Congress Party (NCP)	(d)	1998

Options:

- A. i-b),ii-a),iii-c),iv-d)
- B. ii-d),i-c),iii-a),iv-b)
- C. i-d),ii-c),iii-a),iv-b
- D. iv-b),ii-c),i-d),iii-a

11. There are two statements marked as Assertion (A) and Reason (R). Mark your answer as per the codes given below:

**Assertion (A):** For most ordinary citizens, democracy is equal to political parties

**Reason(R):** Political parties are one of the most visible institutions in a democracy.

Options:

- A. Both A & R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
- B. Both A & 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.

12. There are two statements marked as Assertion (A) and Reason (R). Mark your answer as per the codes given below:

**Assertion (A) :** Only those parties that are recognized as national parties can contest in elections for Parliament.

**Reason (R) :** Recognition to a political party as a national party is accorded by the Election Commission.

Options:

- A. Both A & R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
- B. Both A & 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. Identify the statement related to the advantages of multi party system.

- A. It provides limited choice to the voters
- B. There is a chance of conflicts
- C. Provides choice to the voters
- D. Only Regional parties get the representation.

14. There are two statements marked as Assertion (A) and Reason (R). Mark your answer as per the codes given below:

**Assertion (A):** In a Democracy Political Parties are a must.

**Reason(R):** Without political parties there will be no election.

Options:

- A. Both A & R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
- B. Both A & R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
- C. A is true but R is false.
- D. A is false but R is true.

15. Arrange the following in Chronological Order according to year:

- I. Nationalist Congress Party
- II. Bahujan Samaj Party
- III. Indian National Congress
- IV. Communist Party of India

Options:

- A. II, I, IV, III
- B. III, I, II, IV

C.III,IV,II,I

D.I,IV,II,III

16. Identify the political party that emerged out of mass movement.

- (a) DMK
- (b) Janata Dal
- (c) Forward Bloc
- (d) Bahujan Sam

17. Identify the correct statement about a recognised political party-

- (a) a party that is present in only one of the federal units.
- (b) a party that is present in several and all units of the federation.
- (c) a party that is based on regional and communal diversities.
- (d) a party recognised by the 'Election Commission' with all the privileges and facilities.

18. Which of these statements is incorrect about CPI (M)?

- (a) Supports socialism, secularism and democracy
- (b) Opposes imperialism and communalism
- (c) Wants to secure socio-economic justice in India
- (d) None of the above

19. Identify from the following when and under whose leadership was Bahujan Samaj Party (BSP) formed?

- (a) 1982, Mayawati
- (b) 1984, Kanshi Ram
- (c) 1985, Mulayam Singh Yadav
- (d) 1986, Bhajanlal

20. Can you identify which of the challenges described in this section are being highlighted in these cartoons?



## SECTION-B

## **VERY SHORT ANSWER TYPE QUESTIONS (2x5=10)**

21. Mention any two reasons that made India to adopt multi-party system.
22. State the conditions required to be a national political party.
23. State the order passed by Supreme Court to reduce the influence of money and criminals.
24. Describe any two features of Two Party System.
25. Examine the role of the opposition party in democracy.

### **SECTION-C**

#### **SHORT ANSWER BASED QUESTIONS (3x5=15)**

26. Describe in brief the recent efforts that have been made in India to reform political parties and its leaders.

OR

How do money and muscle power play an important role in elections? Explain.

27. Lack of internal democracy within parties is the major challenge to political parties all over the world”. Analyse the statement.
28. Analyse the three components of a political party.
29. Name the national political party which gets inspiration from India’s ancient culture and values. Mention any three features of that party.
30. No system is ideal for all countries and all situations.’ Justify the statement with examples.

### **SECTION-D**

#### **LONG ANSWER TYPE QUESTIONS (5x5=25)**

31. Define a multi-party system. State the advantages of this system.

OR

Modern democracies cannot exist without political parties.Explain.

32. Describe any five major functions of political parties.

OR

Examine the role of opposition parties in a Democracy.

33. All over the world, people express their dissatisfaction with the failure of political parties to perform their functions well.” Analyse the statement with arguments.

OR

Describe any five efforts made to reform political parties in India.

34. Describe the demerits of bi-party system.

OR

Examine critically the role of an ordinary citizen in strengthening and deepening democracy.

35. Describe the chief characteristics of Communist Party of India-Marxist (CPI-M)?

OR

Who formed the BSP? State its main policies.

## SECTION-E

### CASE BASED QUESTION (4x1=4)

#### 36. Read the given extract and answer the following questions:

Democracies that follow a federal system all over the world tend to have two kinds of political parties. Parties that are present in only one of the federal units and parties that are present in several or all units of the federation. This is the case in India as well. There are some countrywide parties, which are called 'national parties'. These parties have their units in various states. However, largely all these units follow the same policies, programs and strategy that is decided at the national level. Every party in the country has to register with the election Commission. While the Commission treats all parties equally, it offers some special facilities to large and established parties. These parties are given a unique symbol, only the official candidates of that party can use that election symbol. Parties that get this privilege and some other special facilities are recognized by the election Commission for this purpose. That is by this parties are called recognized political party. The election Commission has laid down detailed criteria of the proportion of votes and seats that a party must get in order to be a recognized party. A party that secures at least 6% of the total votes in an election to the Legislative Assembly of a state and wins at least two seats is recognized as a State party. A Party that secures at least 6% of the total votes in Lok Sabha election or Assembly elections in four States and wins at least four seats in the Lok Sabha is recognized as a National Party.

- i) Who issues symbols to the political parties?
- ii) What are the Criteria laid down by the Election Commission to be recognised as a State Party?
- iii) Which parties are called as a recognised political parties?
  - v) Which parties can use election symbols

## CHAPTER-6 : POLITICAL PARTIES

### MARKING SCHEME

#### MCQs

1. d) The election Commission
2. Components of Political parties.
3. defection
4. b) Communist Party of India.
5. (c) 1-C, 2-D, 3-B, 4-A
6. (d) 1-C, 2-D, 3-B, 4-A
7. D. All India Trinamool Congress
8. b) A and B
9. (b) 1-D, 2-A, 3-B, 4-C
10. C. i-d), ii-c), iii-a), iv-b
11. **A). Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A**
12. **D). A is false but R is true**
13. C. Provides choice to the voters
14. C. A is true but R is false.
15. C. III, IV, II, I
16. (b) Janata Dal
17. (d) a party recognised by the 'Election Commission' with all the privileges and facilities.
18. (d) None of the above
19. (b) 1984, Kanshi Ram



20. The challenges highlighted here are about the growing role of money and muscle power in parties, especially during elections.

21. India adopted multi-party system because:

- ❖ India is a large country and has social and geographical diversities.
- ❖ It is easy to absorb different diversities in a multi-party system.

22. A party that secures at least 6% of the total votes in general elections of Lok Sabha or assembly elections in four states.

- ❖ A party that wins at least 4 seats in the Lok Sabha.

23. Now it is mandatory for every candidate who contests elections to file an affidavit giving details of his property and criminal cases pending against him. This new system has made a lot of information available to the public.

24.i) Power usually changes between two-parties

ii) In such system, people get clear choice.

25. i) The opposition party acts as a watchdog of democracy. It keeps a check on the role of the govt. and restricts them from misusing the power.

ii) They voice different views and criticise govt. for its failure and wrong policies.

iii) They also mobilize opposition to the govt.

**26. Recent efforts to reform political parties and its leaders are as given below :(1)**

**Anti-defection law :** In India, many elected representatives started indulging in changing party allegiance from the party on which a person got elected to a different party in order to become ministers or for cash rewards. So in order to curb this tendency, anti-defection law was passed. It says that if any MLA or MP changes parties, he or she will lose the seat in the legislature. Now MPs and MLAs have to obey the decisions of the party.

**2) Filing of an affidavit :** The Supreme Court has made it mandatory for every candidate who contests an election to file an affidavit giving details of his property and criminal cases pending against him. This has been done to reduce the influence of money and criminals.

**(3) Hold organisational elections :** The Election Commission has made it necessary for political parties to hold their organisational elections and file their income tax returns.

OR

Nowadays elections are focused mainly on winning at any cost so parties try to use short-cuts like money and muscle power.

- ❖ They try to select or nominate those candidates who can raise money or provide muscle power.
- ❖ Sometimes, wealthy people and big companies also get involved in the democratic politics for their own interest and influence decision-making process.
- ❖ In many cases, candidates with criminal records, who can win elections, are supported.

27. 1. Most political parties do not practise open and transparent procedures for their functioning like maintaining membership registers, holding organisational meetings or conducting internal elections regularly. Thus, ordinary members of the party do not get sufficient information on the happenings in the party and have no means to influence the decisions.

2. Also, there are very few chances for an ordinary worker to rise to the top in a party. Since one or, at the most, a few leaders exercise paramount power in the party, those who disagree with the leadership, find it difficult to continue in the party.

3. Those who happen to be the leaders are in a position to take undue advantage and favour people close to them or even their family members. And, in many parties, the top positions are invariably controlled by members of one family which is bad for democracy.

28. i) The leaders-The leaders are recruited and trained by parties. They are made ministers to run the government. The big policy decisions are taken by the political executives that come from the political parties.

ii) The Active Members- Parties have lakhs of members and activists spread over the country. Many of the pressure groups are the extensions of political parties among different sections of society. But since most of the members belong to a party, they go by the direction of the party leadership, irrespective of their personal opinion.

iii) The Followers-The followers are the ordinary citizens, who believe in the policies of their respective party and give popular support through elections. Often the opinion of the followers crystallise on the lines parties take.

29. Bharatiya Janata Party (BJP) was founded in 1980. It draws inspiration from India's ancient culture and values.

**Features:**

1. Cultural Nationalism (Hindutva) is an important element in its conception of Indian nationhood and politics.
2. It wants full territorial and political integration of Jammu and Kashmir with India.
3. A uniform civil code for all people living in the country irrespective of religion and ban on religious conversions is another desire.
4. Earlier limited to north and west and to urban areas, the party expanded support in the south, east, the north-east and rural areas.(Any Three)

30. Party system is not something any country can choose.

i) It evolves over a long time depending on the nature of the society, its social and regional divisions, its history of politics and its system of election.

ii) These can not be changed very quickly.

iii) Each country develops a party system that is conditioned by its special circumstances.

iv) For example, if India has evolved a multi party system, it is because of the social and geographical diversity of the country.

v) The social and geographical diversity in such a large country is not easily absorbed by two or even three parties.

Thus no system is ideal for all countries and all situations.

31. 1. Multi-party system is where there are more than two political parties as in India, France, Italy and Germany.

**2. Advantages:**

1. **The nation is not divided into two camps:** Under multi-party system there are many types of ideologies. There is no rigid discipline among the parties. One person can leave one party and join another party of his choice.
2. **Parliament does not become puppet in the hands of the cabinet:** Under multi-party system, sometimes a coalition government of several parties is formed. So there cannot be a cabinet dictatorship. The cabinet cannot get the work done at will.
3. **All shades of opinion are represented in the house:** In a multi-party system all shades of opinion get representation in the parliament. Views of different classes are heard in the House.
4. **Wider choice before the electorate:** Where there are many parties, there is a wider choice before the electorate because they can cast their votes in favour of only the like-minded parties.
5. The workers are more free in this system because if their own party does not care for them they can join another party of their choice.

OR

Political parties perform various functions such as contesting elections, formation of government, act as opposition party. We, therefore, need political parties in a democracy. But still question is raised why modern democracies cannot exist without political parties. The reasons for this are as mentioned below :

1. In the absence of political parties, every candidate in the elections will be independent. There will be no promises, no party manifestos. People will not be able to know about the future programme/policies of the new government after the elections.
2. The government may be formed but there will be no unity among the members of the legislature unless they are members of one political party.
3. Elected representatives will be accountable to the voters /people of their constituency for their problems and promises made to them. No one will be held responsible for the foreign and defence policies of the country because these are decisions that are taken by majority or unanimously. The question may also be raised to whom the members will be responsible and why for national policies.
4. It may be mentioned here that even during the non-party based elections to the panchayats, the parties do not contest formally but it is generally noticed that the village gets split into more than one faction, each of which puts up a 'panel' of its candidates. This function is performed by political parties in a democracy.
5. Modern large scale societies need representative democracy which in turn need some agency to gather different views on various issues and present these to the

government. This function is done by political parties. Thus, parties are a necessary condition for democracy as well as modern democracies cannot exist without political parties.

