

Class-X Session 2022-23
Subject - Social Science (087)
Sample Question Paper - 12
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	Q1,2,5				Q2		7
2	Nationalism in India		Q4	Q2	Q2			Q1a	8
3	The making of a global world								
4	The age of industrialization		Q3						1
5	Print Culture and the modern world					Q4			6
Unit-2 GEOGRAPHY									
1	Resources and development	20	Q6				Q3		7
2	Forest and Wildlife resources								
3	Water resources		Q9,		Q3				4
4	Agriculture					Q3			5
5	Minerals and energy resources		Q7,8						2
6	Manufacturing Industries							Q1b-I	1
7	Lifelines of national economy		Q10	Q1				Q1b-II,III,IV	6
UNIT-3 POLITICAL SCIENCE									
1	Power sharing	20	Q15						1
2	Federalism		Q13		Q5				4
3	Gender, religion and caste		Q12						1
4	Political parties		Q14			Q2			6
5	Outcomes of Democracy		Q11	Q3	Q4				6
UNIT-4 ECONOMICS									
1	Development	20	Q16,17,18		Q1	Q1			11
2	Sectors of Indian Economy		Q19	Q4			Q1		7
3	Money and Credit		Q20						1
4	Globalization of the Indian economy								
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 from 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. Following image is the Frankfurt Parliament in the Church of St Paul. When this Parliament convened in the church of St. Paul, who were admitted only as observers to stand in the visitors gallery?
 (a) Women (b) Peasant class (c) Non-propertied men (d) All of these
2. Match the following items

Column A (Year)	Column B (Important Events)
(a) 1814-15	1 Period of Economic Crises in Europe
(b) 1797	2 Victor Emmanuel II declared King of United Italy
(c) 1830	3 Fall of Napoleon
(d) 1861	4 The beginning of Napoleonic War

- (a) 4,3,2,1 (b) 2,1,3,4 (c) 3,4,1,2 (d) 1,2,4,3
3. Which image of a God was most commonly used to popularise baby products?
 (a) Ram (b) Shiva (c) Krishna (d) Hanuman
 4. Two statements are given in the question below as **Assertion (A)** and **Reason (R)**.
 Read the statements and choose the appropriate option.
Assertion(A) : The Chauri-Chaura incident occurred at Chauri-Chaura in Gorakhpur district of United province on 4th February, 1922.
Reason (R) : Large number of people participated in the Non-Cooperation movement.
 (a) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A
 (b) Both A and R are true, but R is not the correct explanation of A
 (c) A is true, but R is false
 (d) A is false, but R is true
 5. Arrange the following in the correct sequence
 1. Unification of Italy
 2. French Revolution
 3. Unification of Germany
 4. Napoleon invaded Italy
 (a) 2, 4, 1, 3 (b) 3, 4, 2, 1 (c) 4, 3, 2, 1 (d) 1, 2, 3, 4

