

Class-X Session 2022-23
Subject - Social Science (087)
Sample Question Paper - 10
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 (1, 4, 5)						3
2	Nationalism in India			Q (1)		Q (2)		Q (1a)	9
3	The making of a global world		Q (3)		Q (3)		Q (3)		8
4	The age of industrialization		Q (2)						1
5	Print Culture and the modern world								
Unit-2 GEOGRAPHY									
1	Resources and development	20	Q (10)		Q (4)		Q (2)		8
2	Forest and Wildlife resources								
3	Water resources					Q (3)		Q (1b - III)	4
4	Agriculture		Q (6, 7, 9)						3
5	Minerals and energy resources								
6	Manufacturing Industries				Q (4)				3
7	Lifelines of national economy		Q (8)					Q (1b-I, II, IV)	4
UNIT-3 POLITICAL SCIENCE									
1	Power sharing	20	Q (11, 13)		Q (1)				5
2	Federalism		Q (12, 14)	Q (2)					4
3	Gender, religion and caste								
4	Political parties					Q (4)			6
5	Outcomes of Democracy		Q (15)				Q (1)		4
UNIT-4 ECONOMICS									
1	Development	20	Q (17, 18)						2
2	Sectors of Indian Economy		Q (16, 19)	Q (3)	Q (5)				7
3	Money and Credit				Q (2)				3
4	Globalization of the Indian economy		Q (20)			Q (1)			6
TOTAL MARKS			20(20)	4(8)	5(15)	4(20)	3(12)	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

1. Why did the Frankfurt Parliament fail to achieve its goals? Identify from the given options-
 - (a) Women were excluded from the membership.
 - (b) Did not have the support of Peasants.
 - (c) Kaiser William refused to accept the crown and opposed the assembly.
 - (d) None of the above
2. Which of the following companies gradually gained power in the 1750s after the decline of Indian merchant's trade capacity?
 - (a) Chinese companies (b) Russian companies (c) English companies (d) European companies
3. Which country introduced 'Corn Laws' to restrict the import of corn?
 - (a) France (b) Germany (c) Britain (d) Spain
4. Choose the correct option from the following.

List 1	List 2
(a) Liberalism	Customs Union.
(b) French Revolution	Individual Freedom and Equality before law.
(c) Zollverein	Transfer of sovereignty from monarch to the French citizens.
(d) Act of Union	Formation of the United Kingdom.

5. Following image depicts the fear of repression which drove many liberal-nationalists underground. Which of the following events is marked as per the given image? Identify.



- (a) Signing of Treaty of Vienna
- (b) Founding of Young Europe in Berne,
- (c) Giuseppe Mazzini unifying Italy
- (d) William I unifying Germany

6. Choose the correctly matched pair about the crops and the areas they are grown in
 (a) Ragi-Punjab
 (b) Maize-Uttar Pradesh
 (c) Coffee- Jammu and Kashmir
 (d) Jowar-Kerala
7. How will diversification of Indian cropping patterns help?
 (i) It will attract investment from people.
 (ii) It will replenish the fertility of the soil.
 (iii) It will save the environment.
 (iv) It will supply nitrogen to the soil.
 (v) It will increase incomes.
 (a) (i) (ii) (iii) and (v) (b) (ii) and (iii) (c) (iii), (iv) and (v) (d) (i), (iv) and (v)
8. Gas pipelines from Hazira in Gujarat connect Jagdishpur in which of the following states?
 (a) Madhya Pradesh (b) Uttar Pradesh (c) Bihar (d) Himachal Pradesh
9. Match the following states with a type of slash and burn agriculture.

List 1 (Types of Slash and Burn Agriculture)	List 2 (States)
A. Khil	1. Odisha
B. Kuruwa	2. Himalaya Belt
C. Koman	3. Madhya Pradesh
D. Bewar	4. Jharkhand

- (a) 1,2,4,3 (b) 2,4,1,3 (c) 3,1,2,4 (d) 4,3,2,1
10. Which of the following is essential for the sustainable existence of all forms of life?
 (a) Resource planning
 (b) Resource management
 (c) Resource extraction
 (d) Resource generation
11. What features of democracy could be realised with linguistic reorganisation of the states?
 Choose the correct option.
 (i) Recognition and accommodation of diversities.
 (ii) Inception of isolationist tendencies.
 (iii) Fear of linguistic division of the country.
 (iv) Equal respect to all social groups.
 (a) Only (i) (b) Both (i) and (ii) (c) Both (iii) and (iv) (d) Both (i) and (iv)
12. Fill in the blanks-

