

# Sample Paper 6

## Social Science (Code 087)

### Class X Session 2022-23

**Time: 3 Hours**

**Max. Marks: 80**

**General Instructions:**

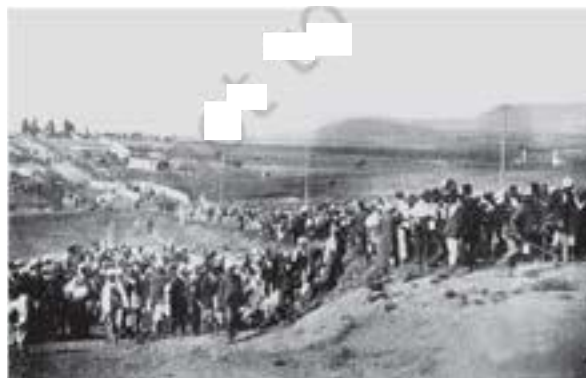
- i. Question paper comprises five Sections – A, B, C, D and E. There are 37 questions in the question paper. All questions are compulsory.
  - ii. Section A – From question 1 to 20 are MCQs of 1 mark each.
  - iii. Section B – Question no. 21 to 24 are Very Short Answer Type Questions, carrying 2 marks 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.
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## SECTION-A

### Multiple Choice Questions (Q 1 to 20)

**2X4=8**

1. Which one of the following option best signifies this picture?



- (a) Indian workers march in south Africa 1913.
- (b) The Boycott of foreign cloths 1922.
- (c) Chauri Chaura Movement.
- (d) Dandi March lead by Mahatma Gandhi.

2. How much span of time can be referred for globalisation?

- (a) Since the last 25 years
- (b) Since the last 50 years
- (c) Since the last 75 years
- (d) Since the last 100 years

3. Which of the following are perfectly matched :

	<b>List I</b>	<b>List II</b>
(a)	Gomasthas	Official who acted as company's agent
(b)	Spinning Jenny	Richard Arkwright
(c)	Steam engine	James Hargreaves
(d)	Cotton mill	James Watt

4. Match the following items given in column I with those in column II.

	<b>Column I</b>		<b>Column II</b>
A.	Rashsundari Debi	1.	Chhote Aur Bade Ka Sawal
B.	Sudarshan Chakra	2.	Kesari
C.	Kashibaba	3.	Amar Jiban
D.	Bal Gangadhar Tilak	4.	Sacchi Kavitaen

Select the correct option :

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

5. Arrange the following options in the correct sequence-

- 1. Press came to be made out of metal.
- 2. Offset press was developed.
- 3. Gutenberg perfected the system by olive press.
- 4. China first introduced hand-printing technology into Japan.

Option :

- (a) 2, 4, 3, 1
- (b) 4, 3, 1, 2
- (c) 3, 4, 1, 2
- (d) 2, 3, 1, 4

6. Study the given pie-chart and answer the following questions :

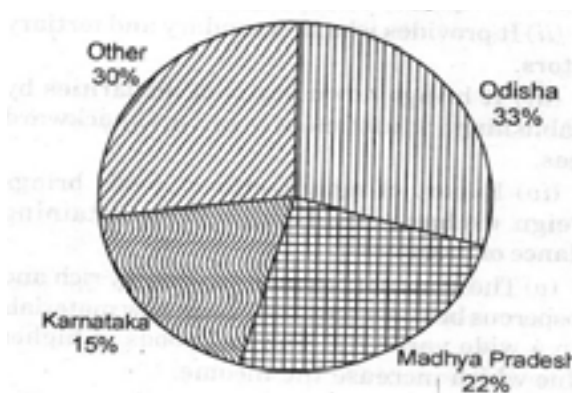


Figure : Production of Manganese showing state-wise share

Which state is the largest producer of manganese in India ?

- (a) Odisha.
- (b) Karnataka
- (c) Madhyapradesh
- (d) Andrapradesh

7. Complete the table with correct information-

National Waterways	Between	Length (in km)
The Ganga river	?	1620

Choose correct option :

- (a) Kanpur - Patna,
- (b) Allahabad - Haldia,
- (c) Patna - Haldia,
- (d) Allahabad - Haldwani

8. Prudential reasons of power sharing stress on the facts that:

- A. It ensures the stability of political order.
- B. It reduces the possibility of conflict between social groups.
- C. It gives a fair share to minority.
- D. It is the very spirit of democracy.

Which of the above statements are correct?

- (a) A, B
- (b) A, C and D
- (c) All are correct
- (d) A, B and C

9. The picture portrays about the :



- (a) Uneven Dispersal of power between the Centre and State.
- (b) Lack of harmonization between Centre and State.
- (c) The states plead for more power.
- (d) Demand for power by the states can never be met.

10. Identify the person who said that:

- Religion can never be separated from Politics.
- Politics can be guided by ethics drawn from religion
- Those who believe religion and politics aren't connected don't understand either.
- Nations are born out of travail and suffering

Select the appropriate option from the following.

- (a) Indira Gandhi
- (b) Mahatma Gandhi
- (c) Jawahar Lal Nehru
- (d) Sardar Vallabh Bhai Patel

11. Assertion : The economic strength of the country is measured by the development of manufacturing industries.

Reason : India's prosperity lies in diversifying its manufacturing industries.

- (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.

12. Assertion : Belgium and Spain has 'holding together' federation.

Reason : A big country divides power between constituent states and national 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) Both A and R are false.