6. Fill in the blanks

List A	List B
Arid soil	Source of salt
.....	Problem of leaching

- (a) Black soil (b) Laterite soil (c) Regur soil (d) Alluvial soil
7. Which type of sand in Kerala is rich in thorium?
 (a) Monazite sands (b) Gypsum sands (c) Silica sands (d) Black sands
8. Arrange the following manganese producing In states from highest to lowest production.
 1. Odisha
 2. Madhya Pradesh
 3. Karnataka
 4. Andhra Pradesh
 (a) 2, 1, 3, 4 (b) 1, 2, 3, 4 (c) 3, 2, 1, 4 (d) 2, 3, 4, 1
9. Which of the following was the first port developed soon after Independence to use the volume of trade on the Mumbai port?
 (a) Kandla (b) Karachi (c) Kochi (d) Vizag
10. Find the Incorrect option
 (a) National Highways link extreme parts of India
 (b) National Highways are the Primary road system.
 (c) National Highways are laid and mentioned by the State Public Works Department.
 (d) National Highways No. 1 connects Delhi and Amritsar.
11. Why is the democratic government regarded as a better choice?
 (a) It promotes equality among citizen
 (b) It ensures economic development
 (c) It provides a method to resolve conflict
 (d) Both (a) and c
12. Two statements are given in the question below as **Assertion (A)** and **Reason (R)**.
 Read the statements and choose the appropriate option.
Assertion (A) : There is no official religion for the Indian state for maintaining its democratic status.
Reason (R) : Communalism is one of the major challenges to democracy in our country.
 (a) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A
 (b) Both A and R are true, but R is not the correct explanation of A
 (c) A is true, but R is false
 (d) A is false, but R is true
13. Major step towards decentralisation in India was taken up in
 (a) 1992 (b) 1993 (c) 1991 (d) 1990
14. Which of the following is a regional party?
 (a) Bharatiya Janata Party (BJP)
 (b) Bahujan Samaj Party (BSP)
 (c) Dravida Munnetra Kazhagam (DMK)
 (d) Communist Party of India (Marxist) CPI (M)
15. Choose the correctly matched pair from the given options.
 (a) Community Government- India
 (b) Unitary Government- Sri Lanka
 (c) Majoritarian Measures- Belgium
 (d) Federal Government- Sri Lanka
16. Choose the correctly matched pair from the given options
 (a) Net Attendance Ratio- National Income divided by total income.
 (b) World Bank-Classify the countries on per capita income.
 (c) Sustainable development- To calculate the nutrition level.
 (d) Body Mass Index- Caring for the needs of future generations.
17. Assume there are four families in a country. The average per capita income of these families is 5,000. If the income of three families is 4,000, 7,000 and 3,000 respectively, what is the income of the fourth family?
 (a) 7500 (b) 8000 (c) 6500 (d) 6000

18. Rahul is 150 cm tall and have weight of 40 kg. Find out his BMI and choose the answer from the options given below:
 (a) 19 (b) 17.5 (c) 18.5 (d) 16.5

19. The following table gives the GDP in rupees (crores) by the three sectors

Year	Primary	ary	ary
2000	52000	48500	133500
2013	800500	1074000	3868000

Calculate the share of the three sectors in GDP for 2000 and 2013.

- (a) 60% (b) 57% (c) 48% (d) 65%
20. What is the most important function of money?
 (a) Used in banking transactions
 (b) Payment of loans
 (c) Medium of exchange
 (d) Stock market exchange

SECTION B (VERY SHORT ANSWER QUESTIONS)

(2 × 4 = 8)

21. State the vital difference between State highways and district roads.

OR

State any two important reasons due to which road transportation is growing faster as compared to railways.

22. Mention any one reason for which the rich peasants communities took active participation in the civil disobedience movement
23. How democracy helps in enhancing the quality of decision making?
24. How does the public sector contribute to economic development?

SECTION C (SHORT ANSWER BASED QUESTIONS)

(5 × 3 = 15)

25. Define the term-

- (i) Per Capita Ratio
 (ii) Net attendance ratio

OR

Sunita a 25 year old woman lives in a village. Her height is 1.45m and weight is 36 kg, while Nisha of the same age and height weighs 48 kg. What can be said about their nutritional condition?

26. Describe the effects of non cooperation movement in the economy of British and India.
27. Describe the working of the rainwater harvesting technique.
28. Explain in brief the meaning of dictatorship.
29. Write a brief note on the Union and Concurrent list.

SECTION D (LONG ANSWER BASED QUESTIONS)

(5 × 4 = 20)

30. What is Gross Domestic Product (GDP)? How do we count the various goods and services for calculating GDP? Explain with examples.

OR

"Primary sector was the most important sector of economic activity at initial stages of development." Evaluate the statement.

31. "Political parties are rightly called the government in disguise." Justify the statement with reference to democratic politics by four arguments.

OR

How the lack of internal democracy is a challenge to efficient functioning of Indian Political Scenario. Explain

32. Write a short note on horticulture in India. Mention the states that are famous for the production of oranges and apricots.