Subject	Authority
Defense	Union Government
Computer Software

- (a) Union Government (b) State government (c) Both a and b (d) Neither a nor c
13. In democracy, power is not shared with which of the following?
 (a) People who live in the democracy
 (b) Leaders of the government
 (c) Social Groups
 (d) Neighbouring countries
14. 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): Although judges are appointed by the Executive, they can check the functioning of the executive or laws made by the Legislatures.
Reason (R): Judges are superior and more experienced than the Executive.
 (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. Under which system, only one-party is allowed to function?
 (a) Single-party system (b) Bi-party system (c) Multi-party system (d) None of these
16. Identify the sector from the given information
 (i) Activities which are included in this sector are undertaken by directly using natural resources.
 (ii) This sector employs the most number of people.
 (a) Tertiary Sector (b) Primary Sector (c) Secondary Sector (d) Public Sector
17. Read the given table and answer the following question. Some comparative data on Haryana, Kerala and Bihar

State	Infant Mortality Rate per 1000 live births (2017)	Literacy Rate % 2011	Net Attendance Ratio (per 100 persons) secondary stage (age 14 and 15 years) 2013-2014
Haryana	30	82	61
Kerala	10	94	83
Bihar	35	62	43

As per the data, the literacy rate is highest in Kerala while the infant mortality highest in Bihar. What does it show?

- (a) Most of the people living in Kerala and Bihar have good living conditions.
 (b) Both Bihar and Kerala lack basic necessities of life.
 (c) The standard of living is better in Kerala as compared to Bihar.
 (d) The standard of living is better in Bihar as compared to Kerala.
18. 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) : Suppose the literacy rate in a state is 78% and the net attendance ratio secondary stage is 47%.
Reason (R) : More than half of the students are going to other states for elementary education.
 (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. What kinds of workers are employed in the tertiary sector?
 (a) Unskilled (b) Only skilled (c) Semi-skilled (d) Both skilled and semi-skilled
20. A situation in which all the countries reap equally the benefits of foreign trades equally is known as?
 (a) Internationalisation (b) Fair globalisation (c) Liberalisation (d) Equal globalisation

SECTION B (VERY SHORT ANSWER QUESTIONS)

(2 × 4 = 8)

21. Highlight the role of Alluri Sitaram Raju in Indian Independence
 OR
 Give a brief note about the Simon Commission. Why was it boycotted by Indians?
22. Evaluate the nature of local government in India before and after the constitutional amendment act of 1992.
23. What are secondary activities? Explain with suitable examples.
24. What are mineral based industries? Give four examples.

SECTION C (SHORT ANSWER BASED QUESTIONS)

(5 × 3 = 15)

25. Briefly define the language policy of our country. 1- Language Policy of India-
26. "Credit can play a negative role." Justify the statement with arguments.
 OR
 Explain any three reasons for the banks and cooperative societies to increase their lending facilities in rural areas.
27. "The global transfer of diseases became instrumental in colonisation of Africa and South America". Explain the statement.
28. Distinguish between laterite soil and red soil in brief.
29. Distinguish between public sector and private sector in brief.

SECTION D (LONG ANSWER BASED QUESTIONS)

(5 × 4 = 20)

30. "MNCs often opt for foreign collaborations to expand and diversify. But their foreign collaborations have given rise to growth of monopolies and concentration of power in few hands". Comment.
 OR
 Evaluate the impact of globalisation on our daily life. Explain with examples.

31. What circumstances led to the Calling off of the Civil Disobedience Movement and Relaunching of Civil Disobedience Movement.

OR

Illustrate the meaning of Swaraj from the perspective of different social groups.

32. Multi purpose projects and large dams have also been the cause of many environmental movements. Justify the statement with the help of examples.

OR

Define the adverse effects and limitations of multi purpose projects.

33. State the recent efforts and suggestions in our country which are implemented for reforming the political parties

OR

Evaluate the reasons behind adoption of the Multi party system in India.

SECTION E (CASE BASED QUESTIONS)

(4 × 3 = 12)

34. Read the given text and answer the following questions given below.

Democracies are based on political equality. All individuals have equal weight in electing representatives. Parallel to the process of bringing individuals into the political arena on an equal footing, we find growing economic inequalities. A small number of ultra-rich enjoy a highly disproportionate share of wealth and incomes. Not only that, their share in the total income of the country has been increasing.

