

Class-X Session 2022-23
Subject - Social Science (087)
Sample Question Paper - 13
With Solution

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SR NO	CHAPTER NAME	PER UNIT MARKS	MCQ	VSATQ	SATQ	LATQ	CBQ	MBQ	TOTAL MARKS
	UNIT-1 : HISTORY								
1	The rise of nationalism in Europe	20	Q (2,4)		Q (2)		Q (3)	Q (1a)	11
2	Nationalism in India		Q (1)			Q (1)			6
3	The making of a global world								
4	The age of industrialization		Q (3)						1
5	Print Culture and the modern world		Q (5)	Q (2)					3
	Unit-2 : GEOGRAPHY								
1	Resources and development	20	Q (7)			Q (3)			6
2	Forest and Wildlife resources			Q (3)					2
3	Water resources		Q (8,9)						2
4	Agriculture		Q (6)						1
5	Minerals and energy resources								
6	Manufacturing Industries				Q (1)		Q (2)	Q (1b iii, iv)	9
7	Lifelines of national economy							Q (1b i, ii)	2
	UNIT – 3 : POLITICAL SCIENCE								
1	Power sharing	20	Q (10)						1
2	Federalism		Q (11, 13, 14)						3
3	Gender, religion and caste				Q (3)				3
4	Political parties		Q (12)	Q (4)	Q (4)	Q (2)			11
5	Outcomes of Democracy		Q (15)						1
	UNIT-4 : ECONOMICS								
1	Development	20							
2	Sectors of Indian Economy		Q (16, 18, 19, 20)						4
3	Money and Credit		Q (17)		Q (5)	Q (4)	Q (1)		13
4	Globalization of the Indian economy			Q (1)					2
	TOTAL MARKS		20(20)	8(4)	15(5)	20(4)	12(3)	5	80

General Instructions

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

SECTION-A (MCQS)

(1 × 20 = 20)

1. Choose the correctly matched pair about the incidents with their year of occurrence from the given options.
 - (a) Indian Industrial and Commerce Congress was formed-1927
 - (b) Federation of the Indian Chamber of Commerce and Industries- 1920
 - (c) Poona Pact- 1932
 - (d) Mohammad Iqbal demanded Separate Electorates for Muslims- 1928
2. Which of the following option/s is/are correct about the Female allegory of France?
 - (i) She was named Marianne.
 - (ii) She took part in the French Revolution.
 - (iii) She was a symbol of National Unity.
 - (iv) Her characteristics were drawn from those of liberty and the Republic.

(a) Only (i) (b) Only (ii) (c) (i), (iii) and (iv) (d) (iii) and (iv)
3. Arrange the following events in a chronological order-
 - I. First spinning and weaving mill of Madras began production.
 - II. First jute mill comes up in Bengal
 - III. James Watt patents the steam engine
 - IV. Earliest factories start in England.

(A) I, II, IV, III (B) IV, I, II, III (C) IV, III, II, I (D) III, IV, II, I
4. The given image depicts the 'Planting of Tree of Liberty' painted by Karl Fritz.



In Which country is the scene taking place? Identify from the given options.

- (a) Leipzig, Germany (b) Frankfurt, Germany (c) Paris, France (d) Zweibrücken, Germany
5. 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) : After the mid 19th century women's schools were set up in the cities and towns.
Reason (R) : Many journals began carrying the writings of women and explained why women should be educated.
 - (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

6. Identify the crop with the help of clues given below
- High temperature is required during the time of growth.
 - Grows well on well-drained fertile soils in the flood plains where soils are renewed every year.
- (a) Rubber (b) Cotton (c) Jute (d) Coffee
7. Choose the correctly matched pair about the soil and their areas.
- (a) Red Laterite Soil - West Bengal
(b) Arid Soil- Kerala
(c) Yellow and Red Soil- Chhattisgarh
(d) Alluvial Soil -Madhya Pradesh
8. With people being made the decision-makers by the Madhya Pradesh government, 2.9 million hectares or about 1 percent of India's land area are being greened across the state through which of the following methods?
- (a) Waste Management
(b) Watershed Management
(c) Rainwater Harvesting
(d) None of these
9. Which of the following port was planned with a view to decongest the Mumbai port and serve as a hub port to this region?
- (a) Kandla port (b) Mormugao port (c) Jawaharlal Nehru port (d) None of these
10. Match the following.