OR

Which crop is known as the 'golden fibre'? Explain two geographical conditions essential for the cultivation of this crop. Mention its any four uses.

33. Mention some great women contributors to print culture in the 19th century.

OR

Explain the different stages of development of printing technology in China.

SECTION E (CASE BASED QUESTIONS)**(4 × 3 = 12)**

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

The secondary sector covers activities in which natural products are changed into other forms through ways of manufacturing that we associate with industrial activity. It is the next step after primary. The product is not produced by nature but has to be made and therefore some process of manufacturing is essential. This could be in a factory, a workshop or at home. For example, using cotton fibre from the plant, we spin yarn and weave cloth. Using sugarcane as a raw material, we make sugar or gur. We convert earth into bricks and use bricks to make houses and buildings. Since this sector gradually became associated with the different kinds of industries that come up it is also called as industrial sector

34.(1) What are three sectors of an economy?

34.(2) Evaluate the meaning of secondary activities with examples.

34.(3) Differentiate between primary, secondary and tertiary activities in brief.

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

Following the defeat of Napoleon in 1815, European governments were driven by a spirit of conservatism. Conservatives believed that established, traditional institutions of state and society-like the monarchy, the Church, social hierarchies, property and the family-should be preserve. Most conservatives, however, did not propose a return to the society of pre-revolutionary days. Rather, they realised, from the changes initiated by Napoleon, that modernisation could in fact strengthen traditional institutions like the monarchy. It could make state power more effective and stronger. A modern army, an efficient bureaucracy, a dynamic economy, the abolition of feudalism and serfdom could strengthen the autocratic monarchies of Europe. In 1815, representatives of the European powers who had collectively defeated Napoleon, met at Vienna to draw up a settlement for Europe. The Congress was hosted by the Austrian Chancellor Duke Metternich. The delegates drew up the Treaty of Vienna of 1815 with the object of undoing most of the changes that had come about in Europe during the Napoleonic wars. The Bourbon dynasty, which had been deposed during the French Revolution, was restored to power, and France lost the territories it had annexed under Napoleon.

35.(1) How did the Congress of Vienna ensure peace in Europe?

35.(2) Who were conservatives?

35.(3) State the main features of Napoleonic Code.

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

Laterite has been derived from the Latin word 'later' - which means brick. The laterite soil develops under tropical and subtropical climate with alternate wet and dry season. This soil is the result of intense leaching due to heavy rain. Laterite soils are mostly deep to very deep acidic (pH 6.0) generally deficient in plant nutrients and occur mostly in Southern states, Western Ghats region of Maharashtra, Odisha, some parts of West Bengal and North-East regions, where these soils support deciduous and evergreen forests. It is human rich, but under sparse vegetation and in semi-arid environment, it is generally humus poor. They are prone to erosion and degradation due to their position on the landscape. After adopting appropriate soil conservation techniques particularly in the hilly areas of Karnataka, Kerala and Tamil Nadu, this soil is very useful for growing tea and coffee. Red Laterite soils in Tamil Nadu, Andhra Pradesh and Kerala are more suitable for crops like cashew nut.

36.(1) What is the required climate for laterite soil

36.(2) State any two features of laterite soil.

36.(3) How laterite soil is different from red soil. Explain

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

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

A. A place where Congress Session of December 1920 held

B. A place where the Jallianwala bagh incident happened.

- (b) On the same outline map of India, locate and label any three following with suitable symbols