13. What are the kinds of routes through which federations have been formed?
- (a) One route involves independent states coming together on their own to form a bigger unit.
  - (b) The second route is where a large country decides to divide its powers between the states and the national government.
  - (c) Both a and b
  - (d) None of these
14. Rule of law is the feature of which form of government?
- (a) Dictatorship
  - (b) Democracy
  - (c) Monarchy
  - (d) All of these
15. What would be the most appropriate aspiration of a prosperous farmer from Punjab?
- (a) local school is able to provide quality education for their children
  - (b) there is no social discrimination
  - (c) able to pursue her job in abroad.
  - (d) proper supply for irrigation
16. Identify the feature of the unorganised sector.
- (a) Rules and regulations are followed.
  - (b) Workers enjoy security of employment.
  - (c) Employment is not secure.
  - (d) It follows some formal processes and procedures.
17. Read the information given below and select the correct option:  
A shoe manufacturer, M. Salim has to make a payment to the leather supplier, Prem and writes a cheque for a specific amount. This means that the shoe manufacturer instructs his bank to pay this amount to the leather supplier. The leather supplier 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 complete without any payment of cash.  
How are cheques beneficial against demand deposits?
- (a) DDs share the essential features of money.
  - (b) Cheques are linked to the working of modern banking system.
  - (c) There is direct settlement of payments without the use of cash.
  - (d) Cheques are the best means of payment against deposits.

18. The following table shows source of rural households in India in the year 2003.

Source	Share
Money lender	30%
Co-operative societies	27%
Commercial Bank	25%
Other (Merchant, Relative etc.)	18%

Analyzing the table above, what is the share of formal sector in total credit?

- (a) 25%
  - (b) 27%
  - (c) 52%
  - (d) 18%
19. Consider the following statements regarding unorganized sector and identify the incorrect one from the following.
- (a) Small and scattered units which are largely outside the control of the government.
  - (b) There are rules and regulations but these are not followed.
  - (c) Jobs here are high-paid and often not regular.
  - (d) No provision for overtime, paid leave, holidays, leaves due to sickness
20. From the given option select the functioning activity of the Tertiary sector.
- (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

## SECTION-B

Very Short Answer Question (Q 21 to 24)

2X4=8

21. Why did the elite of Britain prefer hand made goods in the mid-nineteenth century? Explain.

or

How has the ever increasing number of industries in India made worse position by exerting pressure on existing fresh water resources? Explain.

- 22. Describe any three main features of 'Rabi crop season.'
- 23. Explain the three components of political party.
- 24. What do you understand by globalisation ? Explain in your own words.

## SECTION-C

**Short Answer Based Question (Q 25 to 29)**

**3X5=15**

- 25. Describe the implications of First World War on the economic and political situation of India.
- 26. Describe the economic conditions of Britain after the 'First World War'.
- 27. What is the meaning of rain-water harvesting ? State any four points that should be kept in mind for efficient management of water.

**or**

Scarcity of which resource is shown in the picture and how is it shown ? Suggest methods to reduce the scarcity of this resource.



- 28. How did people belonging to different communities, regions or language groups develop a sense of collective belonging in the nineteenth century India? Explain.
- 29. Imagine yourself to be XYZ, a member of a women Self- Help Group. Analyse the ways through which your group provides loan to the members.

**Long Answer Based Question (Q 30 to 33)**

**5X4=20**

- 30.** Why was the period of 1848 considered as phase of the revolution of the Liberals in Europe ?

**or**

“The first clear expression of nationalism came with the ‘French Revolution’ in 1789.” Examine the statement.

- 31.** What is Human Development ? Explain its indicators.

**or**

Imagine yourself as one of the heads of the states attending the International Earth Summit at Rio-de Janeiro, Brazil and suggest some methods for environment protection.

- 32.** ‘Power sharing is the essence of a democratic government.’ Examine the statement.

**or**

What do you mean by Majoritarianism ? How did it cause ‘Civil War’ in Sri Lanka ?

- 33.** Is it correct to say that environmental degradation is not just a national issue ? Illustrate with examples.

**or**

“Advancement of international trade of a country is an index of economic development”. Justify the statement.

## **SECTION-E**

**Case Based Question (Q 34 to 36)**

**4X3=12**

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

*Reserved and protected forests are also referred to as permanent forest estates maintained for the purpose of producing timber and other forest produce, and for protective reasons. Madhya Pradesh has the largest area under permanent forests, constituting 75 percent of its total forest area. Jammu and Kashmir, Andhra Pradesh, Uttarakhand, Kerala, Tamil Nadu, West Bengal, and Maharashtra have large percentages of reserved forests of its total forest area whereas Bihar, Haryana, Punjab, Himachal Pradesh, Odisha and Rajasthan have a bulk of it under protected forests.*

*Some estimates suggest that at least 10 percent of India’s recorded wild flora and 20 percent of its mammals are on the threatened list. Many of these would now be categorised as ‘critical’, that is on the verge of extinction like the cheetah, pink-headed duck, mountain quail, forest spotted owlet, and plants like madhuca insignis (a wild variety of mahua) and hubbardia heptaneuron, (a species of grass). In fact, no one can say how many species may have already been lost.*

*The world’s fastest land mammal, the cheetah (Acinonyx jubantus), is a unique and specialised member of the cat family and can move at the speed of 112 km./hr. The cheetah is often mistaken for a leopard. Its distinguishing marks are the long teardrop shaped lines on each side of the nose from the corner*



of its eyes to its mouth. Prior to the 20th century, cheetahs were widely distributed throughout Africa and Asia. Today, the Asian cheetah is nearly extinct due to a decline of available habitat and prey. The species was declared extinct in India long back in 1952.

**Questions:**

1. Which Indian state cover 75% total forest area in India?
2. How many percent of mammals are on the threatened list in India?
3. How can we distinguish Cheetah from leopard?