32. The following are the various functions political parties perform in a democracy.

- ❖ Contest elections: Parties contest elections. In countries like India, top party leaders choose candidates for contesting elections.
- ❖ Put Forward policies and programmes: Parties put forward different policies and programmes and voters choose from them. Political parties accommodate different views and opinions.
- ❖ Play an important role in making laws: Political parties play a decisive role in making laws for a country. Formally, laws are debated and passed in the legislature, but since most of the members belong to a party, they go by the direction of the party leadership, irrespective of their personal opinions.
- ❖ Form and run government: To run the government, political parties prepare a council of ministers by recruiting and training the leaders.
- ❖ Provide access to government machinery and welfare schemes: Political parties provide people access to government machinery and welfare schemes implemented by governments. For an ordinary citizen, it is easy to approach a local party leader than a government officer.
- ❖ Play the role of opposition: The party which loses election plays the role of opposition. Opposition party tries to put checks on the ruling party by constantly criticizing its policies.
- ❖ Shape public opinion: One of the most important functions of political parties is that they shape public opinion on relevant issues for the proper functioning of the government and to deepen the concept of democracy

OR

Opposition parties play an important role in democracies. They play both positive and negative role. Positive role,

1. They ensure political party in power does not misuse or abuse its power;
2. They expose the weaknesses of the ruling party;
3. They also keep a close vigil on the bills and expenditure of the government.

Negative role.

- ❖ They target the government and aim at dislodging and discrediting the government for all the ills and the troubles the people face;

- ❖ Through stalling the proceedings of the parliament, dharnas and gheraos, it curtails the progress of the country.  
The opposition's work is not to obstruct the functioning of the administration but keep a close watch on the working of the party in power so that democracy becomes meaningful.

33. Since parties are the most visible face in a democracy, people blame them for whatever is wrong with the working of democracy.

There are four major areas where the working of political parties faces challenge:

(i) Lack of internal democracy. There is concentration of power in one or a few leaders at the top. Parties do not keep membership registers, do not hold organisational meetings and do not conduct internal elections regularly. More than loyalty to party principles and policies, it is personal loyalty which becomes more important. The leaders assume greater power to make decisions in the name of the party. Since one or few leaders exercise paramount power in the party, those who disagree with leadership find it difficult to continue in the party.

(ii) Dynastic succession. In many parties, top positions are always held by members of one family. Most political parties do not practice transparent and open procedures for their functioning and it is very difficult for an ordinary worker to rise to the top. This is bad for democracy, since people who do not have adequate experience or popular support come to occupy positions of power.

(iii) Money and muscle power. Since parties are focussed only on winning elections, they tend to use short-cuts to win elections. They nominate candidates who have or can raise money and thus are able to have influence on the policies and decisions of the party.

(iv) No meaningful choice. There has been a decline in the ideological differences among parties. They agree more on fundamental aspects, but differ only in details, on how policies are to be framed and implemented. Sometimes people cannot even elect different leaders as the same set of leaders keep shifting from one party to another.

OR

Five efforts made to reform the political parties:

1. Law to regulate the internal affairs of political parties like maintaining a register of its members, to follow its own constitution, to have independent authority, to act as judge in case of party dispute, to hold open elections to the highest post.
2. It should be mandatory for political parties to give one-third tickets to women candidates. Also there should be quota for women on the decision-making bodies of the party.

3. There should be state funding of elections. The government should give money to parties to support their election expenses in kind (petrol, paper, telephone, etc.) or in cash on the basis of votes secured by the party in the previous election.
4. The candidate should be educated, so that he can solve and understand people's problems. His previous record should be cleared. He should be honest and there should be no criminal case against him.
5. Citizens can reform politics if they take part directly and join political parties. People can put pressure on political parties through petitions, publicity in media, agitations etc.

**34. The demerits/disadvantages of the bi-party system are as mentioned below:**

**(1) Dictatorship of the cabinet :** In a bi-party system, the dictatorship of the cabinet is established because it has the majority support in the Parliament. In such the situation the ruling party does not care much for the opposition.

**(2) Limited choice before the voters :** When there are only two parties before the electorate, they have to elect one even if they do not like both the parties. In this way the voter loses its freedom of choice.

**(3) The prestige of the legislature is lowered :** In a bi-party system, the Prime Minister with majority of his party and his influence over the party, can get the bills, budget, treaties etc. passed as he likes. In case he is not supported by legislature, he can recommend its dissolution. Therefore the legislature is a puppet in the hands of the Prime Minister.

**(5) It divides the nations into irreconcilable camps :** Where there are only two parties in a country, there is a great difference in their ideologies and there is a great controversy over the basic policies in the country.

**(6) All shades of opinion are not represented in the legislature :** Where there are only two parties, the voters have no freedom to express their views as all shades of opinion are given representation.

OR

(i) People can put pressure on political parties. This can be done through petitions, publicity and agitations. Ordinary citizens, pressure groups, movements and the media can play an important role.

(ii) In a democracy, everybody has been given the right to speak, right to express his ideas and right to agitate.

(iii) Political parties can improve if those who are interested, also join the political parties. The quality of democracy depends on the degree of public participation.

(iv) If political parties feel that they would lose public support by not taking up reforms, they would become more serious about reforms.

vi) It is difficult to reform politics if ordinary citizens do not take part in it and simply criticise it from outside. The problem of bad politics can be solved by more and better politics.

vii)

- ❖ 35. It was founded in 1964 and believes in Marxism and Leninism.
- ❖ It supports socialism, secularism and democracy and opposes imperialism and communalism.
- ❖ It accepts democratic elections as a useful and helpful means for securing the objective of socio-economic justice in India.
- ❖ Enjoys strong support in West Bengal, Kerala and Tripura, especially among the poor factory workers, farmers, agricultural labourers and intelligentsia.
- ❖ Always critical of the new economic policies that allow free flow of foreign capital and goods into the country.
- ❖ It had been in power in West Bengal without a break for 30 years and currently supports the UPA government from outside, without joining the government.

OR

- ❖ BSP was formed in 1984 under the leadership of Shri Kanshi Ram.
- ❖ It seeks to represent and secure power for the bahunjan samaj which includes dalits, adivasis, OBCs and religious minorities.
- ❖ It draws inspiration from the ideas and teachings of Sahu Maharaj, Mahatma Phule, Periyar, Ramaswami Naiker and Babasaheb Ambedkar.
- ❖ It stands for the cause of securing the interests and welfare of the dalits and oppressed people.
- ❖ It has its main base in UP and substantial presence in neighbouring states like Madhya Pradesh, Chhattisgarh, Uttarakhand, Delhi and Punjab.



❖ It formed a government in UP several times by taking the support of different parties at different times.

36.i) The Election Commission of India issues election symbols.

ii) The criteria laid down by Election Commission to be recognized as state party are:

❖ It must secure at least 6% of the total votes in an election to the Legislative Assembly of a state.

❖ It must win at least two seats to be recognized as a State party.

iii) The parties, which are given a unique symbol, only the official candidates of that party can use that election symbol. Parties that get this privilege and some other special facilities are recognized by the Election Commission as recognized political parties.

iv) Every party in the country has to register with the election Commission. While the Commission treats all parties equally, it offers some special facilities to large and established parties. These parties are given a unique symbol, only the official candidates of that party can use that election symbol.

## **CHAPTER-7 OUTCOMES OF DEMOCRACY**

### **MCQ QUESTIONS (1 X 20 = 20 )**

**Q1) State whether true or false – Democracy in India has strengthened the claims of the**

**disadvantaged and discriminated castes for equal status and equal opportunity.**

a) true

b) false

**Q2) \_\_\_\_\_ stands much superior to any other form of Government in promoting dignity and freedom of the individual.**

a) Theocracy

b) Oligarchy

c) Dictatorship

d) Democracy

**Q3) State whether true or false – Democracy is not just rule by majority opinion.**

- a) True
- b) False

**Q4) In a democracy, a citizen who wants to know if a decision was taken through the correct procedures can find this out – this is the hallmark of \_\_\_\_\_**

- a) Transparency
- b) Lack of transparency
- c) Opacity
- d) Ambiguity

**Q5) In the context of democracies, what is successfully done by Democracies?**

- (a) Eliminated conflicts among people
- (b) Eliminated economic inequalities among people
- (c) Eliminated differences of opinion about how marginalised sections are to be treated
- (d) Rejected the idea of political inequality

**Q6) Political outcome signifies:**

- (i) Accountable and responsible government .
  - (ii) Military rule
  - (iii) Legitimate government
  - (iv) Restricted popular participation
- (a) (i), (iii) and (iv)
  - (b) (iii), (i) and (ii)
  - (c) (i) and (ii)
  - (d) (i) and (iii)

**Q 7) Social outcomes cover the areas like**

- (i) Dignity and freedom of citizens
  - (ii) Untouchability and discrimination
  - (iii) Gender equality
  - (iv) Ban on child labour
- A. (i), (iii) and (iv)
  - B. (ii), (i) and (iv)
  - C. (ii) and (iv)
  - D. (i) only

**Q8. Fill in the blanks**

----- is not the way to resolve a conflict in a democracy?

- (a) Mass mobilisation

- (b) Using Parliament
- (c) Doing justice
- (d) Armed revolution

Q9) Identify to measure democracies on the basis of expected outcomes, which of the following

practices and institutions would one look for?

- (a) Regular, free and fair elections
- (b) Open public debate on major policies
- (c) Citizens' right to information about the government
- (d) All of the above

Q10.). Identify in a democracy, a citizen has the right and means to examine the process of

decisionmaking. This is known as

- (a) Dictatorship
- (b) Transparency
- (c) Legitimacy
- (d) Equality

Q11) **Identify** : If a government is providing its citizens a right and means to examine the process of decision, then it is:

- A. A responsible government
- B. An accountable government
- C. A stable government
- D. A transparent government

Q12. Identify : The majority always needs to work with them so that governments function to represent the general view?

- A. All people
- B. Marginalized society
- C. Minority
- D. Other political parties

Q13. **Identify**

Under this system, rulers do not have to bother about majorities and/or public opinion and thus can be quick and efficient in decision-making.

- A. Autocracy
- B. Democracy
- C. Dictatorship
- D. None of the above

### **Reason Assertion**

**Q14.**Assertion (A) : Democratic Governments do not have a very good record when it comes to sharing information with the citizens

Reason(R): All one can say in favour of democratic regimes is that they are much better

than Non Democratic Regimes.

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

**Q15.** Assertion (A) : Expectations from democracy also function as the criteria for judging any democratic country.

Reason(R): It transforms people from the status of a subject into that of a citizen.

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

**Q16.** Assertion (A) : Non-democratic rulers do not have to bother about deliberation in assemblies or worry about majorities and public opinion.

Reason(R): So, they can be very quick and efficient in decision making and implementation.

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

**Q17.** Assertion (A) : Equal treatment of women' is a necessary ingredient of a democratic society.

Reason(R): Most societies across the world are now increasingly women dominated.

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

**Q18.** Assertion (A) Democracy that produces an accountable government.

Reason(R): It is open to public debates on major policies and legislation

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

(d) A is wrong but R is correct.

Q19. Match the following:-

A

B

- |   |                              |
|---|------------------------------|
| i) Long struggles of women created sensitivity towards of life        | a) denial of decent standard |
| ii) A public expression of dissatisfaction with democracy is valuable | b) Privileges and rights are |
| iii) It is not true about democracy.                                  | c). shows the success of it  |
| iv) Denial of opportunities   | d) equal treatment of women  |
| v) civil liberties and quicker  | e) decision making is faster |

Q20. State whether the following statement is true or false

Democracies have successfully eliminated conflicts among people. (True/False)

### **VERY SHORT ANSWER BASED QUESTIONS (2X5)**

Q21.: How can you say that democracies are based on political equality? (2)

Q22. What is transparency?(2)

Q23. How does democracy produce an accountable, responsive and legitimate government?(2)

Q24. Mention any two factors on which the economic development of a country depends upon.(2)

Q25. To measure democracies on the basis of expected outcomes, which of the following practices and institutions would one look for?(2)

### **SHORT ANSWER BASED QUESTIONS (3 X 5)**

Q26. Analyse any three values that make democracy better.(3)

Q27. How can we measure democracy on the basis of its expected outcome?(3)

Q28. Are democracies based on political and economic equalities? Explain.(3)

Q29. How does democracy accommodate social diversities?(3)

Q30. How far it is correct to say that democracies have not been able to reduce poverty?(3)

### **VERY LONG ANSWER BASED QUESTIONS (5 X 5)**

Q31. Corruption is a serious problem faced the Indian Democratic System". Explain.(5)

Q32. How do we assess democracy's outcome? (5)

Q33. 'Constant complaints by people can be seen as a testimony to the success of a democracy.' Explain (5).

Q34. Do you believe that democracy can reduce economic disparities? Give reasons to support your answer.(5)

Q35. There is overwhelming support for the idea of democracy all over the world.’  
Support the statement.(5)

**36 . CASE BASED QUESTION (4 X 1)**

Over the years, careful evidence has been gathered to see the relationship of democracy with economic growth and economic inequalities .It is seen that on an average dictatorial regimes have had a slightly better record of economic growth, i. e., 4.34%. But when we compare their record only in poor countries (4.28%), there is no difference.

There is enough evidence to show that within democracies there can be very high degree of inequalities. In countries like South Africa and Brazil, the top 20 per cent people take away more than 60 per cent of the national income, leaving less than 3 per cent for the bottom 20 per cent population.