Those at the bottom of the society have very little to depend upon. Their incomes have been declining. Sometimes they find it difficult to meet their basic needs of life, such as food, clothing, house, education and health.

In actual life, democracies do not appear to be very successful in reducing economic inequalities. The poor constitute a large proportion of our voters and no party will like to lose their votes. Yet democratically elected governments do not appear to be as keen to address the question of poverty as you would expect them to. The situation is much worse in some other countries. In Bangladesh, more than half of its population lives in poverty. People in several poor countries are now dependent on the rich countries even for food supplies.

34.(1) Why is it expected that democracy will reduce the economic disparities?

34.(2) Infer the reason of inability of democracy to achieve higher economic development.

34.(3) Why do some poor countries depend on the rich countries?

35. Read the given text and answer the following questions given below.

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 191 or the soil. At the same time, it has transformed the asy social landscape i.e., increasing the social gap between the richer landowners and the landless 701 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.

Do you know that the Krishna-Godavari dispute is due to the objections raised by Karnataka, and Andhra Pradesh governments? It is regarding the diversion of more water at Koyna by the Maharashtra government for a multi-purpose project. This would reduce downstream flow in their states with adverse consequences for agriculture and industry.

Most of the objections to the projects arose due to their failure to achieve the purposes for which they were built. Ironically, the dams that were constructed to control floods have triggered floods due to sedimentation in the reservoir. Moreover, the big dams have mostly been unsuccessful in controlling floods at the time of excessive rainfall.

You may have seen or read how the release of water from dams during heavy rains aggravated the flood situation in Maharashtra and Gujarat in 2006. The floods have not only devastated life and property but also caused extensive soil erosion. Sedimentation also meant that the flood plains were deprived of silt, a natural fertiliser, further adding on to the problem of land degradation.

It was also observed that the multi-purpose projects induced earthquakes, caused water-borne diseases and pests and pollution resulting from excessive use of water.

35.(1) To what extent do you agree that farmers are also responsible for salinisation of soil?

35.(2) How can you say that multi-purpose projects fail to achieve their aim for which they were built? State with examples.

35.(3) How can you say that dams create conflicts between people? State any one example.

36. Read the given text and answer the following questions given below.

The Bretton Woods conference established the International Monetary Fund (IMF) to deal with external surpluses and deficits of its member nations. The International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (popularly known as the World Bank) was set up to finance post-war reconstruction. The IMF and the World Bank are referred to as the Bretton Woods institutions or sometimes the Bretton Woods twins. The post-war international economic system is also often described as the Bretton Woods system. The IMF and the World Bank commenced financial operations in 1947.

Decision-making in these institutions is controlled by the Western industrial powers. The US has an effective right of veto over key IMF and World Bank decisions.

The international monetary system is the system linking national currencies and the monetary system. The Bretton Woods system was based on fixed exchange rates. In this system, national currencies for example, the Indian rupee, were pegged to the dollar at a fixed exchange rate. The dollar itself was anchored to gold at a fixed price of \$35 per ounce of gold.

36.(1) Why was the International Monetary Fund (IMF) set up?

36.(2) What was the Bretton Woods system?

36.(3) What decision was taken at Bretton Woods in New Hampshire, USA?

SECTION F (MAP SKILL BASED QUESTIONS)

(2 + 3 =5)