**35. Read the extract and answer the questions that follow:**

*A second test for Indian federation is the language policy. Our Constitution did not give the status of national language to any one language. Hindi was identified as the official language. But Hindi is the mother tongue of only about 40 per cent of Indians. Therefore, there were many safeguards to protect other languages. Besides Hindi, there are 21 other languages recognised as Scheduled Languages by the Constitution. A candidate in an examination conducted for the Central Government positions may opt to take the examination in any of these languages.*

*States too have their own official languages. Much of the government work takes place in the official language of the concerned State.*

*Unlike Sri Lanka, the leaders of our country adopted a very cautious attitude in spreading the use of Hindi. According to the constitution, the use of English for official purposes was to stop in 1965. However, many non-Hindi speaking states demanded that the use of English continue. In Tamil Nadu, this movement took a violent form. The central Government responded by agreeing to continue the use of English along with Hindi for official purposes. Many critics think that this solution favoured the English-speaking elite. Promotion of Hindi continues to be the official policy of the Government of India. Promotion does not mean that the Central Government can impose Hindi on States where people speak a different language. The flexibility shown by Indian political leaders helped our country avoid the kind of situation that Sri Lanka finds itself in.*

**Questions:**

1. How many official languages recognised as scheduled Languages by the constitution?
2. How does Constitution of India safeguard the other languages?
3. How does India avoid the kind of situation that Sri Lanka finds itself in?

**36. Study the sources given below and answer the questions that follows:**

*Over a long time (more than hundred years), and especially because new methods of manufacturing were introduced, factories came up and started expanding. Those people who had earlier worked on farms, now began to work in factories in large numbers. People began to use many more goods that were produced in factories at cheap rates. Secondary sector gradually became the most important in total production and employment. Hence, over time, a shift had taken place. This means that the importance of the sectors had changed.*

*The unorganised sector is characterised by small and scattered units which are largely outside the control of the government. There are rules and regulations, but these are not followed. Jobs here are low-paid and often not regular. There is no provision for overtime, paid leave, holidays, leave due to sickness etc. Employment is not secure. People can be asked to leave without any reason. When there is less work, such as during some seasons, some people may be asked to leave. A lot also depends on the whims of the employer. This sector includes a large number of people who are employed on their own*

doing small jobs such as selling on the street or doing repair work. Similarly, farmers work on their own and hire labourers as and when they require.

More than half of the workers in the country are working in the primary sector, mainly in agriculture, producing only a quarter of the GDP. In contrast to this, the secondary and tertiary sectors produce three fourth of the products whereas they employ less than half of the people. Does this mean that the workers in agriculture are not producing as much as they could? What it means is that there are more people in ag-riculture than is necessary. So, even if you move a few people out, production will not be affected. In other words, workers in agricultural sector are underemployed.

#### Questions:

1. This means that the importance of the sectors had changed. Which sector has lost its prior importance?
2. Why do most people engage in unorganized sector in spite of it's bad working conditions?
3. "What it means is that there are more people in agriculture than is necessary. So, even if you move a few people out, production will not be affected". What type of employment or unemployment situation is referred by this statement?

## SECTION-F

### Map Skill Based Question (Q 37a and 37b)

2+3=5

37. (1) Two places (a) and (b) are marked on the given political outline map of India. Identify them and write their correct names on the lines drawn near them.
- (a) A place where cotton mill workers organised Satyagraha.
  - (b) An incident took place here due to which the Non-cooperation movement was called off.
- (2) On the same outline map of India, locate and label any three of the following:
- (a) Coimbatore - Cotton textile centre in Tamil Nadu
  - (b) Bhilai - Iron and steel plant in Chhattisgarh
  - (c) Marmagao - A major port in Goa
  - (d) Naraura - A thermal power plant



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# Sample Paper 6 Solutions

## Social Science (Code 087)

### Class X Session 2022-23

**Time: 3 Hours**

**Max. Marks: 80**

**General Instructions:**

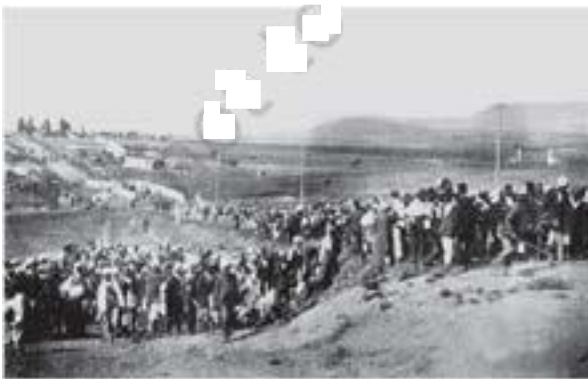
- Question paper comprises five Sections – A, B, C, D and E. There are 37 questions in the question paper. All questions are compulsory.
- Section A – From question 1 to 20 are MCQs of 1 mark each.
- Section B – Question no. 21 to 24 are Very Short Answer Type Questions, carrying 2 marks each. Answer to each question should not exceed 40 words.
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- Section-E - Questions no from 34 to 36 are case based questions with three sub questions and are of 4 marks each.
- 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).
- 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.
- In addition to this, separate instructions are given with each section and question, wherever necessary.

## SECTION-A

### Multiple Choice Questions (Q 1 to 20)

**2X4=8**

1. Which one of the following option best signifies this picture?



- Indian workers march in south Africa 1913.
- The Boycott of foreign cloths 1922.
- Chauri Chaura Movement.
- Dandi March lead by Mahatma Gandhi.

**Ans :**

- Indian workers march in south Africa 1913.