Perhaps more than development, it is reasonable to expect democracies to reduce economic disparities. Democracies are based on political equality, but despite equality in the political arena there are growing economic inequalities. The poor constitute a large proportion of our voters and no party would like to lose its votes. Yet democratically elected governments do not appear to be keen to tackle the problem of poverty. Democracies are expected to produce good government, but there is no guarantee that they would also produce development. As evidence shows, economic development depends on several factors, such as a country's size, global situation, cooperation from other countries, economic priorities adopted by the country etc.

36.1 Economic inequalities found between the regimes of -----&-----.(1)

- i)Autocracy & Democracy
- ii)Monarch & Democracy
- iii)Dictatorship Or Democracy
- iv)None of the above

36.2 It is reasonable to expect democracies to reduce ----- (1)

36.3 Why Democracy can't guarantee economic growth? (2)

**CHAPTER-7 OUTCOMES OF DEMOCRACY)**

**MARKING SCHEME**

Answer1: Option (a)

Answer:2 Option (d)

Answer:3 Option (a)

Answer:4 Option (a)

Answer:5 (d) Rejected the idea of political inequality

Answer6: d

Answer7- B. (ii), (i) and (iv)

Answer8: (d) Armed revolution

Answer9: d

Answer10: b

Answer11-B

ANS12-C Minority

Answer 13C– Dictatorship

Answer14- (b) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.

Answer15- (a) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.

Answer-16 (a) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.

Answer17- (b) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.

Answer18-- (a) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.

Answer19 - A

B

Ans- i) Long struggles of women created sensitivity towards treatment of women d)equal

ii) A public expression of dissatisfaction with democracy c) shows the success of it

iii)It is is not true about democracy. e) decision making is faster and quicker.

iv) Denial of opportunities a) denial of decent standard of life

v) civil liberties b) Privileges and rights are valuable

Answer:20 False

Answer21:

Democracies are based on political equality as individuals have equal weight in electing representatives

Ans.22 . Under democracy, a citizen who wants to know if a decision was taken through the correct procedures can find this out easily. He/she has the right and the means to examine the process of democracy. This is known as transparency

Ans. 23. I)Democracy is a form of govt. in which people rule themselves through the representatives who are elected by them

ii). The elected members from the govt. and make policies and run the administration of the country.(2)

Ans. 24.. Population size,

Economic resources,

Global Situation

Cooperation from other countries(any2)

**Ans 25.** -a) Regular, free and fair elections

(b) Open public debate on major policies

(c) Citizens' right to information about the government (ANY TWO)

**ANS 26-** We feel that democracy is a better form of government than any other form of government because:

1. Democracy promotes equality among citizens.
2. It enhances the dignity of an individual. It promotes dignity of women and strengthens the claims of the disadvantaged.
3. It improves the quality of decision making. There is transparency in a democracy.

**Ans 27.** To measure a democracy on the basis of its expected outcomes we have to observe the following practices and institutions like

1. In a democracy free and fair elections should be there.
2. Open criticism and debate on major policies and legislations.
3. Citizens right to information about the functioning of government.
4. Whether the democracies are providing a fair chance to everyone, to participate in elections and decision making process

**Ans 28.** 1. All citizens have equal role in electing representatives.

2. Parallel to the process of bringing individuals into the political arena, we find growing economic inequalities.
3. Democracy does not appear to be very successful in reducing economic inequalities.
4. The ultra-rich enjoy a highly disproportionate share of wealth and income.

**Ans 29.** 1. It reduced the possibility of tension.

2. It evolves mechanism to negotiate the differences.
3. It expands democratic rights to minority and weaker section of society.
4. It ensures the dignity and equal rights to all its citizens

**Ans 30.** 1. The ability of democracy to achieve higher developments worries us.

2. Democracies do not appear to be very successful in reducing economic inequalities. Although majority of voters constitute the poverty ridden group, yet democratically elected government do not appear to be as keen to address the question of poverty as we would expect them to.
3. The situation is much worse in some other countries .People in several poor countries are now dependent on rich countries even for food

**Ans. 31.** It has now become an accepted fact that leaders use money to win favour of the votes. This reason lessens the very sprit of democratic values.



2. There is an ever increasing tendency among the political parties to give tickets to those who are rich. The parties think that they could win not only their own seats but also help the party monetarily.
3. Now scams by leaders and governments have become a routine tale in the Indian democracy. Many of the popular leaders are facing trials for corruption charges against them.
4. It has been seen that the wards of the prominent leaders of party easily get tickets for election. The party workers

**Ans.32**

Comparative analysis between democracy and dictatorship.

1. It provides accountable, responsible, representative and legitimate government.
2. It develops mechanism for the people's participation in the decision making process.
3. It promotes economic development. At the same time democracy has the characteristics of economic inequality and disparities.
4. We can also assess its outcome on the basis of the way it accommodates the social diversities.
5. It also promotes dignity and freedom of the citizens.

**Ans. 33** -Complaints are treated as testimony to the success of democracy in the following ways.

- ❖ Complaints highlight the awareness of the people and their expectations from the system that has been put in place.
- ❖ It reflects that citizens are not overawed by those in power and can objectively and critically examine the difference they have made.
- ❖ It is a measure of their participation in public debates which democracy seeks to encourage.
- ❖ A public expression of dissatisfaction with democracy shows the success of the democratic project.
- ❖ It shows that people have transformed themselves from being subjects to being citizens.

**Ans.34**

Yes, this is far of following reasons;

1. A democracy believes in equitable distribution and makes efforts to serve the poor at the root level.
2. A democracy believes in providing equal opportunity to all. Democratic governments have been supporting poor people through various schemes to uplift their economic level.
3. Poor people are being provided food and shelter at a subsidized rate and also free

medicines and treatment facilities.

4. They are being insured for any unhappenings so that their families do not get crushed.

5. They are being provided free education, reservation in educational institution and government jobs, etc.

**ANS. 35-**There is an overwhelming support for the idea of democracy all over the world because of the following reasons.

- ❖ A democratic government is people's own government. People wish to be ruled by the representatives elected by them.
- ❖ It promotes equality among citizens.
- ❖ It improves the quality of decision-making.
- ❖ It provides room for correction of mistakes.
- ❖ It has the ability to generate its own support.

**Ans. 36.1** iii) Dictatorship & Democracy

**Ans. 36.2** economic disparities.

**Ans36.3-** Because evidence shows, the economic development depends on several factors, such as country's size, global situation, cooperation from other countries, economic priorities adopted by the country etc.

\*\*\*\*\*

## **UNDERSTANDING ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT (ECONOMICS) CHAPTER-1: DEVELOPMENT**

### **SECTION- A**

## MCQs

1. Kerala has low infant mortality rate because
  - a) People are physically strong.
  - b) People are health conscious.
  - c) It has adequate provision of basic health and education facilities.
  - d) High per capita income.
2. We have not inherited the world from our forefathers-we have borrowed it from our children.” This statement refers to
  - a) Economic development
  - b) Sustainable development
  - c) Social development
  - d) Human development
3. If getting more wages is a developmental goal for a labourer then which of the following is not the same for an industrialist?
  - a) Liberal export policy
  - b) Labour union
  - c) More profit
  - d) Cheap labourer
4. Select the option that best describes the developmental goals of a landless labourer.
  - a) More days of work and better wages
  - b) Expansion of rural banking
  - c) Metal roads for transportation.
  - d) Establishment of a high school.
5. Identify which of the following best describes Human Development Index (HDI)
  - a) Improvement in science, information and technology
  - b) Improvement in information and communication
  - c) Improvement in health, education and income
  - d) Improvement in finance and technology
6. Different persons could have different as well as conflicting notions of a country's development. A fair and just path for all should be achieved. Interpret the concept being discussed here.
  - a) Social development
  - b) Cultural development
  - c) National development
  - d) Economic development
7. Study the table and answer the following questions:

STATE	INFANT MORTALITY RATE Per 1000 live birth	LITERACY RATE %	NET ATTENDANCE RATIO SECONDARY STAGE(age-14 and 15 years)
Haryana	33	82	61
Kerala	10	94	83
Bihar	38	62	43

Question: Which state has the lowest net attendance ratio at secondary stage?

8. Choose the correctly matched option from the following

CATEGORY OF PEOPLE	DEVELOPMENT
A) Farmers who depend only on rain for growing crops	more days of work
B) Landless rural labourers	higher support prices for crops
C) Prosperous farmers from Punjab	regular wages
D) An adivasi from Narmada Valley	to fulfill livelihood

9. If the BMI is less than 18.5 then the person would be considered

- a) overweight
- b) long height
- c) short height
- d) under nourished

10. In addition to income, people want development.

- a) freedom
- b) security
- c) equal treatment
- d) all of the above.

11. Find the incorrect statement.

- a) Different persons can have different developmental goals.
- b) What may be development for one may not be development for another.
- c) What may be development for one may be destructive for another.
- d) All persons have the same developmental goals.

12. Read the statement: "We people desire regular work, better wages and decent price for their crops or other products that they produce." What is the common thing noticed in different desires of people?

- a) People want more income.

- b) People want more luxuries
- c) People want more working days.
- d) People want more production.

13. A good way to measure the quality of life in countries across the world is by comparing their \_\_\_\_\_

- a) per capita income
- b) human development index
- c) gross national income
- d) sustainable development

14. India according to the World Bank classification falls in the category of

- a) low-income economies
- b) upper middle income economies
- c) lower- middle income economies
- d) high-income economies.

15. Which of the following is not a public facility?

- a) Transport and electricity
- b) Roads and bridges
- c) Government hospitals
- d) Private schools.

16. Total income of the country divided by its total population is known as

- a) capital income
- b) national income
- c) GDP
- d) per capita income

17. Development goals of different sections of our society can be achieved by

- a) force
- b) democratic political process
- c) violent agitation.
- d) terrorism

18. In the question given below, there are two statements marked as Assertion(A) and Reason(R). Read the statement and choose the correct option:

Assertion(A) For development, people look at a mix of goals.

Reason (R) The developmental goals that people have are not only about better income but also about other important things in life.

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.

19. In the question given below, there are two statements marked as Assertion(A) and Reason(R). Read the statement and choose the correct option:

Assertion (A) A high average income is not indicative of the overall well being or human development in a country.

Reason(R) Average income does not cover indicators like level of literacy rate, health facilities in a country.

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.

20. In the question given below, there are two statements marked as Assertion(A) and Reason(R). Read the statement and choose the correct option:

Assertion (A) Different people have different developmental goals.

Reason : (R) The capitalist approach to development is detrimental to poor section of the society

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.

### **SECTION B (VERY SHORT ANSWER TYPE QUESTIONS) ( 2 MARK)**

1. Define Per capita income. Write one limitation of this method in classification of countries.

2. Differentiate between renewable and non-renewable resources of energy.

3. "What may be the development for one may be the destruction for the other". Support the statement with two appropriate examples.

4. "Different people in urban areas have different developmental goals". Support the statement with two suitable examples.

5. Give Any four common developmental goals of the people.

### **SECTION C (SHORT ANSWER TYPE QUESTIONS) (3 MARK)**

1. Explain any three indicators of the Human Development Index.

2. The development goal of the people are not only about the better income, but also about other important things in life. Explain

3. Evaluate the role of public facilities in economic development.

4. How is the issue of sustainability important for development? Explain with examples.

5. "Though the level of income is important, it is an inadequate measure of the level of development." Justify the statement.

**SECTION D (LONG ANSWER TYPE QUESTIONS) (5 MARKS)**

1. Money in your pocket can not buy all the goods and services that you may need to live well. Illustrate this statement with suitable examples.

2. Different persons have different developmental goals. Illustrate this statement with suitable examples.

3. Consequences of environmental degradation do not respect national and state boundaries." Justify the statement with examples. (Any five)

4. Differentiate between the criteria taken by World Bank and UNDP for comparing the countries.

5. Explain Sustainable development. Suggest three ways to ensure sustainable development.

**CASE BASED QUESTION (4 Mark)**

Read the source given below and answer the question that follows.

How is it that the average person in Haryana has more income than the average person in Kerala but lags behind in these crucial areas? The reason is money in your pocket can not buy all the goods and services that you may need to live well. So income by itself is not an adequate indicator of material goods and services that citizens are able to use. For example, normally, your money can't buy you a pollution-free environment or ensure that you get unadulterated medicines. Money may also not be able to protect you from infectious diseases unless the whole of your community takes preventive steps. Actually for many of the important things in life the best way is to provide these goods and services collectively. In some states the public Distribution System functions well. Health and nutritional status of people of such states is certainly likely to be better. Even now, in many areas children, particularly girls are not able to go to high school because government has not provided adequate facilities..

1. Which of the following things you cannot buy with your income? 1

2. Which of the following public services make the health and nutritional status of people of some states better? 1

3. Why are many children, particularly girls, not able to go to high school? 2

## **CHAPTER-1: DEVELOPMENT**

### **MARKING SCHEME**

- 1.c) It has adequate provision of basic health and education facilities.
- 2.b) Sustainable development
- 3 b) Labour union
- 4 .a) More days of work and better wages
- 5.c) Improvement in health ,education and income
- 6 .c) National development
- 7 .Bihar
8. D) An adivasi from Narmada Valley \_to fulfill livelihood.
- 9 .d) Under nourished
- 10 .d) all of the above.
11. d) All persons have same developmental goals
- 12 .a) People want more income.
- 13.b) human development index
- 14.c) lower –middle income group.
- 15.d) Private schools.
- 16.d) per capita income
- 17 b) democratic political process
- 18.a) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A
- 19 .a) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A
- 20.b) Both A and R are true but R is not correct explanation of A.