List I	List II
A. Brussels has a separate government in which	1. Accepted equal representations in Brussels
B. Belgian leaders between 1970 and 1993	2. In a legitimate government
C. French-speaking people	3. Dutch and French speaking people have equal representation
D. Citizens acquire a stake in the system through participation	4. Amended their constitution four times

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

11. Which of the following can be considered a form of sharing of powers between the governments?
- (i) Division of Powers between the Chief Minister and Governor.
(ii) Division of Powers between Central and State legislatures.
(iii) Power sharing between the Union and the States through lists of subjects.
(iv) Power division between Bureaucracy and Executive.
- (a) Only (i) (b) Only (ii) (c) Both (ii) and (iv) (d) Both (ii) and (iii)
12. Who said that religion can never be separated from politics?
- (a) Mahatma Gandhi (b) Dr BR Ambedkar (c) PR Naicker (d) None of them
13. Fill in the blanks

Subject	List
Education
Police	State List

- (a) Concurrent List (b) Union List (c) State List (d) None of the above
14. Arrange in sequence according to the occurrence of the events
- I. States on the basis of language created
II. Rise of regional political parties leading to coalitions.
III. India's journey as a democracy begins.
IV. Central government agrees to continue the use of English. CODES-
- (a) II, III, IV, I (b) III, I, IV, II (c) IV, II, III, I (d) I, II, III, IV
15. 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)** : Democracy transforms people from the status of a subject into that of a citizen.
Reason (R) : Most individuals believe that their vote makes a difference to the way the government is run and to their own self-interest.

- (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. Analyse the table given below and answer the question that follows.

The source shows a database of workers employed in different sectors (in millions)

Sector	Unorganised	Organised	Total
Primary	240	2	242
Secondary	54	9	63
Tertiary	76	17	93
Total	370	28	398
Total in%			100%

Reena is working as an accountant in a company where she receives poor working conditions especially in terms of wages which is much below than in the formal sector. What percentage of Tertiary sector workers in India is employed in Unorganised Sector according to the table?

- (a) 71.2% (b) 80% (c) 81.7% (d) 91.7%
17. Sunil works in a private company, Anil works as a daily wage earner. Both want a credit of Rs 30,000. The Bank is more likely to give credit to whom?
- (a) Anil as he is more needy.
 - (b) Sunil as he has regular employment.
 - (c) Neither Sunil nor Anil will be provided credit from the bank.
 - (d) Both Anil and Sunil will be provided credit from the bank.
18. Anubha has taken a loan of 10 Lakh at an interest of 5 percent, from the bank in which She is working. Anubha works in which sector of the economy?
- (a) Primary (b) Secondary (c) Tertiary (d) All of these
19. Identify the system where goods were exchanged without using money from the given options.
- (a) Goods system (b) Exchange system (c) Barter system (d) Both (a) and (b)
20. Which of the following will be the aspiration of a working woman?
- (a) To have a safe and secure work environment at the office.
 - (b) To have better technologies that can store data easily.
 - (c) To have good job opportunities where her education can be made use of.
 - (d) To have fully functioning day care facilities in the office premises.

SECTION B (Very Short Answer Questions)

(2 × 4 = 8)

- 21. List two factors that encourage the MNCs to set up their production units at a place.
- 22. Define the Vernacular Press Act.
- 23. State the main effect of the Chipko Movement in India.
- 24. State any two conditions as laid down by the Election Commission to recognise a 'State Party' and 'National Party'.

OR

State the merits of Two-party system

SECTION C (Short Answer Based Questions)

(5 × 3 = 15)

- 25. Write a short note on
 - (i) Automobile Industry
 - (ii) IT and Electronics Industry

OR

How do industries create thermal and noise pollution? Mention their consequences.