2. How much span of time can be referred for globalisation?
- Since the last 25 years
  - Since the last 50 years
  - Since the last 75 years
  - Since the last 100 years

**Ans :**

- Since the last 50 years

3. Which of the following are perfectly matched :

	List I	List II
(a)	Gomasthas	Official who acted as company's agent
(b)	Spinning Jenny	Richard Arkwright
(c)	Steam engine	James Hargreaves
(d)	Cotton mill	James Watt

**Ans :**

- Gomasthas - Official who acted as company's agent

4. Match the following items given in column I with those in column II.

	Column I		Column II
A.	Rashsundari Debi	1.	Chhote Aur Bade Ka Sawal
B.	Sudarshan Chakra	2.	Kesari
C.	Kashibaba	3.	Amar Jiban
D.	Bal Gangadhar Tilak	4.	Sacchi Kavitayen

Select the correct option :

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

**Ans :**

- (d) A → 3, B → 4, C → 1, D → 2

5. Arrange the following options in the correct sequence-

- Press came to be made out of metal.
- Offset press was developed.
- Gutenberg perfected the system by olive press.
- China first introduced hand-printing technology into Japan.

Option :

- (a) 2, 4, 3, 1  
 (b) 4, 3, 1, 2  
 (c) 3, 4, 1, 2  
 (d) 2, 3, 1, 4

**Ans :**

- (b) 4, 3, 1, 2

6. Study the given pie-chart and answer the following questions :

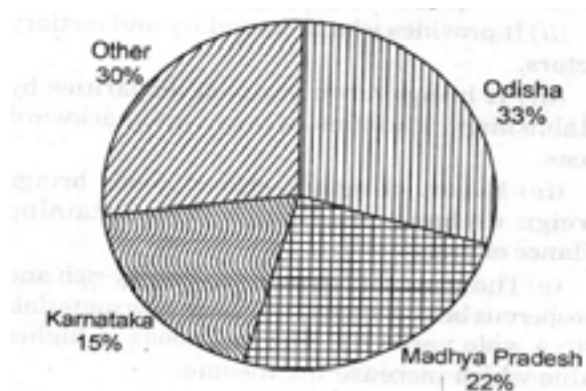


Figure : Production of Manganese showing state-wise share

Which state is the largest producer of manganese in India ?

- (a) Odisha.  
 (b) Karnataka  
 (c) Madhyapradesh  
 (d) Andrapradesh

**Ans :**

- (a) Odisha.

7. Complete the table with correct information-

National Waterways	Between	Length (in km)
The Ganga river	?	1620

Choose correct option :

- (a) Kanpur - Patna,  
 (b) Allahabad - Haldia,  
 (c) Patna - Haldia,  
 (d) Allahabad - Haldwani

**Ans :**

- (b) Allahabad - Haldia,

8. Prudential reasons of power sharing stress on the facts that:

- A. It ensures the stability of political order.  
 B. It reduces the possibility of conflict between social groups.  
 C. It gives a fair share to minority.  
 D. It is the very spirit of democracy.

Which of the above statements are correct?

- (a) A, B  
 (b) A, C and D  
 (c) All are correct  
 (d) A, B and C

**Ans :** (d) A, B and C

First set of reasons PRUDENTIAL and the second moral. While prudential reasons stress that power sharing will bring out better outcomes, moral reasons emphasise the very act of power sharing as valuable. There is a second, deeper reason why power sharing is good for democracies. Power sharing is the very spirit of democracy.

9. The picture portrays about the :



- (a) Uneven Dispersal of power between the Centre and State.
- (b) Lack of harmonization between Centre and State.
- (c) The states plead for more power.
- (d) Demand for power by the states can never be met.

**Ans :** (c) The states plead for more power.

This picture shows the relationship between Centre and States. Here the states plead for more power.

10. Identify the person who said that:
- Religion can never be separated from Politics.
  - Politics can be guided by ethics drawn from religion
  - Those who believe religion and politics aren't connected don't understand either.
  - Nations are born out of travail and suffering
- Select the appropriate option from the following.
- (a) Indira Gandhi
  - (b) Mahatma Gandhi
  - (c) Jawahar Lal Nehru
  - (d) Sardar Vallabh Bhai Patel

**Ans :**

- (b) Mahatma Gandhi

11. **Assertion :** The economic strength of the country is measured by the development of manufacturing industries.
- Reason :** India's prosperity lies in diversifying its manufacturing industries.
- (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.

**Ans :**

- (b) Both assertion and reason are true but reason is not the correct explanation of assertion.

12. **Assertion :** Belgium and Spain has 'holding together' federation.

**Reason :** A big country divides power between constituent states and national 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) Both A and R are false.

**Ans :** (a) Both assertion and reason are true and reason is the correct explanation of assertion.

The power of a large country is divided between constituent states and national government. The central government is more powerful than the states.

13. What are the kinds of routes through which federations have been formed?
- (a) One route involves independent states coming together on their own to form a bigger unit.
  - (b) The second route is where a large country decides to divide its powers between the states and the national government.
  - (c) Both a and b
  - (d) None of these

**Ans :** (c) Both a and b

There are two kinds of routes through which federations have been formed. The first route involves independent States coming together on their own to form a bigger unit, so that by pooling sovereignty and retaining identity they can increase their security. The second route is where a large country decides to divide its power between the constituent States and the national government. India, Spain and Belgium are examples of this kind of 'holding together' federations.

14. Rule of law is the feature of which form of government?
- Dictatorship
  - Democracy
  - Monarchy
  - All of these

**Ans :**

- (b) Democracy

15. What would be the most appropriate aspiration of a prosperous farmer from Punjab?
- local school is able to provide quality education for their children
  - there is no social discrimination
  - able to pursue her job in abroad.
  - proper supply for irrigation

**Ans :** (d) proper supply for irrigation

Any one aspiration of a farmer from punjab could be proper supply for irrigation or good price of their crops in the market. They should be able to settle their children abroad.

16. Identify the feature of the unorganised sector.
- Rules and regulations are followed.
  - Workers enjoy security of employment.
  - Employment is not secure.
  - It follows some formal processes and procedures.