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

A. The place where peasant Satyagraha took place

B. The place associated with Jallianwala Bagh incident

(b) On the same outline map label any THREE the following with suitable symbols

(I) Airport in Punjab

(II) Software technological park in Maharashtra

(III) Marmagao sea port

IV) Kakrapar Nuclear Power Plant

Solution

SAMPLE PAPER-7

1. (c) Frankfurt Parliament fail to achieve its goal because Kaiser William refused to accept the crown and opposed the assembly. This led the opposition of aristocracy and military to come stronger, the social basis of Parliament eroded.
2. (d) European companies gradually gained power in the 1750s after the decline of Indian merchant's trade capacity.
3. (c) The Corn Laws were tariffs and other trade restrictions on imported food and corn enforced in Britain in between 1815 and 1846. The word corn in British English denotes all cereal grains, including wheat, oats and barley.
4. (d) Pair D is correct. The Acts of Union, passed by the English and Scottish Parliaments in 1707, led to the creation of the United Kingdom of Great Britain on 1 May of that year. Liberalism is a political and economic doctrine that emphasizes individual autonomy, equality of opportunity, and the protection of individual rights (primarily to life, liberty, and property) French Revolution-Transfer of sovereignty from monarch to the French citizens.
The Zollverein was a German customs union that was founded in 1834 during the Prussian rule. It formulated many rules for free trade and economic cooperation among the German states.
5. (b) The event described in the image is Founding of Young Europe in Berne. Giuseppe Mazzinni was a revolutionanry who fought for his liberal ideas. He joined Carbonari to overthrow the absolutist regime in Italy. He founded a secret society called 'Young Italy' in Marseille. Thereafter, he founded 'Young Europe', a secret society that consisted of like-minded young men from France, Poland, Italy, and some German states.
6. (b) Maize is grown in Uttarpradesh.
Ragi is grown in Karnataka, Maharashtra, Uttarakhand, Tamilnadu, Andhra Pradesh Coffee is grown in Karnataka, Kerala and Tamil Nadu.
Jowar is grown in Maharashtra, Karnataka and Tamil Nadu.
7. (a) Agriculture Diversification helps in reducing risk factors as it ensures that the farmers do not lose all of their resources. Since multiple crops can be harvested from a small field, the production increases ten-fold it makes provision for additional employment in rural areas. It effectively increases soil fertility and controls pest incidences. The boost in rural employment impacts the overall economy of the nation
8. (b) Gas pipelines from Hazira in Gujarat connect Jagdishpur in Uttarpradesh via Vijaypur in Madhya Pradesh. It has branches in Kota in Rajasthan, Shahjahanpur, Babrala and other places in Uttar Pradesh.
9. (b) Khil is generally practiced in the Himalaya Belt. Kuruwa is generally practiced in Jharkhand.
Koman is generally practiced in Odisha.
Bewar is generally practiced in the Madhya Pradesh
10. (a) Resource planning is essential for the sustainable existence of all forms of life.
Resource planning refers to the strategy for planned and judicious utilisation of resources. Resource planning is essential for the sustainable existence of all forms of life. This shows that resource planning is needed at the national, regional, state and local levels for the balanced development of a country.
11. (d) Statements 1 and 4 are the features of democracy that could be realised with linguistic reorganisation of the states. Linguistic states are those created on the basis of language. It was hoped that if the demands for separate states on linguistic basis were accepted, the threat of division and separation would be reduced. Accommodation of regional demands and the formation of Linguistic states were seen as more democratic.
12. (a) Subject of computer software comes in residuary subjects. Subjects which are not present in any of the lists mentioned in the constitution are known as Residuary Subjects. Union Government has the powers to make laws on Residuary Subjects. Such subjects include: Computer software, e-commerce etc. These subjects came into being after the constitution was created.
13. (d) In democracy power is not share between Neighbouring countries. In modern democracies, power sharing arrangements can take many forms. Power is shared among different organs of government, such as the legislature, executive and judiciary.
Power can be shared among governments at different levels – a general government for the entire country and governments at the provincial or regional level. Power may also be shared among different social groups, such as the religious and linguistic groups.
14. (c) Here the assertion is correct but the reason is incorrect. Judges of supreme court and high courts are appointed by the president of India who is here an executive. They can check the functioning of the executive or laws made by the Legislatures.
Judiciary is the guardian of the constitution of India. So judges have the responsibility to check over legislative, executive organs to avoid misuse of power.
15. (a) Under the Single-party system only one-party is allowed to function. It is a form of government where the country is ruled by a single political party, meaning only one political party exists and the forming of other political parties is forbidden.
16. (b) The sector described here is Primary Sector. The primary sector includes all those activities the end purpose of which consists in exploiting natural resources: agriculture, fishing, forestry, mining, deposits.
17. (c) The data shows the standard of living is better in Kerala as compared to Bihar.