### **SECTION-B**

1. Total income of the country divided by its total population. It does not tell us how this income is distributed among people.
2. Renewable resources are replenished by nature. Nonrenewable resources will get exhausted after years of use.
3. Industrialists may want more dams for electricity but this may submerge the land and disrupt the lives of people who are displaced.
4. An urban unemployed youth wants more employment opportunities in different fields whereas a girl from a rich urban family wants equal freedom to pursue her studies abroad.
5. The common developmental goals of the people are :Better Education, Regular work, Better health facilities, Equal treatment, Safety and Security

### **SECTION C**



1. i) Per capita income
  - ii) Educational levels of the people
  - iii) Health Status
- 2 i) Besides better income people seek other important things in life
  - ii) The quality of life depends on non-material things like equal treatment, freedom, security and respect of others
  - iii) There are many things that are not easily measured but they mean a lot to our lives
3. i) Income by itself is not a completely adequate indicator of material goods and services that citizens are able to use.
  - ii) The best and cheapest way to provide goods and services collectively. It will be cheaper to have collective security for the whole locality then for each house to have its own security.
  - iii) Children of a locality have a chance to study if the government open schools and provide other facilities
- 4 i) Sustainable developments is eco- friendly.
  - ii) It makes judicious use of resources and conserves for future generation.
  - iii) Minimizes depletion of natural resources
6. Though average income is useful for comparison, it hides disparities. It does not give idea about other aspects of life like health, education and environment which are very vital for good life. The quality of our life depends on non-material things which are often ignored.

#### **SECTION-D**

1. i) Money cannot buy a pollution free environment.
  - ii) It cannot ensure you to get unadulterated medicine.
  - iii) Money may not be able to protect from infectious diseases.
  - iv) Money cannot ensure job security.
  - v) Money cannot ensure happiness.
2. I) A landless laborer wants more days of work and better wages.

- II) A rich and prosperous farmer of Punjab assured a high family income through higher support prices for their crops.
- III) A boy from a rich urban family wants to pursue higher studies abroad.
- IV) Farmers who depend only on rain for growing crops want better irrigation facilities.
- V) A girl from a rich urban family wants as much freedom as her brother.
3. i) The issue of environmental degradation is no longer a region or nation specific, rather is a global issue.
- ii) Global warming, acid rains and deforestation are the important issues which need attention at the global level.
- iii) Sustainability of development is a new area of knowledge in which scientists, economists are working together.
- iv) Our future is linked together so many issues should be addressed globally.
- v) Climate change is major issue that affects all the countries of the world and need attention at global level.
- 4.i) World Development Report brought out by World Bank.Per capita income is used as criterion in classifying countries.India comes in the category of low middle income countries
- ii) Human Development Report published by UNDP.Health and education are taken as indicators along with per capita income.HDI rank of India in the World is 130.
- 5 Sustainable development means development takes place without damaging the environment; it meets the needs of the present without compromising the needs of the future.
- ❖ Judicious use of renewable resources
  - ❖ Minimize the depletion of natural resources
  - ❖ Conservation of natural resources particularly non-renewable resources

### **CASE-BASED QUESTION**

1. Money cannot buy pollution-free environment, money may not be able to protect from infectious diseases and can ensure to get unadulterated medicines.
2. Public distribution system makes the health and nutritional status of people of some states better.

3. Many children, particularly girls are not able to go to high school because government has not provided adequate facilities to ensure their safety and security.

## CHAPTER-2-SECTORS OF INDIAN ECONOMY

### MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS (Carrying 1 mark each)

1. GDP is the total value of ..... Produced during a particular year.
  - (a) all goods and services
  - (b) all final goods and services
  - (c) all intermediate goods and services
  - (d) all intermediate and final goods and services
2. Enterprises or places of work where the terms of employment are regular and people have assured work comes under.
  - (a) Primary sector
  - (b) Organized sector
  - (c) Unorganized sector
  - (d) Tertiary sector
3. Which of them does not generally find itself in the unorganized sector?
  - (a) Scheduled castes
  - (b) Scheduled tribes
  - (c) Rich families
  - (d) Backward communities

4 Match the following

Column A	Column B
(i) Rearing of sheep	a. Tertiary sector
(ii) Preparing woollen fitness	b. Organised sector
(iii) Selling woollen garments	c. Primary Sector
(iv) Doctors in AIIMS	d. Secondary Sector

- (a) (i)-c, (ii)-d, (iii)-a, (iv)-b
- (b) (i)-d, (ii)-d, (iii)-c, (iv)-b

(c) (i)-c, (ii)-a, (iii)-d, (iv)-b

(d) (i)-c, (ii)-d, (iii)-b, (iv)-a

**5** The sectors are classified into public and private sector on the basis of:

- (a) Employment conditions
- (b) The nature of economic activities
- (c) Number of workers employed
- (d) Ownership of enterprises

**6** **Assertion (A)** :- Leela works 5 days a week , receives her income on a last day of each month and gets medical facilities from her firm.

**Reason (R)** :- Leela is working in an organized sector.

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

**7** **Assertion (A)**: In the public sector, the government owns most of the assets and provides all the services.

**Reason (R)**: the purpose of the public sector is not first to earn profits but to promote public welfare.

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

**8** The value of all final goods and services produced within a country during a particular year is called as:\_\_\_\_\_.

**9** **Assertion (A)** Under NREGA 2005, those who are able to and are in need to work in rural areas are guaranteed 100 days of employment in a year.

**Reason (R)** The Central Government in India made a law implementing the Right to Work in about 625 districts of India.

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

**10** Production of a commodity, mostly through the natural process, is an activity in \_\_\_\_\_ sector.

- (a) Primary
- (b) Secondary
- (c) Tertiary
- (d) information technology

**11** Choose the correct meaning of organised sector.

- (a) It covers those enterprises where the terms of employment are regular.
- (b) It is outside the control of the government.
- (c) Jobs are not regular.
- (d) It provides low salaries.

**12** Service sector also includes some essential services that may not directly help in the production of goods. State whether true or false.

- (a) true
- (b) false

**13** Which of the following statements are true regarding the services sector?

- (a) As income levels rise, certain sections of people start demanding many more services like eating out, tourism, shopping.
- (b) Over the past decade or so, certain new services such as those based on information and communication technology have become important and essential.
- (c) In the year 2010-11, the tertiary sector emerged as the largest producing sector in India, replacing the primary sector.
- (d) All of the above are true.

**14** Under NREGA 2005, all those who are able to, and are in need of work are guaranteed \_\_\_\_\_ of employment in a year by the government.

- (a) 180 days
- (b) 50 days

(c) 200 days

(d) 100 days

**15** Underemployment occurs —

(a) when people are not willing to work.

(b) when people are working slowly.

(c) when people are working less than what they are capable of doing.

(d) when people are not paid for their jobs.

**16** Fill in the blank:

Sector	Example
Private Sector	?
Public Sector	Railways

(a) Steel Authority of India Limited

(b) Reserve Bank of India

(c) Tata Iron and Steel Company

(d) Oil and Natural Gas Corporation

**17** The service sector includes activities such as:

(a) agriculture, dairy, fishing and forestry

(b) making sugar, gur and bricks

(c) transport, communication and banking

(d) None of these

**18** Which of the following is included in the tertiary sector?

(a) ATM booths

(b) Call centres

(c) Internet cafe

(d) All of them

**19** Assertion (A): Disguised unemployment is hidden in contrast to someone who does not have a job and is clearly visible as unemployed. Everyone is working, no one is fully employed.

Reason (R): In actual fact, labor effort gets divided.

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

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

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

(d) Assertion (A) is false but Reason (R) is correct.

**20** Match the following problems faced by farming sectors with the possible

measures.

<b>problems faced by farming sectors</b>	<b>Possible measures.</b>
(i) Unirrigated Land	a. Setting up agro based mills.
(ii) Debt Burden	b. Procurement of food grains by the government.
(iii) No job in the off season	c. Construction of canals by the government
(iv) Low price for crops	d. Banks to provide credit with low interest

(a) (i)-c, (ii)-d, (iii)-a, (iv)-b

(b) (i)-d, (ii)-d, (iii)-c, (iv)-b

(c) (i)-c, (ii)-a, (iii)-d, (iv)-b

(d) (i)-c, (ii)-d, (iii)-b, (iv)-a

#### **QUESTIONS CARRYING 2 MARKS**

- 21** Distinguish between open unemployment and disguised unemployment. (Two points)
- 22** Highlight any three differences between intermediate goods and final goods.
- 23** What is Gross Domestic Product? Which departments carry out the task of measuring the GDP in India?
- 24** Classify the following occupations under primary, secondary and tertiary sectors: washerman, dairy, fishing, sugar factory, ATM booths.
- 25** What are the objectives of public and private sector enterprises? State one each.

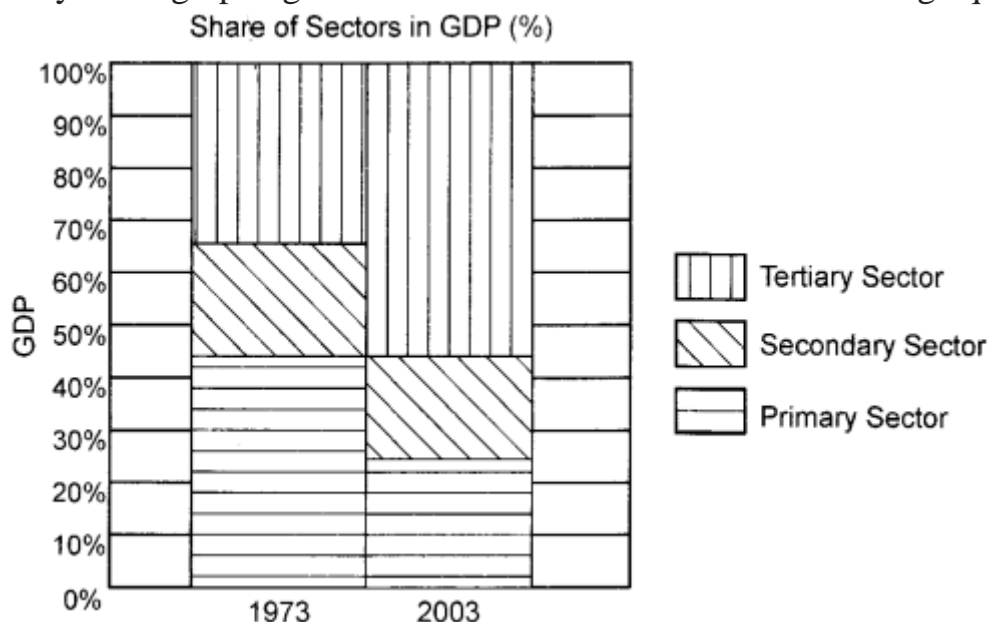
#### **QUESTIONS CARRYING 3 MARKS**

- 26** What do you understand about disguised unemployment? Explain with an example each from the urban and rural areas.
- 27** Workers are exploited in the unorganized sector. Do you agree with this view? Give reasons in support of your answer.
- 28** Explain the objective of implementing the NREGA 2005.

- 29 Suggest any three measures through which underemployment in the agriculture sector can be minimized.
- 30 How are the activities in the economy classified on the basis of employment conditions?

**QUESTIONS CARRYING 5 MARKS**

- 31 Explain how the Public sector contributes to the economic development of a nation.
- 32 “There are several things needed by the society as a whole”. In the light of this statement explain as to who can provide them at a reasonable cost, the private or the public sector and why?
- 33 Which government body supervises the functioning of formal sources of loans in India? Explain its functioning.
- 34 Study the graph given below and answer the following questions :



- a. Which was the largest producing sector in 1973?
- b. Which was the largest producing sector in 2003?
- c. What is the contribution of the secondary sector (%) to total GDP in 2003?
- d. What is the approximate share of the tertiary sector in GDP (%) in 1973?



e. What is GDP?

- 35** Explain measures that can be adopted to remove disguised unemployment in the agriculture sector.

**CASE BASED QUESTION**

- 36** Read the given extract and answer following questions

The organized sector offers jobs that are most sought-after. But the employment opportunities in the organised sector have been expanding very slowly. It is also common to find many organized sector enterprises in unorganized sector. They adopt such strategies to evade taxes and refuse to follow laws that protect labourers. As a result, a large number of workers are forced to enter the unorganized sector jobs, which pay a very low salary. They are often exploited and not paid a fair wage. Their earnings are low and not regular. These jobs are not secure and have no other benefits. Since the 1990s, it is also common to see a large number of workers losing their jobs in the organized sector. These workers are forced to take up jobs in the unorganized sector with low earnings. Hence besides the need for more work, there is also a need for protection and of workers in the unorganized sector.