**Ans :** (c) Employment is not secure.

The unorganised sector is characterised by small and scattered units which are largely outside the control of the government. There are rules and regulations but these are not followed. Jobs here are low-paid and often not regular. There is no provision for overtime, paid leave, holidays, leave due to sickness etc. Employment is not secure. People can be asked to leave without any reason.

17. Read the information given below and select the correct option:
- A shoe manufacturer, M. Salim has to make a payment to the leather supplier, Prem and writes a cheque for a specific amount. This means that the shoe manufacturer instructs his bank to pay this amount to the leather supplier. The leather supplier 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 complete without any

payment of cash.

How are cheques beneficial against demand deposits?

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- Cheques are the best means of payment against deposits.

**Ans :** (c) There is direct settlement of payments without the use of cash.

18. The following table shows source of rural households in India in the year 2003.

Source	Share
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Other (Merchant, Relative etc.)	18%

Analyzing the table above, what is the share of formal sector in total credit?

- 25%
- 27%
- 52%
- 18%

**Ans :**

- (c) 52%

19. Consider the following statements regarding unorganized sector and identify the incorrect one from the following.

- Small and scattered units which are largely outside the control of the government.
- There are rules and regulations but these are not followed.
- Jobs here are high-paid and often not regular.
- No provision for overtime, paid leave, holidays, leaves due to sickness

**Ans :**

- (c) Jobs here are high-paid and often not regular.

20. From the given option select the functioning activity of the Tertiary sector.
- (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

After primary and secondary, there is a third category of activities that falls under tertiary sector and is different from the above two. These are activities that help in the development of the primary and secondary sectors. These activities, by themselves, do not produce a good but they are an aid or a support for the production process. For example, goods that are produced in the primary or secondary sector would need to be transported by trucks or trains and then sold in wholesale and retail shops. At times, it may be necessary to store these in godowns. We also may need to talk to others over telephone or send letters (communication) or borrow money from banks (banking) to help production and trade. Transport, storage, communication, banking, trade are some examples of tertiary activities. Since these activities generate services rather than goods, the tertiary sector is also called the service sector.

existing fresh water resources? Explain.

**Ans :**

The elite of British prefer hand made goods in the mid-nineteenth century because of following reason:

- (i) Handmade products came to symbolise refinement and class. Handmade cloths were costlier and of better quality.
- (ii) They were better finished, individually produced and carefully designed.
- (iii) Machine-made goods were for masses, in the colonies not for classes.

**or**

- (i) India has witnessed intensive industrialisation and urbanisation for the last few years. The ever increasing number of industries has made matter worse by exerting pressure on existing fresh water resources. Fresh water is required in thermal energy plants and steel industries on a large scale.
- (ii) Industries, apart from being heavy users of water also require power to run it which in turn needs additional water.
- (iii) We have to consider a situation where water is sufficiently available but these areas still suffer from water scarcity. This scarcity may be due to bad quality of water or polluted water.

22. Describe any three main features of 'Rabi crop season.'

**Ans :**

Features of Rabi crop season :

- (1) It begins with the withdrawal of monsoon in October. They are sown in winters from October to December.
- (2) At the time of ripening, it requires bright sunshine and is harvested in Summer from April to June.
- (3) Crops depend on sub-soil moisture.
- (4) Requires less rainfall between 50-75 cm. Availability of precipitation during winter months due to western temperate cyclones help in success of these crops.

23. Explain the three components of political party.

**Ans :**

- (1) Leader : A leader is the one who takes the major decisions of the party and his decision is the supreme command for the party. He contests elections and performs the administrative job.
- (2) Active Members : Another component of political party are the active members who contest elections for the party and are elected

## SECTION-B

**Very Short Answer Question (Q 21 to 24)                      2X4=8**

21. Why did the elite of Britain prefer hand made goods in the mid-nineteenth century? Explain.

**or**

How has the ever increasing number of industries in India made worse position by exerting pressure on

as representatives. They are the ones, who climb the ladder from being the follower and become the assistants of the leaders to gain knowledge about the politics.

- (3) Followers : The last one are the followers who support a political party and in elections make their party victorious. They are simply the ardent followers of the leaders and work under the able guidance of the active members.

24. What do you understand by globalisation ? Explain in your own words.

**Ans :**

Globalisation means that various economies of the world move in a manner that leads to emergence of well integrated and cohesive global economy.

MNCs have contributed greatly in the process of globalisation (i) by setting up production centres in various countries and (ii) by supplying produced goods, services and technology.

The countries of the world have come closer. It has also increased the movement of people between countries.

## SECTION-C

**Short Answer Based Question (Q 25 to 29)      3X5=15**

25. Describe the implications of First World War on the economic and political situation of India.

**Ans :**

The First World War created a new political and economic situation in India.

- (1) It led to huge increase in defence expenditure, Custom duties were raised, income tax was introduced to finance the war.
- (2) Villagers were called upon to supply soldiers, forced recruitment in rural areas caused widespread resentment.
- (3) Prices of essential commodities doubled between 1913 and 1918 leading to extreme hardship to the common people.
- (4) In 1918-19, 1920-21 crops failed in many parts of India resulting in acute food shortage.
- (5) Influenza epidemic spread. According to the census in 1921, 12-13 million people perished due to famines and epidemics.

26. Describe the economic conditions of Britain after the 'First World War'.

**Ans :**

Britain, world's leading economy in the pre-war period, faced a prolonged crisis after the First World War.

