

Class-X Session 2022-23
Subject - Social Science (087)
Sample Question Paper - 9
With Solution

BLUE PRINT										
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								
2	Nationalism in India		Q (2,3,4)					Q (1a)	5	
3	The making of a global world		Q (1)	Q (1)	Q (4)				6	
4	The age of industrialization									
5	Print Culture and the modern world		Q (5)			Q (4)	Q (4)	Q (1)	10	
	Unit-2 : GEOGRAPHY									
1	Resources and development	20	Q (7)			Q (3)			6	
2	Forest and Wildlife resources									
3	Water resources		Q (9)					Q (1b-I)	2	
4	Agriculture		Q (6,8,10)						3	
5	Minerals and energy resources			Q (4)			Q (2)		6	
6	Manufacturing Industries					Q (1)			3	
7	Lifelines of national economy							Q (1b-I, III, IV)	3	
	UNIT – 3 : POLITICAL SCIENCE									
1	Power sharing	20	Q (12, 13, 14)			Q (6)			8	
2	Federalism		Q (11, 15)		Q (2)				5	
3	Gender, religion and caste									
4	Political parties			Q (3)	Q (5)				5	
5	Outcomes of Democracy									
	UNIT-4 : ECONOMICS									
1	Development	20	Q (16,19)						2	
2	Sectors of Indian Economy		Q (17,18,20)			Q (2)	Q (3)		3	
3	Money and Credit				Q (3)				3	
4	Globalization of the Indian economy			Q (2)					2	
	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 (MCQS)**(1 × 20 = 20)**

1. Find the incorrect option
 - (a) Mahatma Gandhi returned to India from South Africa in 1918.
 - (b) In 1918, Gandhiji went to Ahmedabad to organise a Satyagraha Movement.
 - (c) Khilafat Movement was started in 1921.
 - (d) Jallianwala Bagh massacre took place on 13th April, 1919.
2. Which of the following statements is true about the process of unification of Britain?
 - (a) The unification was based on an attack and conquer plan by the King of England
 - (b) The process was a political struggle.
 - (c) The unification was achieved through political and social subjugation of various ethnicities by the English.
 - (d) The process was a result of thirty year long war between people of different ethnicities in which only the English remained unscathed.
3. Choose the incorrect pair
 - (a) Greek Struggle for Independence begins: 1707
 - (b) William I, the Prussian King: 1861
 - (c) The Act of Union: 1707
 - (d) Ireland was incorporated into United Kingdom: 1801
4. What happened to Poland at the end of the 18th century? Which of the following statement is this correct?
 - (a) Poland achieved independence at the end of the 18th century.
 - (b) Poland came totally under the control of Russia and became part of Russia.
 - (c) Poland became part of East Germany.
 - (d) Poland was partitioned at the end of the 18th century by three Great Powers: Russia, Prussia and Austria.
5. Find the incorrect option
 - (a) Richard Arkwright is credited to create the cotton mill.
 - (b) The most dynamic industries in Britain were cotton and metals.
 - (c) Seth Hukumchand set up the first Indian Jute Mill in Calcutta in 1917.
 - (d) In 1903, London underground railway starts operation.
6. Identify the following crop with the help of given clues.
 - (i) The Arabica variety initially brought from Yemen is produced in the country.
 - (ii) Its cultivation was introduced on the Baba Budan Hills.
 - (iii) It is cultivated in Nilgiri in Karnataka, Kerala and Tamil Nadu.
 - (a) Tea
 - (b) Coffee
 - (c) Rubber
 - (d) Millets

7. Match the following

List 1	List 2
A. Community Resource	1. Solar Energy
B. Renewable Resource	2. Public Parks
C. Non-Renewable Resource	3. Ocean
D. International Resource	4. Coal

- (a) 1, 4, 3, 2 (b) 2, 1, 4, 3 (c) 3, 2, 1, 4 (d) 4, 3, 2, 1
8. 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) : Pulses are grown in rotation with other crops.
Reason (R) : It helps in restoring soil fertility by fixing nitrogen from the air.
 (a) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
 (b) Both A and R are true, but R is not the correct explanation of A.
 (c) A is true, but R is false.
 (d) A is false, but R is true.
9. Ground water over use is particularly found in which of the following states?
 (a) Gujarat and Rajasthan (b) Punjab and Western UP
 (c) Nagaland and Assam (d) Himachal and Uttarakhand
10. Following is the image of crop cultivation which is used both as food and fodder. It is a Kharif crop which requires temperature between 21°C to 27°C and grows well in old alluvial soil, Identify the crop from the given options.