- 36.1** Manufacturing units in organized sector are:

- a. Not subject to government regulations
- b. Subject to government regulations
- c. Subject to central bank's regulations
- d. None of the above

- 36.2** Which of the following is not applicable for a worker, who works in the organized sector?

- a. She gets a regular salary at the end of the month.
- b. She is not paid for leave.
- c. She gets medical allowance.
- d. She got an appointment letter stating the terms and conditions of work when she joins work.

- 36.3** Choose the correct meaning of organized sector.

- a. It covers those enterprises where the terms of employment are regular.
- b. It is outside the control of the government.
- c. Jobs are not regular.
- d. It provides low salaries.

36.4 Which of the following examples does not fall under unorganized sector?

- a. A farmer irrigating his fields.
- b. A daily wage labourer working for a contractor.
- c. A doctor in a hospital treating patient.
- d. A handloom weaver working on a loom in her house

## **CHAPTER-2-SECTORS OF INDIAN ECONOMY MARKING SCHEME**

SL. NO.	MCQs	MAR KS
1.	(b) all final goods and services	1
2.	(b )Organized sector	1
3.	(c) Rich families	1
4.	(a) (i)-c, (ii)-d, (iii)-a, (iv)-b	1
5.	(d) Ownership of enterprises	1
6.	(a) both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true and Reason (R) is the correct explanation of Assertion (A) .	1
7.	(e) both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true and Reason (R) is the correct explanation of Assertion (A) .	1
8.	GDP	1
9.	(f) both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true but Reason (R) is not the correct explanation of Assertion (A) .	1
10.	(a) Primary	1
11.	(e) It covers those enterprises where the terms of employment are	1

	regular.	
12.	(a) true	1
13.	(d) All of the above are true.	1
14.	(d) 100 days	1
15.	(c) when people are working less than what they are capable of doing.	1
16.	(c) Tata Iron and Steel Company	1
17.	(c) transport, communication and banking	1
18.	(d) All of them	1
19.	(b) both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true but Reason (R) is not the correct explanation of Assertion (A) .	1
20.	(a) (i)-c, (ii)-d, (iii)-a, (iv)-b	1

### QUESTIONS CARRYING 2 MARKS

21.	<p>Open Unemployment – When a country’s labour force do not get opportunities for adequate employment, this situation is called open unemployment. This type of unemployment is generally found in the industrial sector of our country. This is also found among the landless agricultural labourers in rural areas.</p> <p>Disguised Unemployment – This is a kind of unemployment in which there are people who are visibly employed but actually they don’t have full employment. In such a situation more people are engaged in a work than required. This type of unemployment is generally found in unorganized sector where either work is not constantly available or too many people are employed for the same work that does not require so many hands.</p>	2						
22.	<table><tr><td>Intermediate Goods</td><td>Final Goods</td></tr><tr><td>These are used for further production.</td><td>These are used for final consumption.</td></tr><tr><td>They are not calculated, as the value of final goods included in the value of intermediate goods.</td><td>Their value is calculated for GDP.</td></tr></table>	Intermediate Goods	Final Goods	These are used for further production.	These are used for final consumption.	They are not calculated, as the value of final goods included in the value of intermediate goods.	Their value is calculated for GDP.	2
Intermediate Goods	Final Goods							
These are used for further production.	These are used for final consumption.							
They are not calculated, as the value of final goods included in the value of intermediate goods.	Their value is calculated for GDP.							
23.	<p>1. What is GDP – The value of final goods and services produced in each sector during a particular year provides the total production of the sector for that year. And the sum of the production in the three sectors is called the Gross Domestic Product or GDP.</p> <p>2. Measurement of GDP – The task of measuring GDP is</p>	2						

	undertaken by a Central Government ministry. The ministry with the help of various government departments of all the Indian states and union territories, collects the information relating to the total volume of goods and services and their prices and then estimates the GDP.	
24.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>❖ Primary sector — Dairy, fishing.</li> <li>❖ Secondary sector – Sugar factory.</li> <li>❖ Tertiary sector – Washerman, ATM booth.</li> </ul>	2
25	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Public sector – Welfare of the people and not to earn profit.</li> <li>2. Private sector – To earn profit.</li> </ol>	2
<b>QUESTIONS CARRYING 3 MARKS</b>		
26.	<p>Disguised Unemployment is a kind of unemployment in which there are people who are visibly employed but are actually unemployed. This situation is also known as Hidden Unemployment. In such a situation, more people are engaged in a work than required.</p> <p>For example in rural areas, this type of unemployment is generally found in the agricultural sector like – in a family of 9 people all are engaged in the same agricultural plot. But if 4 people are withdrawn from it there will be no reduction in output. So, these 4 people are actually disguisedly employed.</p>	3
27.	<p>Yes, workers are exploited in the unorganized sector. This would be clear from the following points:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>❖ There is no fixed number of working hours. The workers normally work 10 – 12 hours without paid overtime.</li> <li>❖ They do not get other allowances apart from the daily wages.</li> <li>❖ Government rules and regulations to protect the labourers are not followed there.</li> <li>❖ There is no job security.</li> <li>❖ Jobs are low paid the workers in this sector are generally illiterate, ignorant and unorganized. So they are not in a position to bargain or secure good wages.</li> <li>❖ Being very poor they are always heavily in debt. So, they can be easily made to accept lower wages.</li> </ul>	3
28.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>❖ The objective of implementing the NREGA 2005 i.e., National Rural Employment Guarantee Act 2005 is to implement the right to work.</li> </ul>	3

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>❖ The Act has to be implemented in 200 districts.</li> <li>❖ Under this Act, all those who are able to, and are in need of work have been guaranteed 100 days of employment in a year by the government.</li> <li>❖ If the government fails in its duty to provide employment, it will give unemployment allowance to the people.</li> <li>❖ The types of work that would in future help to increase the production from land will be given preference under this Act.</li> </ul>	
29.	<p>The three measures to generate more employment opportunities in the agricultural sector are as follows:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Investment in Infrastructure – Government should invest in infrastructure projects such as the construction of roads, canals, dams, etc. that brings employment opportunities for local people of the area.</li> <li>2. Increase the availability of credit facilities- By setting up of more cooperative banks by the government in the rural areas farmers will be able to meet their financial needs. If banks remove financial hurdles, it will make the production process more smooth and that would encourage more employment generation including self-employment in small scale village industries such as dairy farming, pottery, etc.</li> <li>3. The government should set up more schools and colleges - it would absorb a large number of unemployed in the form of teaching and administrative staff. The government should open hospitals, dispensaries, etc. which will create a large number of jobs in the form of nurses, technicians, etc.</li> </ol>	3
30.	<p>On the basis of employment conditions, the activities in the economy are classified into organized and unorganized sectors.</p> <p>Organized Sector This sector covers those enterprises which are registered by the government and have to follow its rules and regulations. For example, Reliance Industries Ltd., GAIL etc.</p> <p>Unorganized Sector It includes those small and scattered units which are largely outside the control of the government. Though there are rules and regulations but these are never followed here.</p>	3

	For example, casual workers in construction, shops etc. In this sector there is no job security and the conditions of employment are also very tough	
--	--	--

#### QUESTIONS CARRYING 5 MARKS

31	<p>Answer: In the following ways Public sector contributes to the economic development of a nation:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. It promotes rapid economic development through creation and expansion of infrastructure.</li> <li>2. It creates employment opportunities.</li> <li>3. It generates financial resources for development.</li> <li>4. It is ensuring equality of income, wealth and thus, a balanced regional development.</li> <li>5. It encourages development of small, medium and cottage industries.</li> <li>6. It ensures easy availability of goods at moderate rates.</li> <li>7. Contributes to community development i.e. to the Human Development Index (HDI) via health and educational services.</li> </ol>	5
32	<p>Society as a whole needs several things which the private sector will not be able to provide at a reasonable cost. Reasons for this are:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Activities in the private sector are guided by the motive to earn profits and not welfare of the people.</li> <li>2. There are several services needed by the society which the private sector cannot provide at a reasonable price. Activities like construction of roads, bridges, railways, irrigation through dams, etc., require huge amount of money which is beyond the capacity of the Private sector. Private sector charges high rates for the use of these services.</li> <li>3. It is difficult for the Private sector to collect money from thousands</li> </ol>	5

	<p>of people who use these services.</p> <p>4. The Private sector sometimes ignores regional balanced development, equality of income and development of basic industries.</p> <p>5. Private sector charges include profit margins whereas the government will charge a reasonable price.</p>	
33	<p>Economic activities : Activities which generate income are called economic activities e.g., to do business, to work in a bank etc.</p> <p>Primary sector :</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>❖ When we produce goods by exploiting natural resources – mineral, ore, milk etc., is an activity of primary sector,</li> <li>❖ It is so because it forms the base for all other products that we subsequently make,</li> <li>❖ This sector is called agriculture and related sector because most of the natural products are from agriculture, dairy, fishing, forestry.</li> </ul> <p>Secondary sector :</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>❖ This sector covers activities in which natural products are changed into other forms by way of manufacturing, for example cotton into cloth.</li> <li>❖ This process can be done in a factory, a workshop or at home,</li> <li>❖ Since this sector is mostly associated with different kinds of industries, it is also called as industrial sector.</li> </ul> <p>Tertiary sector :</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>❖ These are activities that help in the development of the primary and secondary sectors,</li> <li>❖ These activities, by themselves, do not produce a good but they are an aid or a support for the production process. For example, manufactured goods need to be transported by trucks or trains and then sold in the market. Sometimes goods are stored in godowns. We need communication system to interact with each other,</li> <li>❖ Transport, storage, communication, banking, trade are important tertiary activities,</li> <li>❖ Since these activities generate services rather than goods, the tertiary sector is also called the service sector.</li> </ul>	5
34.	<p>a. Primary sector.</p> <p>b. Tertiary sector.</p>	5

	<p>c. 24% approximately.</p> <p>d. 35% approximately</p> <p>e. The sum of the production in the three sectors is called the Gross Domestic Product or GDP.</p>	
35.	<p>The following steps can be taken to remove disguised unemployment in the agriculture sector :</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>❖ Loans should be provided to small farmers by the government or banks to have more irrigation facilities like wells and tube-wells in order to enable them to grow second crop.</li> <li>❖ New dams and canals should be constructed. This will lead to more employment in the agricultural sector.</li> <li>❖ Transportation and storage facilities must be improved to provide productive employment to not only the farmers but also others in services like transport and trade.</li> <li>❖ Banks should provide agricultural credit to the farmers to improve farming.</li> <li>❖ Industries such as dal mill, cold storage, hoi\ey collection centres, processing of vegetables should be set up in rural or semi-rural areas. Such industries will get raw materials from the rural areas and will create more employment opportunities for the rural people.</li> <li>❖ Schools should be opened in rural areas. This will provide jobs to about 20 lakh people in the education sector.</li> <li>❖ Health services should be improved in rural areas by opening dispensaries and hospitals. This will create jobs for doctors, nurses and other staff.</li> <li>❖ Tourism, regional craft industry or Information Technology should be encouraged by the government to create more employment opportunities in the rural areas.</li> <li>❖ As a short term measure, the government has implemented the Right to Work in 200 districts of India. It is called National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (NREGA) 2005.</li> </ul>	4
36.	<b>36.1 (a)</b> Not subject to government regulations	1
	<b>36.2 (b)</b> She is not paid for leave.	1
	<b>36.3 (a)</b> It covers those enterprises where the terms of employment are regular.	1



	<b>36.4 (c)</b> A doctor in a hospital treating patient.	1
--	--	---

# CHAPTER 3-MONEY AND CREDIT

## SECTION-A

### MCQs(1x20)

**1. Banks use the major portion of the deposits to \_\_\_\_\_.**

- (a) Extend loans
- (b) Invest in infrastructure
- (c) Deposit in foreign banks
- (d) None of the above

**2. Which of the following statements are correct?**

- (a) Members of a cooperative pool their resources for cooperation in certain areas.
- (b) Besides banks, the other major source of cheap credit in rural areas is the cooperative societies.
- (c) There are several types of cooperatives possible such as farmers cooperatives, weavers cooperatives, industrial workers cooperatives.
- (d) All of the above statements are true.

**3. Why is currency accepted as a medium of exchange?**

- (a) Because the currency is authorised by the government of the country.
- (b) Because it is liked by the people who use it.
- (c) Because the use of currency has its origin in ancient times.
- (d) Because the currency is authorised by the World Bank.

**4. Assertion (A): Banks charge a higher interest rate on loans than what they offer on deposits.**

**Reason (R):** The difference between what is charged from borrowers and what is paid to depositors is their main source of income.

- (a) Both assertion and reason are true, and reason is the correct explanation of assertion.
- (b) Both assertion and reason are true, but reason is not the correct explanation of assertion.
- (c) Assertion is true, but reason is false.
- (d) Both assertion and reason are false.

**5. Assertion (A):** Satya took credit in the form of advance payment from a buyer and he delivered the goods to the buyer on time and also earned profit. The credit made Sohan better off in this situation.

**Reason (R):** Credit can never push a person into a debt trap.

- (a) Both assertion and reason are true, and reason is the correct explanation of assertion.
- (b) Both assertion and reason are true, but reason is not the correct explanation of assertion.