- (i) To finance war expenditure, Britain had borrowed liberally from US. This meant that at the end of the war, Britain was burdened with huge external debts.
- (ii) The war had disturbed Britain's position of dominance in the Indian market. In India, the nationalist movement had gathered strength and anti-British feeling had become stronger among common people. Promotion of Indian industries had become one of the objectives of the nationalist leaders, which adversely affected industries in Britain.
- (iii) There was widespread increase in unemployment coupled with decrease in agricultural and industrial production. Cotton production collapsed and export of cotton from Britain fell dramatically.
- (iv) Unable to modernize, Britain was finding it difficult to compete with U.S., Germany and Japan internationally.

27. What is the meaning of rain-water harvesting ? State any four points that should be kept in mind for efficient management of water.

**or**

Scarcity of which resource is shown in the picture and how is it shown ? Suggest methods to reduce the scarcity of this resource.



**Ans :**

Water harvesting is a technique of increasing the reaching of ground water by capturing and storing rain water.

We should keep some points in mind for efficient management of water :



- (1) There should be no wastage of drinking water.
- (2) Common people should take active part in water conservation and proper management of water.
- (3) Any chemical or other source which pollute the water should be checked.
- (4) Government should register all water extraction points.

**or**

Resource : Water.

Water scarcity is shown by a very long queue of empty water pots.

Methods to reduce scarcity of water: Avoiding its excessive use, pollution and wastage and adopting rainwater harvesting methods.

- 28.** How did people belonging to different communities, regions or language groups develop a sense of collective belonging in the nineteenth century India? Explain.

**Ans :**

This sense of collective belonging came partly through the experience of united struggles. But there were also a variety of cultural processes through which nationalism captured people's imagination.

- (1) History and fiction, folklore and songs, popular prints and symbols, all played a part in the making of nationalism.
- (2) The identity of India came to be visually associated with the image of Bharat Mata, which was created in 1870 by Bankim Chandra Chattopadhyay, who wrote 'Vande Mataram' as a hymn to the motherland. Inspired by the Swadeshi Movement, Abanindranath Tagore painted his famous image of Bharat Mata.
- (3) The idea of nationalism was also developed through reviving Indian folklore. In late-nineteenth-century India, nationalists began recording folk tales sung by bards and they toured villages to gather folk songs and legends. This was done to promote the traditional culture that had been corrupted and damaged by outside forces.

- 29.** Imagine yourself to be XYZ, a member of a women Self- Help Group. Analyse the ways through which your group provides loan to the members.

**Ans :**

- (1) Self Help Groups pool their savings.
- (2) A typical SHG has 15-20 members, usually belonging to one neighbourhood, who meet and save regularly.

- (3) Saving per member varies from Rs. 25 to Rs. 100 or more, depending on the ability of the people to save.
- (4) Members can take small loans from the group itself to meet their needs.
- (5) The group charges interest on these loans but this is still less than what the moneylender charges.

## SECTION-D

**Long Answer Based Question (Q 30 to 33)**

**5X4=20**

- 30.** Why was the period of 1848 considered as phase of the revolution of the Liberals in Europe ?

**or**

"The first clear expression of nationalism came with the 'French Revolution' in 1789." Examine the statement.

**Ans :**

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.

- (1) In other parts of Europe where independent nation-states did not yet exist, such as Germany, Italy, Poland, the Austro-Hungarian Empire, men and women of the liberal middle classes combined their demands for constitutionalism with national unification.
- (2) They took advantage of the growing popular unrest to push their demands for the creation of a nation-state on parliamentary principles, a constitution, freedom of the press and freedom of association.
- (3) In the German regions a large number of political associations whose members were middle-class professionals, businessmen and prosperous artisans came together in the city of Frankfurt and decided to vote for an all German National Assembly.
- (4) While the opposition of the aristocracy and military became stronger, the social basis of Parliament eroded. The Parliament was

dominated by the middle classes who resisted the demands of workers and artisans and consequently lost their support. In the end troops were called in and the assembly was forced to disband.

- (5) The issue of extending political rights to women was a controversial one within the liberal movement, in which large numbers of women had participated actively over the years.
- (6) Women had formed their own political associations, founded newspapers and taken part in political meetings and demonstrations.

**or**

It is true that “the first clear expression of nationalism came with the ‘French revolution’ in 1789”.

- (1) Till 1789, France was a full-fledged territorial state under the rule of absolute monarch. The political and constitutional changes that came during the rise of the French Revolution, led to the transfer of sovereignty from monarchy to the body of French citizen.
- (2) The revolution proclaimed that it was the people who would hence forth constitute the nation and shape its destiny.

From the beginning, the French revolutionaries introduced various measures and practices that could create a sense of collective identity, and a feeling of nationalism among the French people. The community was enjoying equal rights under the constitution.

- (3) A new French flag, the tri-colour, was chosen to replace the former royal standard. The Estates General was deleted by the body of active citizens and renamed as National Assembly. New hymns were composed, oaths were taken and martyrs were commemorated, all in the name of nation.
- (4) Regional dialects were discouraged and French, as it was spoken and written in Paris, became the common language of the nation.

The revolutionaries further declared that they would help other people of Europe to become free nations. When the news of the events of France reached different cities of Europe, students and other members of educated middle classes began setting up Jacobin Clubs. Their activities and campaigns prepared the way for the French armies which moved into Holland, Belgium, Switzerland and much of Italy in 1790s.

Thus, with the outbreak of revolutionary wars, nationalism spread in the entire Europe.

- 31.** What is Human Development ? Explain its indicators.

**or**

Imagine yourself as one of the heads of the states attending the International Earth Summit at Rio-de Janeiro, Brazil and suggest some methods for environment protection.

**Ans :**

Human development is about expanding the richness of human life, rather than simply the richness of the economy in which human beings live. It is an approach that is focused on people and their opportunities and choices.