I. Namrup Thermal Power Plant

II. Gandhinagar Software Technology Park

III. Kochi sea port

IV. Indira Gandhi International Airport

Solution

SAMPLE PAPER-10

1. (a) During the election of the Assembly, women were denied suffrage rights. Women were admitted only as observers to stand in the visitors' gallery, when the Frankfurt parliament convened in the Church of St Paul.
2. (c) Fall of Napoleon in 1814-15. The Continental Blockade, the Peninsular War, the Russian Campaign, and the direct role of Britain led to the decline of Napoleon.
3. (c) The image of baby Krishna was most commonly used to popularise baby products.
4. (b) Both A and R are true, but R is not the correct explanation of A. The Chauri Chaura incident occurred at Chauri Chaura in the Gorakhpur district of the United Province, (modern Uttar Pradesh) in British India on 4 February 1922, when a large group of protesters, participating in the Non-cooperation movement, clashed with police, who opened fire. In retaliation the demonstrators attacked and set fire to a police station, killing all of its occupants. The incident led to the deaths of three civilians and 23 policemen. Mahatma Gandhi, who was strictly against violence, halted the Non-cooperation Movement on the national level on 12 February 1922, as a direct result of this incident.
5. (a) Events arranged in a chronological order is as follows-
French Revolution - 1789
Napoleon invaded Italy - 1796
Unification of Italy- 1861
Unification of Germany - 1871
6. (b) Laterite soil develops in areas with high temperature and heavy rainfall. Humus content of the soil is low because most of the microorganisms, particularly the decomposer like bacteria, get destroyed due to high temperature. Laterite soils are suitable for cultivation with adequate doses of manures and fertilizers. Main reason for laterite soils formation is due to intense leaching. Leaching happens due to high tropical rains and high temperature.
7. (a) Monazite sands of Kerala are rich in thorium. Monazite sands comprise phosphate minerals of elements such as cerium which occur as small brown crystals in the Kerala sands. These monazite sands are mined for both cerium and radioactive thorium oxide
8. (a) The correct answer is Madhya Pradesh, Odisha, Andhra Pradesh and Rajasthan. India has the second-largest manganese ore reserves in the world after Zimbabwe.
The main reserves are found in Karnataka, followed by Madhya Pradesh, Orissa, Maharashtra and Goa.
Minor occurrences of manganese ore in Andhra Pradesh, Jharkhand, Gujarat, Rajasthan and West Bengal.
9. (a) Kandla in Kutch was the first port developed soon after Independence to ease the volume of trade on the Mumbai port, in the wake of loss of Karachi port to Pakistan after the Partition.
10. (c) Statement 3 is incorrect because the National Highways are maintained by the Central Public Works Department (CPWD).
11. (d) Democracy is a best form of government because of the following reasons:
(i) A democratic government is a better government because it is an accountable form of government.
(ii) Democracy improves the quality of decision making.
(iii) Democracy provides a method to deal with differences and conflicts. Democracy enhances the dignity of citizens.
12. (a) India has adopted the policy of Secularism. Secularism is an ideology that says religion should not be involved with the ordinary social and political activities of a country. It dictates that there is no official religion of the state. Secularism abolishes communalism and ensures harmony and unity among the countrymen.
13. (a) A major step towards decentralisation was taken in 1992. The Constitution was amended to make the third-tier of democracy more powerful and effective.
14. (c) Dravida Munnetra Kazhagam (DMK) is a regional party. A regional party is a recognised political party whose influence is limited to a particular state of the nation.
Except option c, all are national political parties.
15. (b) The Sri Lanka has Unitary Form of Government in which states are in subjugation to the center. It has semi presidential government system where two executives are present i.e. President along side with the Prime Minister and the Cabinet.
16. (b) When it comes to income, the World Bank divides the world's economies into four income groups: high, upper-middle, lower-middle, and low. The income classification is based on a measure of national income per person i.e per capita income
17. (d) $4000 + 7000 + 3000 + x/4 = 5000$
 $14000 + x/4 = 5000$
 $X = 20000 - 14000$
 $= 6000$
18. (c) BMI of Rahul
150 cm into meter
1.5 m
 $40/1.5 \times 1.5$
 $40/2.25$
18.5
BMI of Rahul is 18.5

19. (b) Share of sectors in GDP for 2000 Total GDP of three sectors

$$= (52000 + 48,500 + 1,33,500) \\ = 2,34,000 \text{ crore}$$

$$\text{Share of Primary sector} \\ = 52000 / (2,34,000) \times 100 = 22.22 \%$$

$$\text{Share of Secondary sector} \\ = (48,500) / (2,34,000) \times 100 \\ = 20.72 \%$$

$$\text{Share of Tertiary sector} \\ = (1,33,500) / (2,34,000) \times 100 = 57\%$$

20. (c) Money is called medium of exchange because money is a widely accepted token that can be used for exchange of any good or service.