- (a) Wheat (b) Maize (c) Bajra (d) Rice
11. Which among the following is known as a system of checks and balances?
 (a) The Supreme Court Judges can check the powers of the High Court Judges.
 (b) The President of India appoints the Prime Minister and further the Prime Minister checks the Powers of the President.
 (c) The judges are appointed by the executive and further judges can check the functioning of executive or laws made by the legislature.
 (d) All of the above
12. 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) : Power is shared among different social groups in Belgium.
Reason (R) : Community Government in Belgium has the power regarding cultural, educational and language related issue.
 (a) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A
 (b) Both A and R are true and R is not the correct explanation of A
 (c) A is true, but R is false
 (d) A is false, but R is true
13. Annette studies in a Dutch medium school in the Northern region of Belgium. Many French speaking students in her school want the medium of instruction to be French. Her parents approach the respective government to realise the desire of the child. What could be the measure the Belgian government will adopt in such a situation?
 (a) Majoritarian measures (b) Policy of accommodation
 (c) Despotic measures (d) All of these
14. Identify the community with the help of following information. They form a majority in Belgium. They do not speak French. They are concentrated in the Flemish region.
 (a) Dutch speaking community (b) German speaking community
 (c) Spanish speaking community (d) Portuguese speaking community

15. Which of the following is incorrect regarding a unitary government?
- There is either only one level of government or the sub-units are subordinate to the central government.
 - The central government can pass on orders to the provincial government.
 - A state government is conservable to the central government.
 - The powers of state governments are guaranteed by the Constitution.
16. Read the following data carefully and select the appropriate answer from the given options.

State	Infant Mortality Rate per 1,000 live births (2017)	Literacy Rate % 2017-18	Net Attendance Ratio (Per 100 persons) secondary stage (age 14 and 15 years) 2017-18
Haryana	30	82	61
Kerala	10	94	83
Bihar	35	62	43

Why does Bihar has High Infant Mortality Rate as compared to other states? Identify the reason from the given options:

- Due to lack of health facilities
 - Due to lack of education facilities
 - Low guidance
 - Both A and B
17. Which among the following sectors is the most important sector in terms of share of the total production in the initial stages of development of developed countries?
- Primary sector
 - Secondary sector
 - Tertiary sector
 - Private sector
18. Identify the sector
- Sector is categorised based on ownership of activities. Private individuals and companies own most of the assets. Main driving force of this sector is profit.
- Public sector
 - Private sector
 - Social Service sector
 - None of these
19. How GDP is calculated?
- The value of final goods and services produced in each sector during the last three years provides the total production of the sector for that year.
 - The value of final goods and services produced in each sector during a particular year provides the total production of that sector for that year and the sum of production in the three sectors.
 - The value of intermediate goods and services produced in each sector during a particular year and the sum of production in the three sectors.
 - The value of intermediate goods and services produced in each sector during a particular year provides the approximate production of the sector for that year.
20. Tertiary sector has replaced the primary sector as the largest producing sector. There are hindrances in the development of the tertiary or service sector. Identify the hindrances from the given options.
- Inadequate Infrastructure
 - Unfair competition in the Telecom sector
 - Lack of Financial services
- Only (i)
 - Both (i) and (ii)
 - Both (ii) and (iii)
 - All of these

SECTION B (VERY SHORT ANSWER QUESTIONS)

(2 × 4 = 8)

- Why did Gandhiji call off the Non-Cooperation Movement?
- State any two reasons/ ways which states that the world has been converted into a global village?
- Evaluate any two guidelines for devising ways and means for political reforms in India.