(c) Assertion is true, but reason is false.

(d) Both assertion and reason are false.

6. Assertion (A): Credit would be useful or not depends on the risk involved in a situation.

Reason (R): The chance of benefiting from credit is highest in agriculture sector.

(a) Both assertion and reason are true, and reason is the correct explanation of assertion.

(b) Both assertion and reason are true, but reason is not the correct explanation of assertion.

(c) Assertion is true, but reason is false.

(d) Both assertion and reason are false.

7. \_\_\_\_\_ is an asset that the borrower own and uses as guarantee until the loan is repaid to the lender.

8. Majority of the credit needs of the \_\_\_\_\_ households are met from informal sources.

9. Bank charges high interest rate on loan than they offer on \_\_\_\_\_.

Deposits/Saving)

10. Most popular form of formal loan in rural sector is from \_\_\_\_\_ bank.

(Cooperative/Commercial)

11. \_\_\_\_\_ costs of borrowing increases the debt burden.

12. Which of the following statements are true?

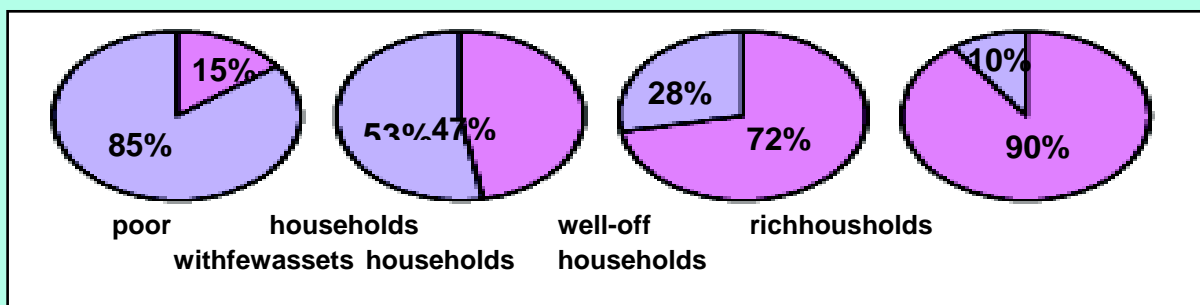
(a) Periodically, banks do not submit information to the RBI on how much they are lending, to whom, at what interest rate, etc.

b) The Reserve Bank of India does not supervise the functioning of formal sources of loans.

c) The RBI monitors the banks in actually maintaining cash balance.

d) None of the above statements are true.

**Graph 2 : Of all the loans taken by urban households, what percentage was formal and what percentage was informal?**



BLUE: Percent of loans from the INFORMAL sector

PURPLE: Percent of loans from the FORMAL sector



13. \_\_\_\_\_ of the loans taken by poor households in the urban areas is from informal sources.

- a) 85 percent
- b) 70 percent
- c) 65 percent
- d) 50 percent

14. \_\_\_\_\_ of the loans taken by rich households in the urban areas are from formal sources.

- a) 20 percent
- b) 10 percent
- c) 15 percent
- d) 90 percent

15. Which of the following is an example of collateral?

- a) Livestocks
- b) Land
- c) Deposits with banks
- d) All of the above

16. What are the different components of the terms of credit?

- a) Interest rate
- b) Documentation requirements
- c) Collateral
- d) All of the above

17. Arrange the following in the correct sequence:

- i. Online payment, Debit card, Credit cards
- ii. Precious metal coins (gold, silver, and copper)
- iii. Grain and cattle
- iv. Modern currency-paper notes and coins

- (a)(iv)-(i)-(ii)-(iii)
- (b)(iii)-(ii)-(i)-(iv)
- (c)(iii)-(ii)-(iv)-(i)
- (d)(ii)-(iv)-(iii)-(i)

18. Analyze the information given below, chose the following correct options:

A shopkeeper Sudha has to make a payment to the wholesaler and writes a cheque for a specific amount to the wholesaler. The wholesaler takes this cheque and deposits it in his own account in the bank. The money is transferred from one bank account to another bank account in a couple of days. The transaction is completed without any payment of cash is known as:

- (A) Check payment
- (B) Interest on deposits

(C) Demand deposit

(D) Money transfer

19. Mohan is an agricultural labourer. There are several months in a year when he has no work and needs credit to meet his daily expenses. He depends upon his employer, the landowner for credit who charges an interest rate of 5 per cent per month. Mohan repays the money by working physically for the landowner on his farmland. Over the years his debt will –

(A) Increase - because of increasing interest and non-payment of monthly amount.

(B) Remain constant - as he is working for the employer but is repaying less.

(C) Reduce as amount equivalent to his salary is being counted as monthly repayment.

(D) Be totally repaid - as he is repaying the debt in the form of physical labour.

20. Find the incorrect option from the following:

(A) Poor households still depend on informal sources of credit.

(B) RBI supervises the functioning of informal sources of loan

(C) Banks are not present everywhere in the rural areas.

(D) RBI monitors the banks in actually maintaining cash balance.

#### **SHORT ANSWER TYPE QUESTION (2 MARKS)**

1. What is the meaning of 'barter system'?
2. Why is the supervision of the functioning of formal sources of loans necessary?
3. Prove with an argument that there is a great need to expand formal sources of credit in rural India.
4. What is collateral? Why do lenders ask for collateral while lending? Explain.
5. Why is cheap and affordable credit important for countries development?

#### **SHORT ANSWER TYPE QUESTION (3 MARKS)**

1. Explain the three important terms of credit.
2. Why is currency accepted as a medium of exchange?
3. How are cooperatives functioning in the rural areas to solve the problem of credit?
4. What are the differences between formal and informal sources of credit?
5. How is money transferred from one bank account to another bank account? Explain with an example.

#### **LONG ANSWER TYPE QUESTION (5 MARKS)**

1. Arun works at a construction site in a sub-urban area while Sudhir is a marketing manager in a company. Both want credit to buy a home. Create a list of arguments explaining who has more possibility of getting a home loan from the formal sector.
2. Explain the significance of The Reserve Bank of India in the Indian economy.
3. Explain the role of Self-Help Groups (SHGs) in the rural society.

4. What is credit? How can credit be both an asset as well as a debt trap?
5. Why are poor households still dependent on informal sources of credit?
- OR
- “Poor households still depend on informal sources of credit.” Support the statement with examples.

**CASE BASED QUESTION (4 MARKS)**

In recent years, people have tried out some newer ways of providing loans to the poor. The idea is to organise rural poor, in particular women, into small Self Help Groups (SHGs) and pool (collect) their savings. A typical SHG has 15-20 members, usually belonging to one neighborhood, who meet and save regularly. Saving per member varies from 25 to 100 or more depending on the ability of the people to save. Members can take small loans from the group itself to meet their needs. The group charges interest on these loans but this is still less than what the moneylender charges. After a year or two, if the group is regular in savings, it becomes eligible for availing loan from the bank. Loan is sanctioned in the name; of the group and is meant to create self-employment opportunities for the members. For instance, small loans are provided to the members for releasing mortgaged land, for meeting working capital needs (e.g. buying seeds, fertilisers, raw materials like bamboo and cloth), for housing materials, for acquiring assets like sewing machine, handlooms, cattle, etc.

**1. Fill in the blanks from the given options:**

In Self Help Groups, ..... decide the savings and loan activity option.

- (a) Reserve Bank of India
- (b) Members
- (c) Co-operatives
- (d) Rural Banks

**2. Why Self Help Groups (SHG) are growing in popularity? With reference to the above context, infer the appropriate option.**

- (a) As they provide loans at a nominal rate of interest.
- (b) They create self-employment opportunities for its members.
- (c) Both (a) and (b)
- (d) As members of SHG's require collateral to get loans.

**3. Assertion (A):** Members can take small loans from the group itself to meet their needs through Self-Help Groups.

**Reason (R):** SHGs are the building blocks of organisation of the rural poor.

- (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. Which is one of the major reasons that prevent the poor from getting bank loans? Choose the best suitable option:**

- (a) Absence of collateral
- (b) Lack of availability of banks in rural areas
- (c) Lack of approach towards formal organisations.
- (d) All of the above

## **CHAPTER :3-MONEY AND CREDIT**

### **MARKING SCHEME**

**1. Banks use the major portion of the deposits to \_\_\_\_.**

- a) Extend loans
- b) Invest in infrastructure
- c) Deposit in foreign banks
- d) None of the above

**Answer: Option (a)**

**2. Which of the following statements are correct?**

- a) Members of a cooperative pool their resources for cooperation in certain areas.
- b) Besides banks, the other major source of cheap credit in rural areas is the cooperative societies.
- c) There are several types of cooperatives possible such as farmers cooperatives, weavers cooperatives, industrial workers cooperatives.
- d) All of the above statements are true.

**Answer: Option (d)**

**3. Why is currency accepted as a medium of exchange?**

- a) Because the currency is authorised by the government of the country.
- b) Because it is liked by the people who use it.
- c) Because the use of currency has its origin in ancient times.
- d) Because the currency is authorised by the World Bank.

**4. Assertion (A): Banks charge a higher interest rate on loans than what they offer on deposits.**

**Reason (R): The difference between what is charged from borrowers and what is paid to depositors is their main source of income.**

- a) Both assertion and reason are true, and reason is the correct explanation of assertion.
- b) Both assertion and reason are true, but reason is not the correct explanation of assertion.
- c) Assertion is true, but reason is false.
- d) Both assertion and reason are false.



**Answer – (a) Both assertion and reason are true, and reason is the correct explanation of assertion.**

5. Assertion (A): Satya took credit in the form of advance payment from a buyer and he delivered the goods to the buyer on time and also earned profit. The credit made sohan better off in this situation.

Reason (R): Credit can never push a person into a debt trap.

- a) Both assertion and reason are true, and reason is the correct explanation of assertion.
- b) Both assertion and reason are true, but reason is not the correct explanation of assertion.
- c) Assertion is true, but reason is false.
- d) Both assertion and reason are false.

**Answer – (c) Assertion is true, but reason is false.**

6. Assertion (A): Credit would be useful or not depends on the risk involved in a situation.

Reason (R): The chance of benefiting from credit is highest in agriculture sector.

- a) Both assertion and reason are true, and reason is the correct explanation of assertion.
- b) Both assertion and reason are true, but reason is not the correct explanation of assertion.
- c) Assertion is true, but reason is false.
- d) Both assertion and reason are false.

**Answer – (c) Assertion is true, but reason is false.**

7. \_\_\_\_\_ is an asset that the borrower own and uses as guarantee until the loan is repaid to the lender.

(Collateral/Credit)

8. Majority of the credit needs of the \_\_\_\_\_ households are met from informal sources. (Poor/Rich)

9. Bank charges high interest rate on loan than they offer on \_\_\_\_\_.

Deposits/Saving)

10. Most popular form of formal loan in rural sector is from \_\_\_\_\_ bank.

(Cooperative/Commercial)

11. \_\_\_\_\_ costs of borrowing increases the debt burden.

(High/Low)

**12. Which of the following statements are true?**

- (a) Periodically, banks do not submit information to the RBI on how much they are lending, to whom, at what interest rate, etc.
- b) The Reserve Bank of India does not supervise the functioning of formal sources of loans.
- c) The RBI monitors the banks in actually maintaining cash balance.

d) None of the above statements are true.

**Answer: Option (c)**

13. \_\_\_\_\_ of the loans taken by poor households in the urban areas are from informal sources.

a) 85 percent

b) 70 percent

c) 65 percent

d) 50 percent

**Answer: Option (a)**

14. \_\_\_\_\_ of the loans taken by rich households in the urban areas are from formal sources.

a) 20 percent

b) 10 percent

c) 15 percent

d) 90 percent

**Answer: Option (d)**

15. Which of the following is an example of collateral?

a) Livestocks

b) Land

c) Deposits with banks

d) All of the above

**Answer: Option (d)**

16. What are the different components of the terms of credit?

a) Interest rate

b) Documentation requirements

c) Collateral

d) All of the above

**Answer: Option (d)**

17. Arrange the following in the correct sequence:

i. Online payment, Debit card, Credit cards

ii. Precious metal coins (gold,silver,copper)

iii. Grain and cattle

iv. Modern currency-paper notes and coins

a)(iv)-(i)-(ii)-(iii)

b)(iii)-(ii)-(i)-(iv)

c)(iii)-(ii)-(iv)-(i)

d)(ii)-(iv)-(iii)-(i)

Ans.(c)

18. Analyze the information given below, considering one of the following correct options:

A shopkeeper Sudha has to make a payment to the wholesaler and writes a cheque for a specific amount to the wholesaler. The wholesaler takes this cheque and deposits it in his own account in the bank. The money is transferred from one bank account to another bank account in a couple of days. The transaction is completed without any payment of cash is known as :

- (A) Check payment
- (B) Interest on deposits
- (C) Demand deposit
- (D) Money transfer

Ans. Demand deposit

19. Mohan is an agricultural labourer. There are several months in a year when he has no work and needs credit to meet his daily expenses. He depends upon his employer, the landowner for credit who charges an interest rate of 5 per cent per month. Mohan repays the money by working physically for the landowner on his farmland. Over the years his debt will –

- (A) Increase - because of increasing interest and non-payment of monthly amount.
- (B) Remain constant - as he is working for the employer but is repaying less.
- (C) Reduce as amount equivalent to his salary is being counted as monthly repayment.
- (D) Be totally repaid - as he is repaying the debt in the form of physical labour.