- 26. Write a detailed note on Giuseppe Mazzini.
- 27. Mention any three aspects of life in which women are discriminated against in our country.
- 28. Discuss any two reasons which indicates that caste alone cannot determine election results in India
- 29. State the role of credit for development in an economy.

SECTION D (Long Answer Based Questions)**(5 × 4 = 20)**

30. Some of the political organisations in India were lukewarm in their response to the 'Civil Disobedience Movement'. Examine the statement.

OR

Sketch out a precise narrative of the genesis of Gandhi's idea of non-cooperation with the British and the circumstantial significance of launching the first mass movement of India in 1920.

31. Dynastic succession is one of the most serious challenges before the political parties." Examine the statement.

OR

"Political parties are rightly called the government in disguise." Justify the statement in reference to democratic politics by giving five arguments (P)

32. "Planning is the widely accepted strategy for judicious use of resources in a country like India". Justify this statement with two relevant points and an example.

OR

Mention any four institutional efforts made at global level for 'resource conservation'.

33. What could be the possible reason when the banks might not be willing to lend credit to certain borrowers?

OR

Explain with an example how the terms of credit can be unfavourable for the small farmer. Also Suggest some ways by which small farmers can get cheap credit.

SECTION E (Case Based Questions)**(4 × 3 = 12)**

34. Read the given extract and answer the following questions.

Money is a fascinating subject and full of curiosities. The history of money and how various forms were used at different times is an interesting story. Modern forms of money are linked to the banking system. The present situation in India, where newer forms of money are slowly spreading with computerisation of the banking system, offers many opportunities to students to explore on their own. We need not get into a formal discussion of the 'functions of money' but let it come up as questions.

The stock of money consists of currency held by the public and the demand deposits that they hold with the banks. This is the money that people can use as they wish and the government has to ensure that the system works smoothly.

What would happen when the government declares that some of the currency notes used by people would be made invalid and would be replaced by new currency? In India, during November 2016, currency notes in the denomination of ₹ 500 and ₹ 1,000 were declared invalid. People were asked to surrender these notes to the bank by a specific period and receive new ₹ 500, ₹ 2,000 or other currency notes. This is known as 'Demonetisation'.

Since then, people were also encouraged to use their bank deposits rather than cash for transactions. Hence, digital transactions started by using bank-to-bank transfer through the internet or mobile phones, cheques, ATM cards, credit cards and Point of Sale (POS) swipe machines at shops. This is promoted to reduce the requirement of cash for transactions and also control corruption.

34.(1) What can be counted as a modern form of money?

34.(2) Which factor according to the given case primarily facilitates the expansion of newer currency?

34.(3) State the benefits of demonetisation.

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

The Chemical industry in India is fast growing and diversifying. 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. It comprises both large and small scale manufacturing units. Rapid growth has been recorded in both inorganic and organic sectors. Inorganic chemicals include sulphuric acid (used to manufacture fertilizers, synthetic fibres, plastics, adhesives, paints, dyes stuffs), nitric acid, alkalis, soda ash (used to make glass, soaps and detergents, paper) and caustic soda. These industries are widely spread over the country.

Organic chemicals include petrochemicals, which are used for manufacturing of synthetic fibers, synthetic rubber, plastics, dye-stuffs, drugs and pharmaceuticals. Organic chemical plants are located near oil refineries or petrochemical plants. 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.

35.(1) State one difference between organic and inorganic chemicals.

35.(2) Where organic chemical plants are generally located?

35.(3) State the features of chemical industries.

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

Another important feature of the Civil Disobedience Movement was the large-scale participation of women. During Gandhi's Salt March, thousands of women came out of their homes to listen to him. They participated in protest-marches, manufactured salt and picketed foreign cloth and liquor shops. Many went to jail. In urban areas, these women were from high caste families. In rural areas, they came from rich peasant households. Moved by Gandhiji's call, they began to see service to the nation as a sacred duty of women.

36.(1) When did Gandhiji initiate a movement in Champaran in Bihar against the oppressive indigo plantation system?