OR

How do parties form and run governments?

- Evaluate the term Rat-hole mining.

SECTION C (SHORT ANSWER BASED QUESTIONS)

(5 × 3 = 15)

- Transport, communication and trade are complementary to each other. Do you agree with this statement? If yes, why?
- How are the 'Coming together federations' formed?

OR

Define the Union and State Lists with respect to the Indian Constitution.

27. Highlight the meaning of the terms of credit? Why does the lender ask for collateral against the loan?
28. What was the impact of the First World War on the economic and political situation in India?
29. Write a detailed note on political party founded by Kanshi Ram

SECTION D (LONG ANSWER BASED QUESTIONS)

(5 × 4 = 20)

30. Explain the demands of the Sri Lankan Tamils. How did they struggle for their demands?

OR

What was the reason behind the civil war of Sri Lanka? State the impact of that war on Sri Lanka.

31. What do you understand about the private sector and public sector industries? Explain the significance of public sector industries in the economy.

OR

Write a detailed note on the following-

A-Organised Sector

B-Unorganized Sector

32. Explain the alluvial soil on the basis of following criterias-

A- Formation

B- Distribution

C- Classification

D- Nutrients

OR

What do you understand about Alluvial Soils? State the features of alluvial soils.

33. Explain the labour recruitment and retaining process of Europeans?

OR

What were the factors responsible for indentured labour migration from India.

SECTION E (CASE BASED QUESTIONS)

(4 × 3 = 12)

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

In the countryside poor peasants and artisans began working for merchants. This was a time when open fields were disappearing and commons were being enclosed. Cottagers and poor peasants who had earlier depended on common lands for their survival, gathering their firewood, berries, vegetables, hay and straw, had to now look for alternative sources of income. Many had tiny plots of land which could not provide work for all members of the household. So when merchants came around and offered advances to produce goods for them, peasant households eagerly agreed. By working for the merchants, they could remain in the countryside and continue to cultivate their small plots. Income from proto-industrial production supplemented their shrinking income from cultivation. It also allowed them a fuller use of their family labour resources. This proto-industrial system was thus part of a network of commercial exchanges. It was controlled by merchants and the goods were produced by a vast number of producers working within their family farms, not in factories. At each stage of production 20 to 25 workers were employed by each merchant. This meant that each clothier was controlling hundreds of workers.

34.(1) What is a proto-industrial system?

34.(2) Which phase of industrialisation is called proto industrialization and why?

34.(3) Explain the main features of proto industrialization.

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

Decaying plants in swamps produce peat which has a low carbon and high moisture content and low heating capacity. Lignite is low grade brown coal, which is soft with high moisture content. The principal lignite reserves are in Neyveli in Tamil Nadu and are used for generation of electricity. Coal that has been buried deep and subjected to increased temperatures is bituminous coal. It is the most popular coal in commercial use. Metallurgical coal is high grade bituminous coal which has a special value for smelting iron in blast furnaces. Anthracite is the highest quality hard coal. In India coal occurs in rock series of two main geological ages, namely Gondwana, a little over 200 million years in age and in tertiary deposits which are only about 55 million years old. The major resources of Gondwana coal, which are metallurgical coal, are located in Damodar valley (West Bengal, Jharkhand).

Jharia, Raniganj, Bokaro are important coalfields. The Godavari, Mahanadi, Son and Wardha valleys also contain coal deposits. Tertiary coals occur in the North-Eastern states of Meghalaya, Assam, Arunachal Pradesh and Nagaland.

35.(1) Which reserves are important for lignite in India?

35.(2) To what extent do you agree that bituminous coal is metallurgical coal? State its one property. (1)

35.(3) Why is coal associated with geological ages? State where it is found? (2)

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

Another way of classifying economic activities into sectors could be on the basis of who owns assets and is responsible for the delivery of services. In the public sector, the government owns most of the assets and provides all the services. In the private sector, ownership of assets and delivery of services is in the hands of private individuals or companies.

Railways or post office is an example of the public sector whereas companies like Tata Iron and Steel Company Limited (TISCO) or Reliance Industries Limited (RIL) are privately owned. Activities in the private sector are guided by the motive to earn profits. To get such services we have to pay money to these individuals and companies.