Answer: a

20. Find the incorrect option from the following:

- (A) Poor households still depend on informal sources of credit.
- (B) RBI supervises the functioning of informal sources of loan
- (C) Banks are not present everywhere in the rural areas.
- (D) RBI monitors the banks in actually maintaining cash balance.

**Answer: B**

### **SHORT ANSWER TYPE QUESTION (2 MARKS)**

#### **1. What is the meaning of 'barter system'?**

**Answer:**

Barter system refers to the system of exchange of goods and services. It is the system by which one commodity is exchanged for another without the use of money. Before money was introduced, people practiced barter system.

Example: A farmer could buy a dhoti from a weaver or a pair of shoes from a cobbler in exchange of grains he produced.

**2. Why is the supervision of the functioning of formal sources of loans necessary?**

**Answer:**

Supervision of the functioning of formal sources of loans is necessary because banks have to submit information to the RBI on how much they are lending, to whom they are lending and at what interest rate etc.

**3. Prove with an argument that there is a great need to expand formal sources of credit in India.**

**Answer:**

There is great need to expand formal sources of credit in rural India because:

There is no organization that supervises the credit activities of lenders in the informal sector. They lend at whatever interest rate they choose.

No one can stop rural money-lenders from using unfair means to get their money back.

**4. What is collateral? Why do lenders ask for collateral while lending? Explain.**

**Answer:**

Collateral is an asset that the borrower owns (land, building, vehicle, livestock, land documents, deposits with banks etc.) which stands as a security against the money borrowed. In case the borrower fails to repay the loan, the lender has the right to sell the asset or collateral to recover the loan money. Most lenders ask for collateral while lending as a security against their own funds.

**5. Why is cheap and affordable credit important for countries' development?**

**Answer:**

Cheap and affordable credit is important for the country's development because

(i) More lending would lead to higher income and encourage people to invest in agriculture, engage in business and set up small scale industries.

(ii) Cheap credit will allow weaker sections of society to get rid of the exploitation at the hands of money lenders and come out of debt trap.

(iii) Affordable credit would lead to sustainable economic activity that would allow borrowers to invest in better technology to make their business more competitive.

**6. Why do MNCs set up their offices and factories in those regions where they get cheap labour and other resources?**

MNCs set up offices and factories for products in regions where they can get cheap labour and other resources so that—

- ❖ the cost of production is low
- ❖ the MNCs can earn greater profits.

**SHORT ANSWER TYPE QUESTION (3 MARKS)**

1. Explain the three important terms of credit.

Answer:

Terms of credit are a set of conditions under which a loan is given. Three important terms of credit are:

(i) Collateral: A borrower has to offer collateral to the lender. It is a security to use as a guarantee till the loan is paid such as land title, bank deposits, and livestock, house, factory etc.

(ii) Rate of Interest: It is the proportion of the amount at which the lender lends money to the borrower. The rate at which loan is given is decided by the RBI.

(iii) Time period: It is the duration of the loan till which the amount will be repaid along with interest.

2. Why is currency accepted as a medium of exchange?

i. Modern forms of money include currency—paper notes and coins. Modern currency is not made of precious metals such as gold, silver and copper.

ii. The modern currency is without any use of its own. In India, Reserve Bank of India issues currency notes on behalf of the Central government.

iii. As per the Indian law, no other individual or organisation is allowed to issue currency. No individual in India can legally refuse a payment made in rupees.

**3. How are cooperatives functioning in the rural areas to solve the problem of credit?**

Answer:

Besides banks, the other major source of cheap credit in rural areas is the cooperatives. Members of a cooperative, pool their resources for cooperation in certain areas.

Cooperatives form members, who accept deposits from its members. With these deposits as collateral, the cooperative obtains 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.

**4. What are the differences between formal and informal sources of credit?**

Answer:

**Formal sources:**

(i) These sources of credit are registered by the government and have to follow its rules and regulations.

(ii) RBI supervises the functioning of formal sources of credit.

(iii) They generally charge lower rates of interest.

(iv) Their main motive is social welfare.

**Example:** Banks and cooperatives.

**Informal sources:**

(i) These include those small and scattered units which are largely outside the control of the

government.

(ii) There is no organisation which supervises the credit activities.

(iii) They charge much higher rates of interest.

(iv) Their main motive is profit-making.

**Example:** Moneylenders, traders, employees, relatives and friends, etc.

**5. How is money transferred from one bank account to another bank account?**

**Explain with an example.**

**Answer:**

Money Transfer from one bank account to another bank account. If a person has to make a payment to his or her friend and writes a cheque for a specific amount, this means that the person instructs his bank to pay this amount to his friend. His friend takes this cheque and deposit in his account in the bank. This said amount is transferred from one bank account to another bank account.

**6. Explain the role of government to make globalization fair.**

The government can play a major role in making fair globalization possible: Fair globalization would create opportunities for all, and also ensure that the benefits of globalization are shared better. Government policies must protect the interests not only of the rich and the powerful, but also of all the people in the country.

- i. Government should ensure that labour laws are implemented and workers' rights are protected.
- ii. Government should support small producers to improve their performance till the time they become strong enough to compete with foreign competition.
- iii. If necessary, government should use trade and investment barriers.
- iv. It can negotiate with WTO for fairer rules.
- v. It can also align with other developing countries with similar interests to fight against the domination of developed countries in the WTO.

**7. What is a trade barrier? Why did the Indian Government put up trade barriers after Independence? Explain.**

The restrictions set by the Government to regulate foreign trade are called trade barriers. Tax on imports is an example of a trade barrier.

The Indian Government had put barriers to foreign trade and foreign investment after independence to protect the domestic producers from foreign competition. Imports at that stage would not have allowed local industries to come up. India allowed imports of only essential items such as machinery, fertilizers, petroleum, etc.

**LONG ANSWER TYPE QUESTION (5 MARKS)**

1. Arun works at a construction site in a sub-urban area while Sudhir is a marketing manager in a company. Both want credit to buy a home. Create a list of arguments explaining who has more possibility of getting a home loan from the formal sector.

Answer:

Sudhir has more possibility of getting a home loan from the formal sector due to the following arguments

- i. Formal sector consists of banks and cooperatives. Banks require proper documentation and collateral. In the above case, Sudhir will be able to provide the necessary documents like salary slip, employment record and other documents that are needed by the banks.
- ii. Banks also require collateral security which can be provided by Sudhir since his economic condition is better. Even if he is not able to provide collateral security then the bank can retain the ownership papers of the house as collateral security.
- iii. Since Sudhir has a regular source of income, he is in a better position to repay the loan amount in future. But Arun will not be able to provide proper documents or collateral security so he has to depend on the informal sector for credit needs.

2. Explain the significance of The Reserve Bank of India in the Indian economy.

Answer:

- i. It supervises the functioning of formal sources of loans.
- ii. The banks maintain a minimum cash balance out of the deposits they receive.
- iii. The RBI monitors that the banks actually maintain the cash balance.
- iv. The RBI sees that the banks give loans not just to profit-making businesses and traders but also to small cultivators, small scale industries, to small borrowers etc.
- v. Periodically, banks have to submit information to the RBI on how much they are lending, to whom, at what interest rate, etc.

**3. Explain the role of Self-Help Groups (SHGs) in the rural society.**

Answer:

- i. The idea is to organize rural poor, in particular women, into small Self Help Groups (SHGs) and pool (collect) their savings.
- ii. A typical SHG has 15-20 members, usually belonging to one neighborhood, who meet and save regularly. Saving per member varies from Rs 25 to Rs 100 or more, depending on the ability of the people to save.
- iii. Members can take small loans from the group itself to meet their needs.
- iv. The group charges interest on these loans but this is still less than what the moneylender charges.
- v. After a year or two, if the group is regular in savings, it becomes eligible for availing loan from the bank.

- vi. Loan is sanctioned in the name of the group and is meant to create self-employment opportunities for the members.
- vii. Small loans are provided to the members for releasing mortgaged land, for meeting working capital needs
- viii. Most of the important decisions regarding the savings and loan activities are taken by the group members.
- ix. The group decides as regards the loans to be granted — the purpose, amount, interest to be charged, repayment schedule etc. Also, it is the group which is responsible for the repayment of the loan.
- x. Any case of non-repayment of loan by any one member is followed up seriously by other members in the group.

#### **4. What is credit? How can credit be both an asset as well as a debt trap?**

##### **Answer:**

Credit refers to an agreement in which the lender supplies the borrower with money, goods or services in return for the promise of future payment.

**(i) Example of credit as an asset:** During the festival season, a shoe manufacturer has received an order of making shoes in bulk, within a month's time. To complete production, he hired some extra workers and has to purchase the raw materials. He asks the supplier to supply leather now and promises to pay him later. Then he took some advance payment from the trader. By the end of the month, he is able to deliver the order, make a good profit and repay the money he had borrowed.

**(ii) Example of credit as debt trap:** A farmer picks up the loan from a moneylender to meet the expenses of cultivation. But unfortunately the crop is hit by the pests and fails. So, he is unable to repay the loan and debt grows larger with interest. Next year, he picks up a fresh loan and is able to have a normal crop that year. But earnings are not enough to pay the earlier debt. So, he is caught in a debt trap. He can repay the loan, only after selling a part of the land.

In shoemaker's case, credit plays a vital and positive role, whereas in farmer's case credit pushes the borrower into a situation from which recovery is very painful.

5. Why are poor households still dependent on informal sources of credit?  
OR

“Poor households still depend on informal sources of credit.” Support the statement with examples.

##### **Answer:**

- i. Banks are not present everywhere in rural India.
- ii. Even if they are present, getting a loan from a bank is much more difficult than taking a loan from informal sources.
- iii. Bank loans require proper documents and collateral. Absence of collateral is one of the major reasons which prevent the poor from getting bank loans.



- iv. Informal lenders like moneylenders know the borrower personally and hence, are often willing to give a loan without collateral.
- v. The borrowers can, if necessary, approach the moneylender even without repaying their earlier loans.
- vi. However, the moneylenders charge very high rates of interest, keep no records of the transactions and harass the poor borrowers.

6. How do Multinational Companies manage to keep the cost of production of their goods low? Explain with examples.

Or

Explain the conditions that determine MNCs setting up production in other countries?

- i. MNCs set up offices and factories for production in regions where they can get cheap labour and other resources. Example, Countries like China, Bangladesh and India. They also provide with the advantage of cheap manufacturing locations.
- ii. MNCs also need close-by markets for their manufacturing goods. Mexico and Eastern Europe are useful for their closeness to the markets in the US and Europe.
- iii. Besides these, MNCs also require skilled engineers and IT personnel and a large number of English speaking people who are able to provide customer care services (India possibly tops in this area).
- iv. All these factors help MNCs in saving costs of production by 50-60%.

## **CHAPTER-4 : GLOBALISATION AND THE INDIAN ECONOMY**

### **SECTION-A (1x20=20)**

1. Removing barriers or restrictions set by the government is called:-

- A. Liberalisation
- B. Investment
- C. Favourable trade
- D. Free trade

2. In the given question, there are two statements marked as Assertion(A) and Reason(R). Read the statements and choose the correct option from the following:

- A. A is correct but R is wrong.
- B. A is wrong but R is correct.
- C. Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.

D. Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.

Assertion (A): In the past few years, massive campaigns and representation by people's organisations have influenced important decisions relating to trade and investments at WTO.

Reason(R):- Though WTO is supposed to allow free trade for all, in practice, it is seen that the developed countries have unfairly retained trade barriers.

3.Fill in the Blanks:-

Indian government felt the need for removing barriers on foreign trade and foreign investment in\_\_\_\_\_.

4.Rapid integration or interconnection between countries is known as socialisation. (True/False)

5.Match the following Questions:-

Column I	Column II
(A) Globalisation	(i) Involvement of the private sector.
(B) Liberalisation	(ii) Rapid interconnection between countries.
(C) Privatisation	(iii) Removing barriers set by the government.

Options:-

A. A-i, B-ii, C-iii

B. A-ii , B-iii, C-i

C. A-iii, B -i, C-ii

D. A-iii, B -ii, C-i

6.Globalisation has largely improved the growth of which of the following?

A. Poor Countries

B. Developing Countries

C. Developed Countries

D. None of the Above

7.Fill in the Blanks:-

Indian Market has mainly become a \_\_\_\_\_ market with Globalisation.

8.“MNCs keep in mind certain factors before setting up production”. Identify the incorrect option from the choices given below:-

A. Availability of cheap skilled and unskilled labour.

B. Proximity to markets.

C. Presence of a large number of local competitors.

D. Favourable government policies

9.Fill in the Blanks:-

Ford Motors was selling 27,000 cars in the Indian markets, while 24,000 cars were exported from India to South Africa, Mexico and \_\_\_\_\_.