21. **State Highways**

These are roads linking a state capital with its district headquarters. They are constructed and maintained by the State Public Works Department (SPWD) in States and Union Territories.

District Roads

These roads connect the district headquarters with other places of the district. These roads are maintained by the Zila Parishad of the district.

OR

Road transport is growing in importance as compared to railways because of the following reasons .

- (i) Construction cost of roads is much lower than that of railway lines.
- (ii) Roads can be built in uneven surfaces like hills and mountains.
22. Being producers of commercial crops, they were very hard hit by the trade depression and falling prices due to which the rich peasant communities took active participation in the Civil Disobedience Movement
23. Democracy is based on consultation and discussion. A democratic decision always involves many people, discussions and meetings. When a number of people put their heads together, they are able to point out possible mistakes in any decision. Even though this takes time, taking time over important decisions is a must. This reduces the chances of rash or irresponsible decisions. Thus, democracy enhances the quality of decision making.
24. The public sector contributes to the economic development of a nation by:
Improving Infrastructure -Economic development depends upon the creation of basic infrastructure such as power transportation, communications, irrigation, education etc. As only public sector enterprises can arrange the large investment necessary for such infrastructure, they contribute greatly to economic development
25. (i) **Per Capita Income**
The Per Capita Income is the total income of the country

divided by its total population. It is also called average income.

(ii) **Net Attendance Ratio**

Net Attendance Ratio is the total number of children of age-group 14-15 attending school as a percentage of the number of children in the same age group.

OR

It can be said that Nisha's nutritional condition is much better than Sunita. Nisha is taking proper nutrition due to which her weight is normal but Sunita is underweight. This is known by finding out the BMI.

$$\text{Sunita's BMI} = 36 / 1.45 \times 1.45 = 17.21$$

$$\text{Nisha's BMI} = 48 / 1.45 \times 1.45 = 22.82$$

Sunita's BMI is 17.12 which is less than 18.5, hence she is not healthy. Nisha's BMI is 22.82 which is between 18.5 and 25, so she is healthy and hence taking proper nutrition.

26. The effects of non-cooperation on the economic front were dramatic. Foreign goods were boycotted, liquor shops picketed, and foreign cloth burnt in huge bonfires. The import of foreign cloth halved between 1921 and 1922, its value dropping from Rs 102 crore to Rs 57 crore. In many places merchants and traders refused to trade in foreign goods or finance foreign trade. As the boycott movement spread, and people began discarding imported clothes and wearing only Indian ones, production of Indian textile mills and handlooms went up. As a result of the boycott of British goods, Indian merchants and mill owners made a lot of money during this time. Khadi was given a raise. During this time, sugar imports from the United Kingdom fell dramatically.
27. The procedure or working of roof top rain water is a typical method. The rainwater falling on the roof is collected through a PVC pipe and filtered using sand and bricks. Then, it is collected in the sump for immediate use. Excess water from the sump is transferred to a well, which recharges the groundwater. Any further requirement of water can be taken from the well. Sometimes, a hand pump is attached to the pipe that connects the sump. With the use of a hand pump, the collected rain water can then be drained out and used.
28. Dictatorship is defined as an autocratic or authoritarian form of government in which a government is ruled by either an individual or an authoritarian party. In dictatorship, a particular individual has power in the government and exercises his own will while taking the decisions. Here, masses are ignored while taking the decisions. great
The dictator or a few powerful individuals have all the economic, social, intellectual and moral powers to take decisions. Such regimes justify, that it is better for the power to be concentrated in few hands, so that some goals can be achieved at a quicker speed.

States that are famous for the production of oranges and apricots are Orange Maharashtra (Nagpur), Meghalaya(Cherrapunji) Apricot Himachal Pradesh, Jammu and Kashmir.