36.(2) What was the reason behind launching the civil disobedience movement?

36.(3) State any two impacts of the civil disobedience movement.

SECTION F (Map Skill Based Questions)

(2 + 3 = 5)

37. (a) On the given political map of India, two places are marked as A and B. Identify them with the help of the following information.

A The place where the Indian National Congress was held in 1927.

B The place where the Cotton Mill Workers Satyagraha took place.

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

(A) Netaji Subhash Chandra Bose International Airport

(B) Kochi Sea Port

(C) Kakrapar Nuclear Power Plant

(D) Tarapur Nuclear Power Plant

Solution

SAMPLE PAPER-2

1. (c) Only option c is correct. On 24 September 1932, the Poona Pact was sealed between Mahatma Gandhi and Dr B R Ambedkar in the Yerwada Central Jail, Pune. Indian Industrial and Commerce Congress was formed in 1920
Federation of the Indian Chamber of Commerce and Industries formed in 1927 Mohammad Iqbal demanded Separate Electorates for Muslims in 1930.
2. (c) The female allegory of France was named Marianne, a popular Christian name, which underlined the idea of a people's nation. Her characteristics were drawn from those of Liberty and the Republic i.e. the red cap, the tricolour, the cockade. Statues of Marianne were erected in public squares to remind the public of the national symbol of unity.
3. (c) The events arranged in a chronological order are- Earliest factories started in England in nearly 1730. James Watt patented the steam engine in 1765. First jute mill came up in Bengal in 1855. First spinning and weaving mill of Madras began production in 1874
4. (d) The Planting of Tree of Liberty in Zweibrücken, Germany. The subject of this colour print by the German painter Karl Kaspar Fritz is the occupation of the town of Zweibrücken by the French armies.
5. (a) After the mid 19th century women's schools were set up in the cities and towns. This was because of many journals which were written by liberals to educate the citizens regarding the importance and scope of women's education.
6. (c) Jute grows well on well-drained fertile soils in the floodplains where soils are renewed every year. A high temperature is required during the time of growth.
7. (c) Among the following pairs only pair 2 is correctly matched. Yellow and red soils are also found in parts of Chhattisgarh.
Arid soil is found in the parts of Haryana, Western Rajasthan, and Punjab
Alluvial soil is found in the regions of Indo-Gangetic plains, Punjab, Haryana, Uttar Pradesh, Bihar, West Bengal and Assam
8. (b) The method followed in Madhya Pradesh was Watershed Management
Watershed management is a term used to describe the process of implementing land use practices and water management practices to protect and improve the quality of the water and other natural resources within a watershed by managing the use of those land and water resources in a comprehensive manner
9. (c) Jawaharlal Nehru port was planned with a view to decongest the Mumbai port and serve as a hub port to this region. Jawaharlal Nehru Port, also known as Nhava Sheva port is the largest container port in India. It is located in East of Mumbai, in the state of Maharashtra.
10. (b) Brussels has a separate government in which both the French and the Dutch have equal representation. Belgian leaders between 1970 and 1993 amended their Constitution four times only to arrange so that the diverse communities can reside together peacefully within the same country without any conflicts.
French-speaking people Accepted equal representation in Brussels.
Citizens acquire a stake in the system through participation in a legitimate government. A legitimate government is one where citizen participate to acquire a stake in the system
11. (d) Forms of power sharing are-
Division of Powers between Central and State legislatures. The division of power between the national and state governments is federalism. States have authority within their boundaries while the national authority extends across all the states.
Power sharing between the Union and the States through lists of subjects. The Union and the State government share the power between themselves via union list, state list and concurrent list.
12. (a) Mahatma Gandhi said the above words. Gandhi said these words because India was a religious country with great traditions and customs which are mainly based on religion. So Gandhi foresaw that religion has been included in every part of Indian life and cannot be separated from politics. This was proved correct when Muhammad Ali Jinnah succeeded in the partitioning of India into Pakistan based not on colour, creed or anything but religion.
13. (a) Earlier education was a subject in the State List but the 42nd Amendment to the Constitution in 1976 shifted it to the Concurrent List. Now, education is available to both the Parliament and state assemblies to legislate upon.
14. (b) Events arranged in a chronological order is as follows- India's journey as a democracy begins - 1947
States on the basis of language created- 1953
Central government agrees to continue the use of English- 1965
Rise of regional political parties leading to coalitions- 1977
15. (a) Democracy has transformed people from subject to citizen because when there is a lack of democracy all the decision are taken by the ruler but when democracy established there is a important role of people in taking decision by the power of the right
16. (c) Percentage of tertiary sector workers employed in unorganised sector
No. of employees in unorganised sector/ Total no. of employees in tertiary sector $\times 100$
 $= 17 + 76 = 93$
% of employed in unorganised sector
 $76/93 \times 100 = 81.70\%$