18. (c) Net Attendance Ratio is the total number of children of age group 14 and 15 years attending school as a percentage of total number of children in the same age group. If the students were going to other states for higher education, the total students available in the state would go down and the net attendance ratio would not be so low. The low net attendance ratio is indicative of students dropping out of elementary school. Hence, A is true and Reason given for it is not correct.
19. (d) Both skilled and semi-skilled workers are employed in the tertiary sector. Service sector in India employs two different kinds of people. These are:
- Highly skilled and educated workers but in less number e.g., advocates, teachers, technicians etc.
 - Unskilled workers but in large number e.g., small shopkeepers, repair persons, transport persons, peddlers, hawkers, footpath vendors etc.
20. (b) Under Fair globalisation all the countries reap equally the benefits of foreign trades equally. Fair Globalization is about harnessing the benefits of globalization while promoting sustainable economic and social development.
21. Alluri Sitaram Raju is best remembered for leading the Rampa Rebellion against the British in which he organised the tribal people of Visakhapatnam and East Godavari districts to revolt against the foreigners. He was inspired by the revolutionaries of Bengal to fight against the British government.

OR

Simon Commission arrived in India in 1928.

It was greeted with black flags and slogans like

'Simon Go Back Both Congress and Muslim League protested against it. This Commission was boycotted by the Indian people as it did not include any Indian member in it. The Commission didn't give any hope of Swaraj for the Indians.

22. Local Government before 1992:

- It was directly under the control of the State Government.
- Elections were not held regularly.
- Elections were controlled by the State Governments.

Local Government after 1992:

- Local Governments have got some powers of their own. ii Elections are held regularly.
 - An independent state election commission is responsible to conduct the elections.
23. Secondary economic activities include construction, manufacturing, and utilities. Secondary sector industries make use of raw materials to produce something of a higher value.
- Examples of secondary activities include small potteries, handicraft manufacture, Factories that manufacture steel, chemicals, plastic, and automobiles, Textile mills, Food producing facilities such as breweries and food processing industries.

24. Industries that use minerals and metals as raw materials are called mineral based industries. Four examples of mineral based industries are

- The Iron and Steel Industry
- Chemical Industry
- Fertiliser Industry
- Cement Industry

25. Language Policy of India-

The 'Language policy' was the second test for Indian federation. No language was given the status of national language by our Constitution. Hindi was identified as the official language. But only about 40 per cent of Indians has Hindi as their mother tongue.

Therefore, 21 other languages besides Hindi, are 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 have their own official languages. Much of the government work takes place in the official language of the concerned State. The flexibility shown by Indian political leaders helped our country avoid any conflict based on languages.

26. In situations where credit is taken to repay the earlier loans then it will increase the burden of repayment

In high risk situations when the future is uncertain, their credit plays a negative role. For example, farmers take credit before sowing but their harvest may not be good and they may not be able to repay their loans.

Rural borrowers normally depend on informal sources of credit who charge a high rate of interest. This repayment of larger amounts may sometimes be larger than their income. In that case, credit plays a negative role.

OR

Banks and cooperatives are needed to increase their lending facilities in rural. sareas because

- People in rural areas take credit from moneylenders and traders who charge a very high rate of interest. These people must be aware about the role of banks and cooperatives so that they can be provided by cheap credit facilities.

- Rural people are explained by using unfair means thus, leading them to debt traps. To reduce the dependence of the informal sector in rural areas, there is a need for setting up more banks.

- Formal sources of credit provide cheap and affordable credit in rural areas without any under exploitation. These formal sources will serve as a building block for rural households. This will help the people to start up their small business or trade in certain goods.

27. This statement states the fact that the European conquest of colonies in Africa and South America was not just a result of superior, modern, sophisticated firepower. It was because of the germs such as those of smallpox that

carried with them. Smallpox in particular proved a fatal disease. Once, it reached the continent, it spread deep into the continent and also before reaching any European there. It killed and destroyed a portion of the community and paved the way for conquest. Thus, the global transfer of disease became instrumental in colonisation of Africa and South America.

soil	Lateite soil
Red soil develops on crystalline igneous rocks in areas of low rainfall.	1. Laterite soil develops in areas with high temperature and heavy rainfall.
Red soil is found in parts of Odisha and Chhattisgarh, northern parts of the middle Ganga plain and along the monsoon zone of the Western Ghats.	2. Laterite soil is mainly found in Karnataka, Kerala and the hilly areas of Odisha and Assam.
Red soil develops a reddish colour due to the presence of iron in crystalline metamorphic rocks.	3. In laterite soil, humus content is very low.