OR

Jute is called golden fibre for its colour and high cash value in India. Geographical conditions

- (i) It grows well in well-drained fertile soils in the floodplain where soil is renewed every year.
- (ii) It requires a high temperature during growth, so a hot and humid climate is required. Among major regions of jute production, West Bengal, Assam, Bihar, Odisha and Meghalaya are important.

Uses of Jute

- (i) Jute is used in making carry bags, carpets, ropes, yarn and other artefacts.
- (ii) Its stem is also used for fuel in rural belt.
- (iii) After refining and proper treatment, used for clothes. it can be used for clothes
- (iv) It is cropped for commercial purposes which earns a livelihood for farmers.
- (v) It is used to replace polythene bags in India to promote a pollution free environment.

33. Many women contributed to print culture. Prominent among them were :

Rashsundari Debi

In East Bengal, Rashsundari Debi, a young married girl in a very orthodox family, learnt to read in the secrecy of her kitchen. She wrote her autobiography 'Amar Jiban' in 1876.

Kailashbashini Debi

From the 1860s, some Bengali women like Kailashbashini Debi, highlighted the experiences of women i.e. how they were imprisoned at home, kept in ignorance, forced to do hard domestic work and treated unjustly.

Tarabai Shinde and Pandita Ramabai

In the 1880s, women writers like Tarabai Shinde and Pandita Ramabai both from Maharashtra, wrote about the miserable lives of upper caste Hindu women, especially widows.

Begum Rokeya Sakhawat Hossein

In 1926, famous educationist and literary figure, Begum Rokeya Sakhawat Hossein disapproved of men for withholding education from women in the name of religion.

OR

China was one of the countries where the earliest kind of print technology was developed.

The different stages of development of printing technology in China are

- (i) From AD 594 onwards, books in China were printed by rubbing paper against the inked surface of woodblocks. These papers were also invented in China. The imperial state of China was the major

producer of printed material for a very longtime. At that time, China possessed a huge bureaucratic system which recruited its personnel through civil service examination. From the 16th century, the number of candidates for the examination increased, so the number of books also increased.

- (ii) By the 17th century, urban culture developed in China and merchants, rich women, wives of scholar-officials not only started reading different books like, fictions, poetry, autobiographies, anthologies of literary masterpieces, romantic plays, they also began to write.

- (iii) In the late 19th century, Shanghai became the hub of the new print culture by importing Western printing techniques and mechanical presses. From hand printing, there was a gradual shift to mechanical printing in China.

34.(1) Three sectors of an economy are Primary sector, secondary sector and tertiary sector.

34.(2) In the 'Secondary Sector', the natural products are changed into several useful forms through manufacturing for example: making sugar from sugarcane or making cement from limestone and then constructing a house. All the industries of this type are kept in the secondary sector.

34.(3) The primary sector includes the basic industries for providing basic materials to other industries.

The secondary sector includes industries that use basic materials to form new and improved materials. The tertiary sector includes industries that supply the materials made by the secondary industries to the consumers.

35.(1) The Congress of Vienna ensure peace in Europe by laying out a balance of power between all the great powers in Europe.

35.(2) Conservatives believed in traditional and cultural values. They were the people who supported monarchy and nobility. They believed that privileges of the monarchy and nobility should exist. After the French Revolution, they contended that gradual changes should be brought in the society.

35.(3) Main features of Napoleonic Code

- It removed all privileges based on birth, established equality before the law and secured the right to property.
- It simplified administrative divisions in Dutch Republic, Switzerland, Italy and Germany.
- It abolished the Feudal system and freed peasants from serfdom and manorial dues¹.

36.(1) The laterite soil is formed under conditions of high temperature and heavy rainfall with alternate wet and dry periods.