Indicators :

- (1) Life expectancy at birth : Number of years a newborn infant could expect to live if prevailing patterns of age-specific mortality rates at the time of birth remain the same throughout the infant's life
- (2) Mean years of schooling : Average number of years of education received by people ages 25 and older, converted from education attainment levels using official durations of each level
- (3) Expected years of schooling : Number of years of schooling that a child of school entrance age can expect to receive if prevailing patterns of age-specific enrolment rates persist throughout the child's life
- (4) Gross National Income (GNI) per capital : Aggregate income of an economy generated by its production and its ownership of factors of production, less the incomes paid for the use of factors of production owned by the rest of the world, converted to international dollars using purchasing power parity (PPP) rates, divided by mid-year population
- (5) Non-income Human Development Index : Value of the HDI computed from the life expectancy and education indicators only.

**or**

I am a student but for the sake of answering the question, I am imagining myself one of the heads of the states. I am attending the international earth summit at Rio-de Janeiro-Brazil as the head of India. The following methods were suggested by me from the side of my country to combat environmental damage, poverty and disease :

- (1) Environment should be protected at all cost throughout the world with the mutual understanding by all countries. Land, air, soil should be conserved and protected from pollution. Forest, wildlife, water animals, etc. should be protected.
- (2) Poverty should be removed by creation of new jobs. Globalisation, liberalisation should be

adopted by all countries. Liberal financial help should be extended by Super Powers to poor and needy countries. Sincerely latest developed technology should be provided to all developing countries.

- (3) Diseases of all type, specially of serious and very harmful and challenges nature should be faced with the mutual medical help and exchange of doctors, surgeons, experts, knowledge, medical equipments etc.

For achievement of our goal sustainable economic development should be promoted in all countries without damaging the environment. In the present time we should not compromise with the needs of future generation during developmental process.

- 32.** 'Power sharing is the essence of a democratic government.' Examine the statement.

**or**

What do you mean by Majoritarianism ? How did it cause 'Civil War' in Sri Lanka ?

**Ans :**

- (1) Power is shared among different organs of government, such as the legislature, executive and judiciary also called as Horizontal power sharing. Example – India
- (2) Power can be shared among governments at different levels – a general government for the entire country and governments at the provincial or regional level. Example – India (Union Government & State Government)
- (3) Community government – Power may also be shared among different social groups such as the religious and linguistic groups. Example – Belgium
- (4) Power-sharing between political parties, pressure groups and movements – Such competition ensures that power does not remain in one hand.
- (5) In the long run, power is shared among different political parties that represent different ideologies and social groups.

**or**

Majoritarianism : It is a type of belief that the majority community should be able to rule a country in whichever way it wants. The majority generally disregards the wishes and needs of minority.

Following are the majoritarian policies of Sri Lanka which led to 'Civil War' :

- (1) The Sri Lankan government has adopted a series

of measures to establish Sinhala supremacy in social, economic and political fields.

- (2) In 1956, an act was passed to recognise Sinhala as the only official language, thus disregarding Tamil language.
- (3) In the field of education, Sinhala applicants for university positions and government jobs were favoured.
- (4) In the field of religion, Constitution stipulated that the state shall protect and foster Buddhism. This was a depriving step for Tamil Hindus.

- 33.** Is it correct to say that environmental degradation is not just a national issue ? Illustrate with examples.

**or**

"Advancement of international trade of a country is an index of economic development". Justify the statement.

**Ans :**

- (1) It is correct to say that environmental degradation is not just a national issue. It is no longer region or nation specific. Development has caused a high degree of environmental degradation in many countries. When the 'tsunami' hit the South and South-East Asian coasts, various countries of the world came forward to help the victims. The ice in the Arctic and Antarctic is melting because of increased emission of green house gases into the atmosphere. This may cause floods in low lying areas like Bangladesh and the Maldives.
- (2) The environmental degradation as a global problem : In the long run, the ecology crisis will adversely affect all of us. Actions of one country effect not only other countries but future generations as well. If, all non-renewable resources are exhausted then nothing will be left for future generations. Thus, the environmental degradation has become an international issue and must be tackled by all countries jointly, otherwise future generations will suffer all over the world.

**or**

The statement can be justified through the following point :

- (1) As no country is self-sufficient in all resources, it cannot survive without international trade.
- (2) If the balance of international trade is favourable in a country, it will be able to earn more foreign exchange.
- (3) International trade encourages a country to develop secondary and tertiary sectors for exporting those goods which can fetch more foreign exchange.

- (4) A country's economic development and prosperity can be gauged by the health of its international trade.
- (5) A country can earn large amount of foreign exchange through international trade. India exports approximately 7500 commodities to about 190 countries and imports about 6000 commodities from 140 countries. India exported commodities worth US \$ 318.2 billion in 2014. And India's share in export is increasing every year.

## SECTION-E

### Case Based Question (Q 34 to 36)

4X3=12

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

*Reserved and protected forests are also referred to as permanent forest estates maintained for the purpose of producing timber and other forest produce, and for protective reasons. Madhya Pradesh has the largest area under permanent forests, constituting 75 percent of its total forest area. Jammu and Kashmir, Andhra Pradesh, Uttarakhand, Kerala, Tamil Nadu, West Bengal, and Maharashtra have large percentages of reserved forests of its total forest area whereas Bihar, Haryana, Punjab, Himachal Pradesh, Odisha and Rajasthan have a bulk of it under protected forests.*

*Some estimates suggest that at least 10 percent of India's recorded wild flora and 20 percent of its mammals are on the threatened list. Many of these would now be categorised as 'critical', that is on the verge of extinction like the cheetah, pink-headed duck, mountain quail, forest spotted owlet, and plants like madhuca insignis (a wild variety of mahua) and hubbardia heptaneuron, (a species of grass). In fact, no one can say how many species may have already been lost.*

*The world's fastest land mammal, the cheetah (Acinonyx jubantus), is a unique and specialised member of the cat family and can move at the speed of 112 km./hr. The cheetah is often mistaken for a leopard. Its distinguishing marks are the long teardrop shaped lines on each side of the nose from the corner of its eyes to its mouth. Prior to the 20th century, cheetahs were widely distributed throughout Africa and Asia. Today, the Asian cheetah is nearly extinct due to a decline of available habitat and prey. The species was declared extinct in India long back in 1952.*

### Questions:

1. Which Indian state cover 75% total forest area in India?
2. How many percent of mammals are on the threatened list in India?
3. How can we distinguish Cheetah from leopard?