Differences between public sector and private sector are-

Public Sector	Private Sector
The main aim of this sector is public welfare.	The main aim of this sector is to earn maximum profit.
It is controlled and managed by the government.	It is controlled and managed by an individual or a group of individuals.
The public sector provides basic facilities like education, health, food and security to the people, eg. Indian Railways, Indian Post Office, BSNL.	This sector provides consumer goods to the people, eg - Reliance, TISCO.

One view is that foreign collaboration give rise to monopolies. Entry of MNCs in a domestic market may prove harmful for small-scale producers who are not able to compete with them.

The most common route for MNCs investment is to buy up local companies and then to expand production. MNCs with huge wealth can quite easily do so.

The large MNCs have tremendous power to determine prices, quality and labour conditions for the small producers of other countries.

The small industries in India employ the largest number of workers in the country next only to agriculture. Several of these units have shut down due to tough competition by MNCs. As a result, many workers became jobless.

- These days most employers prefer to employ workers flexibly. So, the workers' jobs are no longer secure.
- Thus, it can be concluded that MNCs often open for foreign collaborations to expand and diversify.

OR

We can feel the impact of globalisation on our daily life in following ways-

- It has provided huge market where we can buy and sell things produced in any part of the world. For example, there are many international brands operating worldwide. These include McDonald's, Nestle, Gillette, Toyota, etc.
- With wide use of internet and other kinds of information technology, it has become much easier and faster to share information worldwide.
- The growth rate of the economy has gone up with the increase in foreign investment and foreign technology in India.
- Globalisation in some ways has provided very high salary benefits to skilled people. However, in other ways, it has made the provision of flexible employment also.
- The quality of certain products and the availability of certain services have improved due to globalisation like electronic goods and customer care service.

31. **Calling Off the Civil Disobedience Movement-**
During the Civil Disobedience Movement, peaceful Satyagrahis were attacked, women and children were beaten and about 1,00,000 people were arrested. When Abdul Gaffar Khan was arrested in April 1930, several violent incidents took place in Peshawar. In this situation, Mahatma Gandhi called off the movement and signed a pact with Lord Irwin on 5th March, 1931. This was called the Gandhi- Irwin Pact.
Relaunching of Civil Disobedience Movement-
In December 1931, Gandhiji went to London for the Second Round Table Conference but he returned disappointed as the British government refused to release the prisoners. When Gandhiji came back to India, he found that Congress had been declared illegal and Abdul Ghaffar Khan and Jawaharlal Nehru were imprisoned.

OR

Meaning of Swaraj was different for different social groups. These were-

In the countryside, rich peasant communities like the Patidars of Gujarat and the Jats of Uttar Pradesh were supporters of the Civil Disobedience Movement. They organised their communities to participate in boycott programmes. For them, the fight for Swaraj was a struggle against high revenues.

The poor peasantry found it difficult to pay their rent to the landlords as the depression continued. They joined a variety of radical movements often led by Socialists and Communists in the hope that they would not have to pay the rent any further.

they carried with them. Smallpox in particular proved to be a fatal disease. Once, it reached the continent, it started spreading deep into the continent and also before reaching any European there. It killed and destroyed a large portion of the community and paved the way for conquest. Thus, the global transfer of disease became instrumental in colonisation of Africa and South America.

28.

Red soil	Lateite soil
1. Red soil develops on crystalline igneous rocks in areas of low rainfall.	1. Laterite soil develops in areas with high temperature and heavy rainfall.
2. Red soil is found in parts of Odisha and Chhattisgarh, southern parts of the middle of ganga plain and along the piedmont zone of the Western ghats.	2. Laterite soil is mainly found in karnataka, kerala and the hilly areas of Odisha and Assam.
3. Red soil develops a reddish colour due to diffusion of iron in crystalline and metamorphic rocks.	3. In laterite soil, humus content is very low.

29. Difference between public sector and private sector are-

Public Sector	Private Sector
The main aim of this sector is public welfare.	The main aim of this sector is to earn maximum profit.
It is controlled and managed by the government.	It is controlled and managed by an individual or a group of individuals.
This sector provides basic facilities like education, health, food and security to the people, eg. Indian Railways, Indian Post office, BSNL	This sector provides consumer goods to the people, eg - Reliance, TISCO.

30. It is true that foreign collaboration give rise to monopolies and entry of MNCs in a domestic market may prove harmful for small-scale producers who are not able to compete with them.