29. (i) **Union List** - It includes subjects of national importance like defence, foreign affairs, banking 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.
- (iii) **Concurrent List** - It includes subjects of common interest to both the Union and the State Government like education, forest, trade unions, marriage, adoption and succession. Both the Union and the State Government can make laws on these subjects.
30. **Gross Domestic Product (GDP)** is the total sum of the value of all final goods and services of all the sectors of the economy of a country produced during a year. The counting of the various goods and services for calculating GDP can be understood by the following example.
- Wheat and flour are intermediate goods used for making final products like bread and biscuits. Intermediate products should not be counted in GDP. Biscuits and breads are the final products prepared using flour and other ingredients like sugar, salt, oil, etc. Only the final products are reaching the actual consumer. The value of the intermediate products are already counted in the final products and if this is again counted, it will lead to double counting, causing an error in the estimation of GDP.

OR

The history of developed countries reveals a general pattern of development in their economic structure. First, primary sectors predominantly contributed to GDP and held most of the employment. Then when agricultural activities increased, there was a need for industrialisation and gradually industrial sectors dominated the economy. Much of the workers shifted to the industrial sector, but agriculture productivity did not hamper as the industrial sector produced farm equipment, fertilisers etc that increased the productivity.

After a hundred years, the service sector increased and most of the workers shifted to service sector. Now, the service sector contributes maximum to the share of the economy.

The service sector has now become the most important sector in terms of total production and employment generation without disturbing the production and productivity of other two sectors.

So, it is seen that the economic structure had been shifting from primary to secondary and finally to the tertiary sector in developed countries. Similarly, almost all the developing countries are following the same path but may be at a different pace.

31. Political parties are rightly called the government in disguise. The four arguments in reference to the statement are

- (i) In most democracies, elections are fought among the candidates put up by political parties. The party which wins the majority, forms the government. In a parliamentary system, the leader of the party in power becomes the Prime Minister and he appoints the other ministers.
- (ii) In a democracy, a large number of similar opinions have to be grouped together to provide a direction in which policies can be formulated by the government. Political party reduces a vast multitude of opinions into a few basic positions and if it is ruling party, government accepts the line taken by it.
- (iii) Political parties raise and highlight issues. Often they shape public opinion. There are always some socio-economic and political issues at the domestic and international level. Political parties always try to tackle the issues.
- (iv) The parties which play the role of opposition in the government always criticise the government for its wrong policies. Opposition parties mobilise opposition to the government.

OR

Lack of internal democracy is a challenge to the efficient functioning of political parties.

The following points justify the statements

- (i) All over the world, there is a tendency in political parties towards the concentration of power in one or few leaders at the top.
- (ii) Parties do not keep membership registers, do not hold organisational meetings and do not conduct internal elections regularly.
- (iii) Ordinary members of the party do not get sufficient information on what happens inside the party. They do not have the means or the connection needed to influence the decisions. As a result, the leaders assume greater power to make decisions in the name of the party.
- (iv) Since one or few leaders exercise the power in the party, those who disagree with the leadership find it difficult to continue in the party.
32. The cultivation of fruits and vegetables is known as horticulture. India ranked second after China (2015) in the production of fruits and vegetables in the world. It produces both tropical as well as temperate fruits. Fruits are grown in orchards and plantation. Some of the important fruits produced in India are mango, banana, orange, pineapple, grape, apple, apricot, walnut, litchi and guava. India produces around 13% of the world's vegetables. Some of the important Vegetables produced in large quantities in India are peas, cauliflower, onion, cabbage, tomato, brinjal and potato.

36.(2) Features of laterite soil

All laterites are of rusty-red coloration, because of high iron oxide content.

Laterite soil is a rock type soil rich in iron and aluminium, and is commonly considered to have formed in hot and wet tropical areas.

36.(3) Red Soil

- (i) Red soil develops on crystalline igneous rocks in areas of low rainfall.

- (ii). 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.

- (iii) Red soil develops a reddish colour due to diffusion of iron in crystalline and metamorphic rocks.

Laterite soil

- (i) Laterite soil develops in areas with high temperature and heavy rainfall
- (ii) Laterite soil is mainly found in Karnataka Kerala and the hilly areas of Odisha and Assam.
- (iii) In laterite soil humus content is very low.

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

(b)