The purpose of the public sector is not just to earn profits. Governments raise money through taxes and other ways to meet expenses on the services rendered by it.

Modern day governments spend on a whole range of activities. There are several things needed by the society as a whole but which the private sector will not provide at a reasonable cost.

36.(1) The bifurcation into public and private sector is on what basis?

36.(2) State one reason each as to why railways and post offices are counted in the public sector.

36.(3) State two reasons why the public sector is needed in our country.

SECTION F (MAP SKILL BASED QUESTIONS)

(2 + 3 =5)

37.(a) On the outline map of India, Identify them and write their correct names. on the line drawn near them

A. The place associated with the Congress session of September 1920.

B. The place where a violent incident Caused Mahatma Gandhi to call off the Non Cooperation movement.

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

I. Software technology park

II. Dam located in Mahanadi river

III. Rajiv Gandhi International Airport

IV. Nuclear power plant in Maharashtra.

Solution

SAMPLE PAPER-5

1. (a) Option A is incorrect as Mahatma Gandhi returned to India from South Africa in 1915.
2. (c) The Unification of Britain was achieved through political and social subjugation of various ethnicities by the English. English suppressed the Irish and Scottish ethnic identities through its political, social and territorial supremacy and forced them in a Union.
3. (a) Among the following pairs, Pair A is incorrectly matched. The Greek Struggle for Independence begins in February 1821 when Alexander Ypsilantis, leader of the Etairists, crossed the Prut River into Turkish-held Moldavia with a small force of troops.
4. (d) At the end of the eighteenth century, Poland was partitioned between the great powers of Prussia, Russia and Austria. As a result of this partition, Poland did not remain an independent territory.
5. (d) Pair D is incorrect as The world's first underground railway opened in London in 1863. It was launched for reducing street congestion.
6. (b) The crop described here is coffee. Indian coffee is known in the world for its good quality. The Arabica variety initially brought from Yemen is produced in the country. This variety is in great demand all over the world. Initially its cultivation was introduced on the Baba Budan Hills and even today its cultivation is confined to the Nilgiri in Karnataka, Kerala and Tamil Nadu.
7. (b) **Community Resources** - The resources which are accessible to all the members of the community are known as community resources. Village ponds, public parks, playgrounds, etc. are some examples of community resources.
Renewable resources are those resources that can be replenished or renewed naturally over time. Air, water, wind, solar energy etc are all renewable resources. Renewable resources can be easily renewed by nature.
Non renewable resources are those which cannot be immediately replaced once they are depleted. Examples of Non-renewable resources include fossil fuels, such as coal, petroleum and natural gas and rare minerals typically found in meteorites.
International Resources are resources that are governed by international organisations. For example, the open sea or ocean refers to the ocean and water beyond 200 miles of the Exclusive Economic Zone. Without the consent of international authorities, no country may use these resources.
8. (a) Pulses are the important source of protein and minerals that are also known as poor man's meat. Pulses need less soil moisture and can survive in dry conditions. All the pulses except arhar have the ability to fix nitrogen and restore the soil fertility. They are grown in crop rotation so that the soil gets its nutrient back. Hence, both 'A' and 'R' are correct and R is the correct explanation of A.
9. (b) Groundwater overuse is particularly found in the agriculturally prosperous regions of Punjab and Western U.P.
10. (c) The crop described here is Bajra. Bajra grows very well in dry and warm climatic regions, and it is a drought - tolerant crop with quite low annual rainfall of 40 cm to 60 cm. The ideal temperature range for Bajra cultivation is 20°C to 30°C. During its vegetative growth, moist weather is beneficial.
11. (c) Power-sharing among organs of government (legislature, executive, judiciary) is called a system of checks and balances. According to the Constitution, there are three organs of the State. These are the legislature, the executive and the judiciary. The legislature refers to our elected representatives. The executive is a smaller group of people who are responsible for implementing laws and running the government. The judiciary refers to the system of courts in this country. In order to prevent the misuse of power by any one branch of the State, the Constitution says that each of these organs should exercise different powers. Through this, each organ acts as a check on the other organs of the State and this ensures the balance of power between all three.
12. (b) Here, the assertion and reason is correct, but the reason is not the correct explanation of the assertion. Power may be shared among different social groups such as the religious and linguistic groups. 'Community government' in Belgium is a good example of this arrangement. This power is shared among different social groups to give equal representation to each and every community of Belgium. It is made to protect every ethnic community of Belgium.
13. (b) Policy of accommodation could be the measure the Belgian government will adopt in such a situation. Belgium is a model for accommodative politics in Europe. The constitution allows for equal representation of Dutch and French-speaking ministers in the central government.
Brussels has a separate government where both the French and the Dutch have equal representation.
14. (a) Belgium's 59 % population lives in the Flemish Region and speaks Dutch language. They form a majority community in Belgium.
15. (d) Option d is incorrect regarding a unitary government. Under the unitary system, either there is only one level of government or the sub-units are subordinate to the central government. The central government can pass on orders to the provincial or the local government and state government is conservable to the central government.
16. (d) Infant Mortality Rate can be substantially reduced only by improvements in the life and health of the majority. This is due to the fact that almost all the health and non-health components of a community contribute to the morbidity and mortality of its children to a certain extent.