- The most common route for MNCs investment is to buy up local companies and then to expand production. MNCs with huge wealth can quite easily do so.
- The large MNCs have tremendous power to determine price, quality and labour conditions for the small producers of other countries.
- The small industries in India employ the largest number of workers in the country next only to agriculture. Several of these units have shut down due to tough competition by MNCs. As a result, many workers became jobless.

- These days most employers prefers to employ workers flexibly. So, the workers' jobs are no longer secure.
- Thus, it can be concluded that MNCs often open for foreign collaborations to expand and diversify.

OR

We can feel the impact of globalisation on our daily life in following ways-

- It has provided huge market where we can buy and sell things produced in any part of the world. For example, there are many international brands operating worldwide. These include McDonald's, Nestle, Gillete, Toyota, etc.
 - With wide use of internet and other kinds of information technology, it has become much easier and faster to share information worldwide.
 - The growth rate of the economy h has gone up with the increase in foreign investment and foreign technology in India.
 - Globalisation in some ways has provided very high salary benefits to skilled people. However, in other ways, it has made the provision of flexible employment also.
 - The quality of certain products and the availability of certain services have improved due to globalisation like electronic goods and customer care service.
31. Calling Off the Civil Disobedience Movement- During the Civil Disobedience Movement, peaceful Satyagrahis were attacked, women and children were beaten and about 1,00,000 people were arrested. When Abdul Gaffar Khan was arrested in April 1930, several violent incidents took place in Peshawar. In this situation, Mahatma Gandhi called off the movement and signed a pact with Lord Irwin on 5th March, 1931. This was called the Gandhi- Irwin Pact. Relaunching of Civil Disobedience Movement- In December 1931, Gandhiji went to London for the Second Round Table Conference but he returned disappointed as the British government refused to release the prisoners. When Gandhiji came back to India, he found that Congress had been declared illegal and Abdul Ghaffar Khan and Jawaharlal Nehru were imprisoned.

OR

Meaning of Swaraj was different for different social groups. These were-

In the countryside, rich peasant communities like the Patidars of Gujarat and the Jats of Uttar Pradesh were supporters of the Civil Disobedience Movement. They organised their communities to participate in boycott programmes. For them, the fight for Swaraj was a struggle against high revenues.

The poor peasantry found it difficult to pay their rent to the landlords as the depression continued. They joined a variety of radical movements often led by Socialists and Communists in the hope that they would not have to pay the rent any further.

Association like Indian Industrial and Commercial Congress and Federation of the Indian Chamber of Commerce and Industries under the leadership of GD Birla, Purushottam Thakur Das, etc supported the Civil Disobedience in the hope that business restrictions would be lifted. The Indian merchants and industrialists formed the Indian Industrial and Commerce Congress in 1920 and the Federation of the Indian Chamber of Commerce and Industries (FICCI) in 1927.

The industrial working classes did not participate in the Civil Disobedience Movement in large numbers, except in the Nagpur region. An important feature of this movement was the large-scale participation of women. In urban areas, women came from high-caste families. In rural areas, women came from rich peasant households. Women were inspired by Gandhi ji's call and they began to see service to the nation as their sacred duty.

32. Multi-purpose projects and large dams have also been the cause of many environmental movements. In recent years, multi-purpose projects and large dams face several resentment and opposition from public as well as Civil Society because of their multiple adverse effects.

Some incidents are given below

Narmada Bachao Andolan or Save Narmada Movement is an NGO. It originally focused on the environmental issues related to trees that would be submerged under the dam water.

The NGO came forward with many environmentalists, tribal people, farmers and social activists demanding poor rehabilitation and ecological protections.

Inter-state water disputes are also common with regard to sharing the costs and benefits of the multi-purpose projects. For example, Krishna-Godavari water dispute between Karnataka and Andhra Pradesh Governments. It is regarding the diversion of more water at Koyna Dam by the Maharashtra Government for a multipurpose project. This diversion would reduce downstream flow in their states with adverse consequences for agriculture and industry. Thus, it leads to an inter-state water dispute.

OR

Multi-purpose projects also have many adverse effects and limitations. Due to these effects these projects have come under great opposition.

The adverse effects are as follows
Effect on Soil Fertility
The reservoirs that are created on the flood plains submerge the existing vegetation and soil leading to its decomposition over a period of time.

Impact on Society

Large river projects cause large-scale displacement of local communities alongwith destruction of their livelihood and culture. Impact on Aquatic Life Dams break up rivers making it difficult for aquatic fauna like fishes to migrate especially for spawning (release or deposit eggs).