17. (b) The Bank is more likely to give credit to Sunil as he has regular employment and he will pay his debt in a more efficient and effective manner as compared to Anil
18. (c) Anubha works in the tertiary sector. Banking is included under the tertiary sector. The tertiary sector of the economy is the service sector. This sector provides services to the general population and to businesses.
19. (c) Under Barter system goods were exchanged without using money. Barter is an act of trading goods or services between two or more parties without the use of money
20. (a) To have a safe and secure work environment at the office will be the aspiration of a working woman.
21. The factors that promote the setting up of MNCs or the reason for setting up MNCs at a certain place are
Availability of skilled and unskilled labour, e.g. India has highly skilled engineers who can understand the technical aspects of production.
Availability of raw materials at cheap prices e.g. China provides the advantage of being a cheap manufacturing location.
22. The Vernacular Press Act was passed in 1878 by the British Government in India. This Act provided the government with extensive rights to censor reports and editorials in the vernacular press. If a vernacular paper published any seditious material, the paper was banned and its printing machinery was seized. This was a complete violation of the freedom of expression.
23. The Chipko movement's main influence was that it encouraged the government of the Union to amend the Indian Forest Act, 1927, and adopted the 1980 Forest Protection Act, which specified that forest land should not be used for non-forest purposes.
24. The conditions laid down by the Election Commission to recognise a 'State Party' and 'National Party' are
Merits of two-party system are
 - In this system, electorate has a very clear choice before him/her.
 - This system promotes political stability in the country
25. (i) Automobile Industry This industry provides quick transportation vehicles for goods and passengers. In India, there are centers for manufacture of trucks, buses, cars, motor cycles, scooters, three-wheelers and multi-utility vehicles. The industry is located around Gurugram, Mumbai, Pune, Chennai, Kolkata, Lucknow, Indore, Hyderabad, Jamshedpur, Delhi and Bengaluru.
(ii) Information Technology (IT) and Electronics Industry It covers products from transistor sets to televisions, telephones, cellphones, telephone exchanges, radars, computers and other equipment required by the telecommunication and computer industry.
Bengaluru has emerged as the electronic capital of India. Other important centres for electronic goods are Noida, Mumbai, Chennai, Hyderabad, Pune, Delhi, Kolkata, Lucknow and Coimbatore.
- Thermal pollution of water bodies occurs when hot water from factories and thermal power plants is released into them before cooling. The consequence of thermal pollution are that aquatic life in the water bodies can be killed. This includes plants as well as fish.
- Noise pollution is generated by the unbearable noise from industrial and construction activities, machinery, generators, pneumatic and electric tools. The consequences of noise pollution create irritation, anger, stress, hearing impairment, increased heart rate and blood pressure among other physiological effects.
26. Giuseppe Mazzini was an Italian. He was born in Genoa in Italy. He became a member of the secret society of the Carbonari.
At the age of 24, he was sent into exile for attempting a revolution in Liguria. He subsequently established two more underground societies – Youthful Italy in Marseilles and Youthful Europe in Berne whose members were like-minded young men from Poland, France, Italy and the German States.
Mazzini accepted that God had intended nations to be the natural units of mankind.
27. Women in India have to face a lot of issues. They have to go through gender discrimination, harassment, sexual abuse, lack of education, dowry-related harassment, gender pay gap and much more.
Different aspects of life in which women are discriminated in India are:
Education: The literacy rate among women is only 54 per cent compared with 76 per cent among men. When it comes to higher education, a smaller proportion of girls, in comparison to the boys, are allowed to go for higher studies. This is because parents prefer to spend their resources on their sons' education.
Sex-ratio: In many parts of India, parents find ways to abort the girl child in a will to have a son. This has led to a decline in child sex ratio (number of girl children per thousand boys) in the country to merely 919.
High-Paid jobs: The proportion of women working in highly paid and valued jobs is still smaller than men.
28. The two reasons that say that caste alone cannot determine election results in India are:
(i) No parliamentary constituency in India has a clear majority of one single caste. So, parties need to win the confidence of more than one caste and community to win elections.
(ii) No party wins the votes of all the voters belonging to one particular caste or community. Voters have become wiser and they only vote for those candidates or parties which are expected to work towards the development of their constituency.
29. Credit is one of the major aspects that determine a country's development. There is a huge demand for loans for various economic activities. Cheap and affordable