17. (a) Primary sector is the most important sector in terms of share of the total production in the initial stages of development of developed countries. The primary sector is a base for most of the other products that we subsequently make. Since most of the natural products we get are from agriculture and related sectors, the development of this sector leads to the development of services such as transport, trade, storage and the like. The greater the development of the primary sector, more would be the demand for such services
18. (b) The sector discussed here is private sector. The private sector is the part of the economy that is run by individuals and companies for profit and is not state controlled. Therefore, it encompasses all for-profit businesses that are not owned or operated by the government.
19. (b) The value of final goods and services produced in each sector during a particular year provides the total production of that sector for that year and the sum of production in the three sectors.
The value of the final goods and services produced in each sector during a particular year provides the total production of the sector for that year. Thus, GDP is the sum value of the final goods and services of the three sectors (Primary, Secondary and Tertiary) produced within a country during a particular year.
20. (d) All of these statements are hindrances in the development of the tertiary or service sector. The tertiary sector covers a wide range of activities from commerce to administration, transport, financial and real estate activities, business and personal services, education, health and social work. The major hindrances of this sector are- (i) Inadequate infrastructure, (ii) Lack of Financial services, (iii) Lack of consular divisions, (iv) Unfair competition in the telecom sector.
21. Gandhiji called off the Non-Cooperation Movement in 1922 because
The movement became violent at Chauri-Chaura (Gorakhpur) when a peaceful demonstration in a bazaar turned into a violent clash in which more than 20 policemen were killed. Gandhiji felt that the Satyagrahis needed to be properly trained before they would be ready for mass struggle.
22. The world has been converted into a global village with the help of efficient and fast moving transport and communication facilities in the following ways
 - (i) Daily flights to different countries and improved technology to develop fast means of transportation has connected the countries.
 - (ii) Computer and internet facilities supported by satellite services have made the world a small village wherein the information can be reached at almost instantly.
23. Two broad guidelines for devising ways and means for political reforms in India are

- (i) A law should be made to regulate the internal affairs of political parties. Political parties should maintain a register of its members, to hold open elections, to follow its own Constitution, etc.
- (ii) Political parties can be monitored by ordinary citizens, pressure groups, media, etc. Pressure on political parties can be done through petitions, publicity and agitation.

OR

Parties form and run governments by-

Different political parties take part in elections. A party winning the maximum number of seats in the election is invited to form the government.

The big policy decisions are taken by political executives that come from political parties. Parties recruit leaders, train them and then make them ministers to run the government in the way they want.

24. In the tribal areas of north-east India, minerals are owned by individuals or communities. Thus, coal mining in Jowai and Cherapunjee is done by family members in the form of a long narrow tunnel, known as 'Rat-hole' mining.

