

Class- X Session - 2022-23
Subject - Social Science (087)
Sample Question Paper - 1
with Solution

Time Allowed: 3 Hours

Maximum Marks: 80

General Instructions :

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

Section A

1. The total renewable water resources of India are estimated to be: [1]
 - a) 1987 sq. km/annum
 - b) 1877 sq. km/annum
 - c) 1867 sq. km/annum
 - d) 1897 sq. km/annum
2. Who wrote the book **Small is Beautiful**? [1]
 - a) Gandhiji
 - b) Schumacher
 - c) Hitler
 - d) Jawaharlal Nehru
3. Arrange the following in the correct sequence:- [1]
 - i. Blast Furnace
 - ii. Transport of raw material from plant
 - iii. Shaping Metal
 - iv. Pig Iron
 - a) i, iv, ii, iii
 - b) ii, i, iv, iii
 - c) i, ii, iii, iv
 - d) iii, iv, i, ii
4. Arrange the following in the correct sequence: [1]

- i. Revolt against economic hardships
- ii. Napoleon invades Italy
- iii. Slav nationalism gathers force in the Habsburg and Ottoman Empires
- iv. Greek struggle for independence begins

- a) i, ii, iv, iii
- b) iv, iii, ii, i
- c) ii, i, iv, iii
- d) iii,iv,ii,i

5. The credit helps to meet: [1]

- a) Household needs
- b) Working capital needs of production
- c) Day to day expenses
- d) The borrower and the lender

6. Consider the following statements and identify the incorrect one: [1]

- a) Many political parties may put up candidates from the same caste
- b) The ruling party and the sitting MP or MLA frequently lose elections in our country
- c) All parliamentary constituencies in the country have a clear majority of one single caste
- d) No party wins the votes of all the voters of a caste or community

7. Match the following: [1]

(a) Cheque	(i) A person who deposits the amount in the bank account
(b) Currency	(ii) A paper instructing the bank to pay a specific amount from the person's account to the person in whose name the cheque has been drawn.
(c) Interest rate	(iii) a medium of exchange for goods and services
(d) Depositor	(iv) the rate a bank or other lender charges to borrow its money, or the rate a bank pays its savers for keeping money in an account

- a) (a) - (ii), (b) - (i), (c) - (iv), (d) - (iii)
- b) (a) - (i), (b) - (iii), (c) - (iv), (d) - (ii)
- c) (a) - (ii), (b) - (iii), (c) - (iv), (d) - (i)
- d) (a) - (ii), (b) - (iii), (c) - (i), (d) - (iv)

8. With British mills busy with war production to meet the needs of the army, _____ imports into India declined. [1]

- a) London
- b) Sweden
- c) Manchester
- d) Russia

9. Women in different parts of the world organised and agitated for: [1]

a) technical rights

b) official

c) more privilege

d) equal rights

10. Match the following:

[1]

Column A	Column B
(a) A mineral which are not corroded by water.	(i) Madhya Pradesh
(b) Metallic mineral which is obtained from veins and lodes.	(ii) Gold
(c) The leading copper-producing state.	(iii) Karnataka
(d) The highest solar power generating capacity state.	(iv) Zinc

a) (a) - (ii), (b) - (iv), (c) - (iii), (d) - (i)

b) (a) - (ii), (b) - (iv), (c) - (i), (d) - (iii)

c) (a) - (ii), (b) - (i), (c) - (iv), (d) - (iii)

d) (a) - (iii), (b) - (iv), (c) - (i), (d) - (ii)

11. **Assertion (A):** Horizontal distribution of power is called a system of checks and balances.

[1]

Reason (R): Power can be shared among governments at different levels like union, state and local levels of government.

a) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.

b) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.

c) A is true but R is false.

d) A is false but R is true.

12. Demonetisation was done with a motive of controlling:

[1]

a) Increase in prices of goods

b) Inflation

c) Stagflation

d) Corruption

13. Match the following:

[1]

(a) An institution that mediates between the depositor and the borrowers	(i) Micro-finance
(b) Debt trap	(ii) Mode of payment
(c) The mode through which the borrower will repay the loan	(iii) Credit(loan)
(d) Self Help Group	(iv) Banks

a) (a) - (iv), (b) - (ii), (c) - (iii), (d) - (i)

b) (a) - (iv), (b) - (iii), (c) - (ii), (d) - (i)

c) (a) - (iv), (b) - (i), (c) - (ii), (d) - (iii)

d) (a) - (i), (b) - (iii), (c) - (ii), (d) - (iv)

14. India's bauxite deposits are mainly found in the Amarkantak plateau, Maikal hills, and the plateau region of Bilaspur-Katni. Identify the share of the state covered in the region mentioned here from the table below.