OR

Industries create thermal and noise pollution in the following ways

loans give people an opportunity to develop their business. Credit plays a very crucial role in agricultural activities. People can borrow money and use it to adopt modern farming methods to increase the crop production and grow crops which are more reliable than the traditional methods. By sanctioning loans to developing industries and trade, banks provide them with the necessary aid for improvement. This leads to increased production, employment and profits that ultimately help in the development of the country.

30. The statement is correct that some of the political organisations in India were lukewarm in their response to the 'Civil Disobedience Movement'. This can be understood by the following examples-

- Some of the Congress leaders were not willing to continue the non-cooperation because they were tired of the mass struggle, wanted to participate in the council elections and criticize the British policies within the council. The Swaraj party was formed within the Congress party by CR Das and Motilal Nehru. It was formed with the purpose to argue for return to council elections.
- The Muslims and their political organisations were also not taking much interest in the Civil Disobedience Movement due to the decline of the Non Cooperation Khilafat Movement. They felt alienated from Congress. They felt that Congress is linked with the Hindu Mahasabha and their propagandas are Hindu oriented.

OR

The precise narrative of the genesis of Gandhi's idea of non-cooperation with the British and the circumstantial significance of launching the first mass movement in 1920 is given in 'Hind Swaraj' 1909. In this book, he declared that British rule was established in India with the cooperation of Indians. If Indians refused to cooperate, British rule in India would collapse within a year and Swaraj would come. Mahatma Gandhi proposed the following strategy for the implementation of the Non-Cooperation as a Movement

- The movement would begin with a surrender of titles, honours and honorary posts by people.
- The movement would boycott Civil Services, Army, Police, British Courts and Legislative Assemblies, School and Colleges and British goods.
- The British goods would be replaced by domestic goods or Swadeshi to promote the native cottage industries.
- In case of government suppression, the Civil Disobedience Movement would be launched. The Non-Cooperation Movement was adopted by the Congress during the Nagpur Conference in December 1920 and it began under the leadership of Mahatma Gandhi.

31. Dynastic succession is defined as a desire of few to concentrate political powers in their own hands. It is one of the most serious challenges before the political parties because

- Most political parties do not practice open and transparent procedures for their functioning.
- There are few ways for an ordinary worker to rise to the top in a party.
- In many parties, the top positions are always controlled by members of one family. This practice is unfair to other members of that party and is also bad for a democracy.
- People who do not have adequate experience or popular support come to occupy positions of power.

OR

Political parties are rightly called the government in disguise due to the following reasons

- In most democracies, elections are fought mainly among the candidates put up by political parties.
- Parties put forward different policies and programmes and the voters choose from them.
- Parties play a decisive role in making laws for a country. They shape public opinions to raise and highlight issues.
- Parties form and run governments.
- Opposition role is important in democracy as it voices different views and criticises the government for its failures or wrong policies.
- Parties provide people access to government machinery and welfare schemes implemented by governments.