10.Goods are placed in ..... that can be loaded intact onto ships, railways, planes and trucks?

- A. Vessels
- B. Receptacles
- C. Tanks
- D. Containers

11.In the given question, there are two statements marked as Assertion(A) and Reason(R).Read the statements and choose the correct option from the following:

- A. A is correct but R is wrong.
- B. A is wrong but R is correct.
- C. Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
- D. Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.

Assertion (A): Globalization leads to increased competition in international and domestic markets.

Reason(R): Globalization also makes the consumers worse off as they have limited variety of goods to choose from at higher prices.

12.Fill in the Blanks:-

When Ford established its manufacturing plant in India, it had collaborated with \_\_\_\_\_.

13.World Trade Organisation (WTO) was started at the initiative of developing countries. (True/False)

14.'The impact of Globalisation has not been fair.' Who among the following people have not benefited from globalisation?

- A. Well off consumers
- B. Small producers and workers.
- C. Skilled and educated producers
- D. Large wealthy producers

15. In the given question, there are two statements marked as Assertion(A) and Reason(R).Read the statements and choose the correct option from the following:

- A. A is correct but R is wrong.
- B. A is wrong but R is correct.
- C. Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.

D. Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.

Assertion (A): A tax on imports makes the market restricted for imported items.

Reason(R): Imposition of a tax on imported items makes it costlier in the market.

16.Fill in the blanks:-

The industrial zones which are set up to attract the foreign investment are known as \_\_\_\_\_ .

17.Identify the correct statement from the following:-

- A. World Bank gives loans to the retail borrowers.
- B. World Bank gives loans to the member countries.
- C. World Bank gives loans to the institutional investors from abroad.
- D. World Bank gives loan to those who needs money.

18.Identify and match the correct sequence of alternatives of organizations are given in Column I with their respective functions in Column II:

**Column – I**

A – WTO

B – RBI

C – IMF

D – IBRD

Options

- a) A – ii), B – i) C – iii), D – iv)
- b) A – ii), B – iv), c – iii), D – i)
- c) A – ii), B – iii), C – iv), D – i)
- d) A – ii), B – iv), C – i), D – iii)

**Column – II**

i) Provides short term loans to solve the Balance of Payments problem.

ii) is a multilateral trade negotiating body.

iii) Facilitates lending for reconstruction and development.

iv) is the Central Bank of India.

19.In the given question, there are two statements marked as Assertion(A) and Reason(R).Read the statement and choose the correct option from the following:

- A. A is correct but R is wrong.
- B. A is wrong but R is correct.
- C. Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
- D. Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.

Assertion (A): Foreign trade and foreign investment results in disintegration of production across countries.

Reason (R): MNCs are responsible for rapid integration of world economy with Indian economy.

20.Arrange the following in the correct Sequence:

- A. A news magazine published for London readers is to be designed and printed in Delhi.
  - B. The designing is done on a Computer. After printing the magazines are sent by air to London.
  - C. The payment of money for designing and printing from a bank in London to a bank in Delhi is done instantly through the Internet (E-banking).
  - D. The text of the magazines is sent through Internet to the Delhi office. The designers in Delhi office get orders on how to design the magazine from the office in London using telecommunication facilities.
- a) (C) - (D) - (A) - (B)
  - b) (A) - (D) - (B) - (C)
  - c) (D) - (A) - (B) - (C)
  - d) (B) - (D) - (C) - (A)

### **SECTION-B (2x5=10)**

- 21. Differentiate between investment and foreign investment.
- 22. Give examples of industries where production is carried out by a large number of small producers around the world.
- 23. Describe in which way workers suffered under the flexible labour laws? Mention any two points.
- 24. Why do MNCs set up their offices and factories in those regions where they get cheap labour and other resources?
- 25. How can you say that workers' jobs in MNCs are not secured?

### **SECTION- C (3x4=12)**

- 26. Explain the basic functions of foreign trade?
- 27. What changes do you find with the arrival of MNCs in the markets?
- 28. Explain how are 'local companies' benefited by collaborating with 'multinational companies'? Evaluate any three benefits.
- 29. Besides the movement of goods, what are the ways in which countries can be linked?
- 30. 'Barriers on foreign trade and foreign investment were removed to a large extent in India since 1991.' Justify the statement.

### **SECTION-D (5x5=25)**

- 31. Describe the factors which have stimulated the globalisation process?
- 32. "Advancement of international trade of a country is an index to its economic prosperity". Explain.
- 33. Define liberalisation? Describe any four effects of liberalisation on the Indian economy.
- 34. "Only fair globalisation can give new shape to the world economy." Explain.

35. "Globalisation and competition among producers has been of advantage to the consumers." Give arguments in support of this statement.

**SECTION-E (1x4=4)**

**36. Read the source given below and answer the question that follows:-**

Ravi did not expect that he would have to face a crisis in such a short period of his life as industrialist. Ravi took a loan from the bank to start his own company producing capacitors in 1992 in Hosur, an industrial town in Tamil Nadu. Capacitors are used in many electronic home appliances including tube lights, television etc. Within three years, he was able to expand production and had 20 workers working under him. His struggle to run his company started when the government removed restrictions on imports of capacitors as per its agreement at WTO in 2001. His main clients, the television companies, used to buy different components including capacitors in bulk for the manufacture of television sets. However, competition from the MNC brands forced the Indian television companies to move into assembling activities for MNCs. Even when some of them bought capacitors, they would prefer to import as the price of the imported item was half the price charged by people like Ravi. Ravi now produces less than half the capacitors that he produced in the year 2000 and has only seven workers working for him. Many of Ravi's friends in the same business in Hyderabad & Chennai have closed their units.

36.1. Identify a reason for removal of trade restrictions from Imports by Indian Government.

- A. To increase the employment
- B. To increase the utilisation of resources.
- C. To encourage the foreign direct investment.
- D. To increase the competitiveness of Indian Companies.

36.2. Competition from the MNC brands forced the Indian television companies to move into \_\_\_\_\_ activities for MNCs.

- A. Assembling
- B. Disassembling
- C. Non-market
- D. Non - economic

36.3. A difficulty faced by the Industrialist like Ravi in India after the occurrence of Globalisation.

- A. Lack of resources and Less demand for his products.
- B. Lack of resources and more demand for his products.
- C. Restriction imposed by Govt.
- D. Entry restriction into SEZs

36.4.A fact for reduction in employment in Indian Manufacturing Units after coming up MNCs to the Indian Market.

- A. Low cost of production
- B. High cost of production
- C. Increase in wages
- D. Decrease in wages

**CHAPTER-4 : GLOBALISATION AND THE INDIAN ECONOMY**

<b>MARKING SCHEME</b>		
<b>Q.NO</b>	<b>VALUE POINTS / ANSWER KEY</b>	<b>Marks Allotted</b>
1.	A. Liberalisation	1
2.	A. Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.	1
3.	1991	1
4.	False .Explanation:- Rapid integration or interconnection between countries is known as Globalisation.	1
5.	B. A-ii , B-iii, C-i	1
6.	C. Developed Countries	1
7.	Buyer's	1
8.	C. Presence of a large number of local competitors.	1
9.	Brazil	1
10.	D. Containers	1
11.	A. A is correct but R is wrong.	1
12.	Mahindra and Mahindra	1
13.	False. World Trade Organisation (WTO) was started at the initiative of developed countries	1
14.	B. Small producers and workers.	1
15.	C. Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.	1
16.	SEZ	1
17.	B. World Bank gives loans to the member countries.	1
18.	d) A – ii), B – iv), C – i), D – iii)	1
19.	B. A is wrong but R is correct.	1
20.	b) (A) - (D) - (B) - (C)	1
21.	The money that is spent to buy assets (land, building, machines and other equipments) is called investment, while the investment made by the MNCs is called foreign investment.	2
22.	Garments, footwear and sports items are examples of industries where production is carried out by a large number of small producers around the world.	2
	Workers suffered under the flexible labour laws in following ways:-  1. Workers are now employed on a temporary basis so that the employers do not have to pay workers for the whole	



23.	<p>year.</p> <p>2. Wages are low and workers are forced to work overtime to make both ends meet.</p>	2
24.	<p>MNCs set up their office and factories in those regions where they get cheap labour and other resource because of Low cost of production. They can earn greater profits.</p>	2
25.	<p>Globalisation and the pressure of competition have substantially changed the lives of workers. Faced with growing competition, most employers these days prefer to employ workers 'flexibly'. This means that workers' jobs are no longer secure.</p>	2
26.	<p>1. Foreign trade creates an opportunity for the producers :- to reach beyond the domestic markets.</p> <p>2. Producers can sell their produce not only in markets located within the country but can also compete in markets located in other countries of the world.</p> <p>3. For the buyers, import of goods produced in another country is one way of expanding the choice of goods beyond what is domestically produced.</p>	3
27.	<p>1. As consumers in today's world, some of us have wider choice of goods and services before us.</p> <p>2. The latest models of digital cameras, mobile phones and televisions made by the leading manufactures of the world are within our reach.</p> <p>3. Every season, new models of automobiles can be seen on the Indian roads.</p>	3
28.	<p>1. MNCs can provide money for additional investments, like buying new machines for faster production.</p> <p>2. MNCs might bring with them the latest technology for production.</p> <p>3. MNCs also buy some local companies to expand production, since they have wealth exceeding the entire budgets of some of the developing countries.</p>	3
29.	<p>1. Besides the movement of goods, services, investment and technology, there is one more way in which the countries can be connected.</p> <p>2. It is done through the movement of people between countries.</p> <p>3. People usually move from one country to another in search of better income, better jobs or better education.</p>	3
	<p>Removal of barriers on foreign trade and foreign investment:</p> <p>1. Barriers on foreign trade and foreign investment were partially removed.</p>	

30.	<p>2. Goods could be improved and exported easily.</p> <p>Foreign companies could set up factories and offices here.</p> <p>3. Opportunities for Indian producers to compete with producers around the globe.</p>	3
31.	<p>1. Rapid improvement in technology has stimulated the globalisation process. This has made much faster delivery of goods across long distances possible at lower costs.</p> <p>2. Even more remarkable have been the developments in information and communication technology.</p> <p>3. Technology in the areas of telecommunications, computers. Internet has been changing rapidly.</p> <p>4. Telecommunication facilities (telegraph, telephone including mobile phones, fax) are used to contact one another around the world, to access information, and to communicate from remote areas.</p> <p>5. This has been facilitated by satellite communication devices.</p>	5
32.	<p>“Advancement of international trade of a country is an index to its economic prosperity”.</p> <p>1. As no country is self-sufficient in all resources, it cannot survive without international trade.</p> <p>2. If the balance of international trade is favourable, a country will be able to earn more foreign exchange.</p> <p>3. International trade encourages a country to develop secondary and tertiary sectors for exporting goods which can fetch more foreign exchange.</p> <p>4. A country’s economic prosperity can be gauged by the health of its international trade.</p> <p>5. A country can earn large amounts of foreign exchange through international <b>trade</b>.</p>	5

33.	<p>Removing barriers or restrictions set by the government is known as liberalisation:</p> <p>Impacts of Liberalisation are as follows:</p> <p>(i) Competition would improve the performance of producers within the country.</p> <p>(ii) Barriers on foreign trade and foreign investment were removed to a large extent. This meant that goods could be imported and exported easily.</p> <p>(iii) Foreign companies could set up factories and offices to boost up production</p> <p>(iv) It allows making decisions freely.</p> <p>(v) The competition would improve the performance of producers within the country since they have to improve their quality.</p>	5
34.	<p>i) Fair globalisation would create opportunities for all, and also ensure that the benefits of globalisation are shared better.</p> <p>(ii) The government can play a major role in making this possible. It needs to frame policies for all.</p> <p>(iii) Government can ensure that labour laws are properly implemented and the workers get their rights. Benefits of globalisation are shared better.</p> <p>(iv) It can support small producers to improve their performance till the time they become strong enough to compete.</p> <p>(v) It can negotiate at the WTO for fairer rules. Massive companies and representation related to trade and investment at WTO can be encouraged.</p> <p>(vi) It can also align with other developing countries with similar interests to fight against the domination of developed countries in the WTO.</p> <p>(vii) If necessary, the government use trade and investment barriers.</p> <p>(Write any five )</p>	5
35.	<p>Globalisation and greater competition among producers has been of advantageous to consumers in the following ways:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Consumers in today's world have a wide variety of goods and services to choose from. The latest models of digital cameras, mobile phones and televisions made by the leading manufacturers are available to them.</li> <li>• Consumers now enjoy better and improved quality at lower prices.</li> </ul>	5

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• It has resulted in higher standards of living.</li> <li>• There has been a varying impact on producers and workers.</li> <li>• Many top Indian companies have been able to establish themselves as multinational corporations.</li> <li>• Latest technology and production methods have raised production standards.</li> </ul>	
36.	1. D. To increase the competitiveness of Indian Companies. 2. A. Assembling. 3. A. Lack of resources and Less demand for his products. 4. B. High cost of production.	1 1 1 1

----- **ALL THE BEST** -----