25. Yes, means of transport, communication and trade are complementary to each other as mentioned below :

Transport and communication provide the infrastructural basis for conducting trade. The growth in trade also leads to creation of more infrastructure to match the volume of trade because increase in the volume of trade may need more means of transport.

More trade creates an avenue for investment in infrastructure through the revenue generated by trade.

The growth in trade means more transport like roads, railways, air, water and pipelines to be developed to keep the wheels of economy moving.

Communication helps in commercial transactions to be completed across different places all over the world. It helps to cross the geographical barriers and keeps the traders informed about their business instantly. The modern means of communication such as e-mail, mobile etc. are of great help for the traders all over the world. The world has become a village

26. The exact balance of power between the central and the state government and within various state governments varies from one federation to another. This balance depends mainly on the historical context in which the federation was formed. 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. This type of coming together' federations include USA, Switzerland and Australia. In this first category of federations, all the constituent states usually have equal power and are strong vis-a-vis the federal government.

OR

(i) **Union List** - It includes subjects of national importance like defence, foreign affairs, banking, communications and currency as we need uniform policies on these matters throughout the country. The Union Government alone can make laws relating to the subjects mentioned in the Union list.

(ii) **State List** - It contains subjects of state and local importance like police, trade, commerce, agriculture and irrigation. The State Government alone can make laws relating to the subjects mentioned in the State list.

27. Interest rate, collateral and documentation requirements, and the mode of repayment together comprise the terms of credit. The terms of credit vary substantially from one another. Every loan agreement specifies an interest which the borrower must pay me lender along with the repayment of the principal.

In addition, lenders may demand collateral (i.e. security against loan). Collateral is an asset that the borrower own, such as land, building, vehicle, livestock, deposits with the bank and uses this as guarantee to a lender until the loan is refunded. If the borrower fails to repay the loan, the lender has the right to sell the asset or collateral to obtain repayment payment such as land titles, deposits with banks and livestock are some common examples of collateral used for borrowing.

28. The implications of First World War on the economic and political situation of India were Economic Situation
It led to a huge increase in defence expenditure which was financed by war loans. It resulted in raising custom duties and the introduction of income tax.

- Increased prices of essential commodities led to extreme hardship for the common people Political Situation

Forced recruitment of villagers into armies caused widespread anger among them.

There was an acute food shortage due to failure of crops and influenza epidemic which resulted in the death of millions of people.

29. Bahujan Samaj Party (BSP) was founded by Kanshi Ram in 1984.

It seeks to represent Bahujan Samaj, which includes Scheduled Castes (SCs), Scheduled Tribes (STs), OBCs and religious minorities. It gets inspiration from the ideas and teachings of

Sahu Maharaj, Mahatma Phule, Periyar Ramaswami Naicker and BR Ambedkar. It stands for the cause of securing the interests and welfare of the dalits and oppressed people. It has its main base in Uttar Pradesh and substantial presence in neighbouring states like Madhya Pradesh,

Chhattisgarh, Uttarakhand, Delhi and Punjab. After Kanshi Ram, Mayawati became the leader and formed the government in Uttar Pradesh.

30. The three demands of Sri Lankan Tamils were

- (i) Recognition of Tamil as an official language
- (ii) Provision of regional autonomy
- (iii) Equality of opportunity in securing education and jobs

Sri Lankan Tamils struggle for their demands in the following ways

- (i) They formed several political organisations to demand an independent Tamil Eelam (state) in Northern and Eastern parts of Sri Lanka.
- (ii) Sri Lankan Tamils launched their own political party LTTE (Liberation Tigers of Tamil Eelam) to fight for their rights.
- (iii) When the demands of LTTE were denied repeatedly then they took to violent means that started the Civil War.

OR

The reasons for the civil war in Sri Lanka are-

- (i) The democratically elected government in Sri Lanka adopted a series of majoritarian measures to establish Sinhala supremacy in Sri Lanka.
- (ii) The government followed preferential policies that favoured Sinhalese in respect of job, religion and many more.
- (iii) All the measures taken by the government gradually increased the feeling of alienation among the Sri Lankan Tamils. They felt deprived.