- Change in Cropping Pattern Irrigation has changed the cropping pattern in many regions with farmers shifting to water intensive methods and commercial crops. This has a great ecological consequences like salinisation of soil.
- Excessive Sedimentation at the Bottom of the Reservoir
Regulating and damming of rivers affect their natural flow. This causes poor sediment flow and excessive collection of sediments at the bottom of the reservoir.

-Excessive Use of Water

It has been observed that the multi-purpose projects induced earthquakes, caused water- borne diseases and pests and pollution resulting from excessive use of water.

33. In order to face the challenges, political parties need to be reformed. Some of the recent efforts and suggestions in our country to reform the political parties are

- Anti-Defection Law According to this law, MLAs or MPs cannot change the party after the election. If any MLA or MP changes parties, he or she will lose the seat in the Legislature. This was done because many elected representatives were involved in defection' in order to become ministers or for cash rewards.
- Details of Property and Criminal Cases In order to reduce the influence of money and criminals, the Supreme Court of our country passed an order. Now, it becomes mandatory for every candidate who contest elections to file an Affidavit giving details of his property and criminal cases pending against him. But there is no system to check if the information given by the candidate is true or not.
- File an Income Tax Return The Election Commission passed an order making it necessary for political parties to hold their organisational elections and file their income tax returns. The parties have started doing so, but sometimes, it is only formality.

Besides these suggestions, many other suggestions are often made to reform political parties.

These are as follows

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 and to hold elections to the highest posts.

OR

India adopted a multi-party system for the following reasons

- (i) India being a vast and diverse country, the multi-party system was needed to accommodate the vast population.
- (ii) The social and geographical diversity of India could not be represented by two or three parties.
- (iii) The multi-party system in India evolved over a long time, depending on the nature of society, its social, regional division, its history of politics and its system of elections.

- (iv) Multi-party system ensures a healthy competition between different parties and prevents dictatorship of a single party. The Indian Constitution declares India as a democratic country. Multi-party system fulfils this criteria and provides a chance for proper growth of the nation.

34.(1) Democracy is a rule of majority and it is based on equality. Thus, it is expected that it will reduce the economic disparity among its citizens.

34.(2) Economic development of a country depends on several factors like country's population size, global situation, economic priorities, cooperation from other countries etc. Democracy can not control all these factors. In reality democracy is not successful to control the economic disparity between ultra-rich and the poor sections of people. Thus, democracy is unable to achieve higher economic development.

34.(3) As democratically elected government is not interested to remove the disparity between the rich and poor in the society, people in poor countries depends on the grants of rich countries. Sometimes the find it difficult to poor meet their basic needs, like, food, clothing, house, etc. Poor people in some countries are even dependent on the rich countries for food supplies.

35.(1) Yes, I agree that farmers are also responsible for salinisation of soil. It is because they switched to water intensive commercial crops which need more irrigation and cause salinisation of soil.

35.(2) It is true that multi-purpose projects fail to achieve their aim for which they were built.

The dams were constructed to control floods but have triggered floods due to sedimentation in the reservoir. Moreover, the big dams have mostly been unsuccessful in controlling floods at the time of excessive rainfall. For e.g. the release of water from dams during heavy rains aggravated the flood situation in Maharashtra and Gujarat in 2006.

35.(3) It is true that dams create conflicts between people. As from the same water resources, different people want different uses and benefits. Two examples of this are as follows

(a) The Krishna Godavari dispute is due to the objections raised by Karnataka and Andhra Pradesh governments. It is regarding the diversion of more water of Koyna by the Maharashtra government for a multi-purpose project. This reduces downstream flow in their states with adverse consequences for agriculture and industry.

36.(1) The IMF was set up to promote International Monetary Cooperation. Q2- What was the Bretton Woods system?

36.(2) The Bretton Woods System was based on fixed exchange rates. In this system, national currencies viz.

The Indian rupees were pegged to the dollar at a fixed exchange rate. The dollar itself was anchored to gold at a fixed price of \$35 per ounce of gold.

36.(3) In Bretton Woods Conference New Hampshire USA, decision were taken for establishing World Bank and International Monetary Fund (IMF) to preserve Global economical stability and full employment in the industrial world.

These institutions would also deal with surplus and deficit of member nations and finance post war reconstruction.

- 37.(a) A. Kheda
B. Amritsar

(b)