32. India has enormous diversity in the availability of resources. Through planning, regions which have shortage of vital resources and those having adequate quantities, receive equal attention.

- There are regions which are rich in certain types of resources but are deficient in some other resources. For example: Arunachal has an abundance of water but lacks infrastructural development.
- There are some regions which can be considered self-sufficient in terms of availability of resources. For example: The states of Jharkhand, Chhattisgarh and Madhya Pradesh are rich in minerals and coal deposits.
- There are some regions which have acute shortage of some vital resources. For example: The state of Rajasthan is well endowed with solar and wind energy but lacks in water resources.

OR

Four institutional efforts made at global level for 'resource conservation' are-

- At the international level, the Club of Rome advocated resource conservation for the first time in a more systematic way in 1968.

- In 1974, the Gandhian Philosophy was presented once again by Schumacher in his book "Small is Beautiful".

- Brundtland Commission Report in 1987, introduced the concept of 'sustainable development' and advocated it as a means for resource conservation. This was subsequently published in a book entitled "Our Common Future".

- In June 1992, the first 'International Earth Summit' was held in Rio de Janeiro in Brazil, in which 100 heads of States met for addressing urgent problems of environmental protection and socio-economic development at the global level.

33. The banks might not be willing to lend certain borrowers due to the following reasons:

- A few people fail to provide the required set of documents to get a loan.
- There are some people who have not repaid previous loans. Such borrowers come in the defaulters list. Banks might not be willing to lend them further.
- The banks might not be willing to lend entrepreneurs who are going to invest in the business with high risks.
- The banks might not be willing to lend those people who earn irregular incomes or have no fixed salary because in such cases chances of repayment of the loan are very less.

OR

The terms of credit can be unfavorable for the small farmer which can be explained with the help of the following example:

If a farmer borrows money from the bank and during the harvest season his crops are ruined, then he shall not be able to repay the loan to the bank. He might have to sell a part of his land to repay the amount. In such condition he will further fall into the debt trap.

The small farmers can get cheap credit from the different sources like banks, agricultural cooperatives, and SHGs.

- 34.(1) Paper currency and coins made up of alloys, ATM cards and cheques can be counted as a modern form of money.
- 34.(2) Computerisation of banking systems primarily facilitates the expansion of newer currency demonetisation.

34.(3) The possible benefits from demonetisation include

- (i) Reducing Counterfeit Currency - This allows the government to weed out counterfeit currency from the market.
- (ii) Curbs Anti-social Activities -Through the medium of cash many anti-social activities are discouraged.

35.(1) Organic chemicals includes petrochemicals that are used for manufacturing of synthetic fibers, synthetic rubber, plastics, dyes stuffs, drugs and pharmaceuticals.

On the other hand, inorganic chemicals includes sulphuric acid, nitric acid, alkalis, soda ash and caustic soda. They are used to manufacture fertilizers, synthetic fibres, plastics, adhesives, paints, dyes, stuff, etc.

35.(2) Organic chemical plants are located near oil refineries or petrochemical plants..

35.(3) The features of chemical industries are

- It is a major source of employment to large number of people due to its diverse and fast growing nature.
- It comprises of both large and small scale manufacturing units.

36.(1) In 1916, Gandhiji initiated a movement in Champaran in Bihar against the oppressive indigo plantation system.

36.(2) Mahatma Gandhi ji launched the Civil Disobedience Movement because Lord Irwin ignored Gandhi's eleven demands including the abolition of the salt tax. Gandhiji started a civil disobedience movement with the famous Dandi March.

36.(3) Two impacts of the civil disobedience movement are

- Women and students participated in large numbers in the movement, which was a liberating experience for Indian women who were entering public space in such large numbers for the first time.
- The civil disobedience movement had a far-reaching impact. It instilled distrust in the British government and laid the groundwork for the freedom struggle, as well as popularising new methods of propaganda such as the Prabhat, pheris, pamphlets, and so on.

37. (a)

A- Madras

B- Ahmedabad

(b)