The impact of these measures on the country were

- (i) People got divided on the basis of ethnic and linguistic communities along with a widespread conflict of violent nature.
- (ii) Thousands of Sri Lankan Tamils were killed or were forced to leave their country.
- (iii) The civil war gave a terrible setback to the social, cultural and economic life of Sri Lanka that influenced even the Sinhala community.
- (iv) People of both the communities suffered heavy losses.

31. **Public Sectors**

In the public sector, government owns most of the assets and provides all the services, therefore it is also called state sector or government sector, e.g. Indian Railways. Bharat Heavy Electricals Limited, etc.

Private Sector

In the private sector, ownership of assets and delivery of services is in the hands of individuals or private companies, eg. Reliance Industries Limited (RIL), TISCO, etc. Motive of private sector is to earn profits.

Role of Public/Government Sector in an economy

Developing infrastructure which is done by developing, communication, heavy industries, building bridges, roads and railways, dams, generating electricity.

Encouraging the private sector to open industries and generate employment. Support farmers by buying food grains at a fair price and supports poor people by supplying food grains at low price in ration shops.

Provides health care facilities and education in backward and rural areas especially elementary education. Dealing with problems of malnutrition, high infant mortality rate, unsafe drinking water, lack of housing, food and nutrition, etc.

OR

Organised Sector

It covers those enterprises or places of work where workers are given regular employment.

The enterprises are registered by the government and follow the rules and regulations such as Factories Act, Minimum Wages Act, Payment of Gratuity Act, Shop and Establishment Act, etc.

Workers have job security, work for a fixed number of hours paid better wage and benefits like provident fund, medical leaves, paid holiday, etc.

The management ensures good working conditions like clean drinking water and a safe working environment.

Unorganized Sector

This sector is characterised by small and scattered units which are unregistered and do not follow governmental rules and regulations. Workers get lower wages and are not given facilities like paid holidays or paid leave due to sickness, etc. Working conditions are poor and there is no job security so employment is irregular.

32. Alluvial soil can be described as follows

- (a) Formation - Alluvial soil is made-up of silt, sand and clay. It is deposited by three important Himalayan river systems: the Indus, the Ganga and the Brahmaputra. It is bigger and coarser in the upper reaches of the river and becomes finer as the river flows down.
- (b) Distribution/Area- This soil is prevalent in the river valleys of the Northern plains (Indus, Ganga, Brahmaputra), strips in Gujarat and Rajasthan, as well as in the Eastern coastal plains in the deltas of rivers of the Peninsular plateau (Mahanadi, Krishna, Kaveri).
- (c) Classification- According to their age, alluvial soils can be classified as (Bangar) old alluvial and Khadar (new alluvial). Khadar has higher concentration of kankar and contains more fine particles than Bangar.
- (d) Nutrients/Minerals - This soil is rich in nutrients like potash, phosphoric acid and lime, which is suitable for growing paddy, wheat, sugarcane and other cereal and pulse crops.

OR

Alluvial soil is the most widespread soil in India, which has been deposited by three important Himalayan river systems i.e. the Indus, the Ganges and the Brahmaputra. Due to its high fertility, areas having this soil are intensively cultivated and densely populated.

Some features of alluvial soil are given below

It is mostly found in river valleys of the Northern Plains (Indus, Ganga, Brahmaputra), parts of Gujarat

and Rajasthan, in Eastern coastal plains, especially in the deltas of Peninsular rivers (Mahanadi, Godavari, Krishna, Kaveri).

It is made up of silt, sand and clay. It is rich in nutrients like potash, phosphoric acid and lime.

It is suitable for growing paddy, wheat, sugarcane and other cereal and pulse crops. It is more common in the piedmont plains that are at the foothills such as Duars, Chos and Terai.

On the basis of age, it can be categorised as Bangar (old alluvial) and Khadar (new alluvial). Bangar soil is coarse but Khadar soil has fine particles and is more fertile. Bangar contains Kankar nodules.

Alluvial soil in the drier areas is more alkaline and needs fertilisers and good irrigation.

The particles of this soil are bigger towards the river valleys and this soil is coarse in the upper reaches of the valley.