### Ans :

1. Madhya Pradesh has the largest area under permanent forests, constituting 75 per cent of its total forest area.
2. Some estimates suggest that at least 10 per cent of India's recorded wild flora and 20 per cent of its mammals are on the threatened list.
3. The cheetah is often mistaken for a leopard. Its distinguishing marks are the long teardrop shaped lines on each side of the nose from the corner of its eyes to its mouth.

35. Read the extract and answer the questions that follow:

*A second test for Indian federation is the language policy. Our Constitution did not give the status of national language to any one language. Hindi was identified as the official language. But Hindi is the mother tongue of only about 40 per cent of Indians. Therefore, there were many safeguards to protect other languages. Besides Hindi, there are 21 other languages recognised as Scheduled Languages by the Constitution. A candidate in an examination conducted for the Central Government positions may opt to take the examination in any of these languages.*

*States too have their own official languages. Much of the government work takes place in the official language of the concerned State.*

*Unlike Sri Lanka, the leaders of our country adopted a very cautious attitude in spreading the use of Hindi. According to the constitution, the use of English for official purposes was to stop in 1965. However, many non-Hindi speaking states demanded that the use of English continue. In Tamil Nadu, this movement took a violent form. The central Government responded by agreeing to continue the use of English along with Hindi for official purposes. Many critics think that this solution favoured the English-speaking elite. Promotion of Hindi continues to be the official policy of the Government of India. Promotion does not mean that the Central Government can impose Hindi on States where people speak a different language. The flexibility shown by Indian political leaders helped our country avoid the kind of situation that Sri Lanka finds itself in.*

**Question:**

1. How many official languages recognised as scheduled Languages by the constitution?
2. How does Constitution of India safeguard the other languages?
3. How does India avoid the kind of situation that Sri Lanka finds itself in?

**Ans :**

1. There are 22 Languages recognised as Scheduled Languages by the constitution.
2. The constitution of India did not give the status of national language to any one language. Hindi was identified as the official language. states too have their own official languages. Much of the government work takes place in the official language of the concerned state. Although only 40% of Indians speak Hindi. Therefore the constitution of India safeguards the other languages and recognised 22 languages as the scheduled languages.

3. Unlike Sri Lanka, the leaders of our country adopted a very cautious altitude in spreading the use of Hindi. Therefore government of India agreed to continue the use of English along with Hindi for official purposes.

Although, promotion of Hindi continues to be the official policy of the Government of India. Promotion does not mean that the Central Government can impose Hindi on states where people speak a different language. The flexibility shown by Indian political leaders helped our country avoid the kind of situation that Sri Lanka finds itself in.

- 36.** Study the sources given below and answer the questions that follows:

*Over a long time (more than hundred years), and especially because new methods of manufacturing were introduced, factories came up and started expanding. Those people who had earlier worked on farms, now began to work in factories in large numbers. People began to use many more goods that were produced in factories at cheap rates. Secondary sector gradually became the most important in total production and employment. Hence, over time, a shift had taken place. This means that the importance of the sectors had changed.*

*The unorganised sector is characterised by small and scattered units which are largely outside the control of the government. There are rules and regulations, but these are not followed. Jobs here are low-paid and often not regular. There is no provision for overtime, paid leave, holidays, leave due to sickness*

*etc. Employment is not secure. People can be asked to leave without any reason. When there is less work, such as during some seasons, some people may be asked to leave. A lot also depends on the whims of the employer. This sector includes a large number of people who are employed on their own doing small jobs such as selling on the street or doing repair work. Similarly, farmers work on their own and hire labourers as and when they require.*

*More than half of the workers in the country are working in the primary sector, mainly in agriculture, producing only a quarter of the GDP. In contrast to this, the secondary and tertiary sectors produce three fourth of the products whereas they employ less than half of the people. Does this mean that the workers in agriculture are not producing as much as they could? What it means is that there are more people in agriculture than is necessary. So, even if you move a few people out, production will not be affected. In other words, workers in agricultural sector are underemployed.*

**Question:**

1. This means that the importance of the sectors had changed. Which sector has lost its prior importance?
2. Why do most people engage in unorganized sector in spite of it's bad working conditions?
3. "What it means is that there are more people in agriculture than is necessary. So, even if you move a few people out, production will not be affected". What type of employment or unemployment situation is referred by this statement?

**Ans :**

1. Primary sector.
2. Because the opportunity to work in organized sector is very less in India. Again, engagement in that sector involves more human resource, which is also very less here.
3. Disguised unemployment.

## SECTION-F

Map Skill Based Question (Q 37a and 37b)

2+3=5

37. (1) Two places (a) and (b) are marked on the given political outline map of India. Identify them and write their correct names on the lines drawn near them.
- (a) A place where cotton mill workers organised Satyagraha.
  - (b) An incident took place here due to which the Non-cooperation movement was called off.
- (2) On the same outline map of India, locate and label any three of the following:
- (a) Coimbatore - Cotton textile centre in Tamil Nadu
  - (b) Bhilai - Iron and steel plant in Chhattisgarh
  - (c) Marmagao - A major port in Goa
  - (d) Naraura - A thermal power plant



Ans :