33. The European employers found it difficult to recruit labour in Africa because historically Africa had abundant land and a relatively small population. For centuries, land and livestock sustained African livelihoods and people had no need to work for a wage.

In late 19th century Africa, there were few consumer goods, so there was little reason to work for a wage. Europeans were attracted to Africa due to its vast resources of land and mineral. They came to Africa hoping to establish plantations and mines to produce crops and minerals for export to Europe. But there was an acute problem of shortage of labour.

The Europeans then used some methods to recruit and retain labour. These were

- (i) Heavy taxes were imposed which could be paid only by working for wages on plantations and mines.
- (ii) Inheritance laws were changed so that peasants were displaced from lands. Only one member of a family was allowed to inherit land, as a result of which the others were pushed into labour markets.
- (iii) Mine workers were confined to compounds and not allowed to move freely.
- (iv) Cattle disease rinderpest was introduced to destroy their dependence on livestock for sustenance.

OR

In the 19th century, a large number of Indian labourers went to work on plantations, in mines and in road and railway construction projects around the world. The following factors were responsible for indentured labour migration from India

- (i) In India, indentured labourers were hired under contracts. They promised with return travel to India. The agents provide them false information about the nature of work, living and working conditions. Hoping for a better future, the workers migrated in other countries.

- (ii) Most Indian indentured workers came from the present-day regions of Uttar Pradesh, Bihar, Central India and the dry districts of Tamil Nadu. In these regions, cottage industries declined, land rents rose, lands were cleared for mines and plantations. All these factors forced the poor to migrate in search of work.
- (iii) Many indentured labourers agreed to take up work hoping to escape poverty or oppression in their home villages. Labourers were largely required in other countries and the scope of employment forced the workers to migrate.
- 34.(1) The proto-industrial system was a network of early form of commercial exchange before industrialisation. It was controlled by the merchants.
- 34.(2) The early phase of industrialisation in which large-scale production was carried out for the international market not at factories but in decentralised units is called proto-industrialisation. It is called proto-industries because products are made by hand only. In this period, handmade products symbolises refinement and class. In proto-industrialisation, products were better finished, individually produced and carefully designed.
- 34.(3) Proto-industrialisation refers to the earliest phase of industrialisation.
The following were the main features of proto-industrialisation.
- The production was done by hand.
 - It was controlled by merchants or guilds who had monopoly rights to produce and trade goods.
 - Generally family members were involved in the production process. Production was carried out in the countryside.
- 35.(1) Neyveli reserves in Tamil Nadu are important lignite reserves in India.
- 35.(2) Bituminous coal is a high grade coal and thus, a metallurgical coal. This type of coal has a special value for smelting iron in blast furnaces Important Property of Bituminous Coal. Bituminous coal is buried deep under the earth surface and is subjected to increased temperature It makes it unique to use in smelting iron-ore in blast furnaces.
- 35.(3) Coal is associated with geological ages because coal is formed due to compression of plant material and takes million of years to come into existence. In India, coal occurs in rock series of two main geological ages, namely Gondwana rock series which is a little over 200 million year in age and in tertiary deposits rock series which are only about 55 million years old. Distribution of Coal Gondwana coal deposits are found in Damodar valley (West Bengal, Jharkhand), Jharia, Raniganj, Bokaro, coalfields. The Godavari, Mahanadi, Son and Wardha valleys also contain coal deposits. Tertiary coal deposits are found in the North-Eastern states of Meghalaya, Assam, Arunachal Pradesh and Nagaland.
- 36.(1) The bifurcation into public and private sector is based on who owns the assets and is responsible for delivery of services.
- 36.(2) Railways and post office are counted in public sector due to following reasons- Railways is owned by the government and not by any private individual, Government is responsible for the delivery of various services through Post Offices.
- 36.(3) Public Sector is needed in India due to
- Public Sector spends in different activities that are needed by the society which private sector cannot provide.
 - Private sector will not provide services at reasonable prices, so the public sector is needed.

- 37.(a). A. Chauri Chaura
B. Kolkata

(b)