[1]

Production of Bauxite in 2016-17	Percentage
Jharkhand	9

shopkeeper refused to accept the payment. Avinash told the shopkeeper that he cannot refuse the payment made by him. After reading the above case state why one cannot refuse a payment made in rupees in India?

- | | |
|--|--|
| a) The law legalises the use of rupee as a medium of Store of Value | b) The law legalises the use of rupee as a medium of credit arrangements |
| c) The law legalises the use of rupee as a medium of Barter exchange | d) The law legalises the use of rupee as a medium of payment |

19. Choose the correct statement regarding the main features of the Poona Pact of September 1932: [1]

- i. Reserved seats for Depressed Classes in provincial and central legislative councils.
- ii. The Dalits to be called Depressed Classes and not Harijans.
- iii. The Dalits to be called Depressed Classes and Harijans.

- | | |
|-------------|--------------|
| a) i only | b) i and iii |
| c) i and ii | d) ii only |

20. Which party believes in Marxism-Leninism, secularism, and democracy? [1]

- | | |
|-------------------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| a) Bharatiya Janata Party (BJP) | b) Indian National Congress (INC) |
| c) Nationalist Congress Party (NCP) | d) Communist Party of India (CPI) |

Section B

21. Describe the positive impact of casteism with regard to political expression. [2]

22. Explain the following: [2]

- a. G-77
- b. Great Depression of 1929.

23. Identify the different thrust areas of human development. Which one of them plays the most significant role in the development? [2]

24. Explain any two factors which enable globalisation in India? [2]

OR

Explain the functions and importance of World Trade Organisation (WTO).

Section C

25. What are biosphere reserves? [3]

26. What were the reasons for putting barriers to foreign trade and foreign investment by the Indian Government? Why have these barriers been removed now? [3]

OR

What could have been the steps taken by consumer groups?

27. With the help of examples, show how power can be shared between social and [3]

linguistic groups.

28. Judiciary plays an important role in Indian federalism. Justify the statement. [3]
29. Why the Samajwadi Party is not regarded as a national party? [3]

Section D

30. Describe the process of Unification of Britain. [5]

OR

Explain the 1848 revolution of the liberals. What were the political, social and economic ideas supported by the liberals?

31. Name the major Horticulture Crops of India and also write their areas of cultivation. [5]

OR

Suggest any five measures to enhance agricultural production in India.

32. There has been a big change in the three sectors of economic activities, but a similar shift has not taken place in the share of employment. Explain the above statement on the basis of facts. [5]

OR

What is meant by sustainable economic development? Give its main features.

33. Democracy has failed to reduce economic inequality and poverty. Do you agree? Give arguments in support of your answer. [5]

OR

How does democracy accommodate social diversities?

Section E

34. **Read the text carefully and answer the questions:** [4]

The lives and feelings of women began to be written in particularly vivid and intense ways. Women's reading, therefore, increased enormously in middle-class homes. Liberal husbands and fathers began educating their womenfolk at home and sent them to schools when women's schools were set up in the cities and towns after the mid-nineteenth century. Many journals began carrying writings by women and explained why women should be educated. They also carried a syllabus and attached suitable reading matter which could be used for home-based schooling. But not all families were liberal. Conservative Hindus believed that a literate girl would be widowed and Muslims feared that educated women would be corrupted by reading Urdu romances. Sometimes, rebel women defied such prohibition. We know the story of a girl in a conservative Muslim family of north India who secretly learnt to read and write in Urdu. Her family wanted her to read only the Arabic Quran which she did not understand. So she insisted on learning to read a language that was her own. In East Bengal, in the early nineteenth century, Rashsundari Debi, a young married girl in a very orthodox household, learnt to read in the secrecy of her kitchen. Later, she wrote her autobiography Amar Jiban which was published in 1876. It was the first full-length autobiography published in the Bengali language.

- (i) Give the contribution of journals in bringing awareness for women's education?
- (ii) What was the impact of printed books on women in India in the 19th century?
- (iii) What were the negative conceptions regarding the education imparted to women?

35. **Read the text carefully and answer the questions:**

[4]

Ever since humans appeared on the earth, they have used different means of communication. But, the pace of change, has been rapid in modern times. Long-distance communication is far easier without the physical movement of the communicator or receiver. Personal communication and mass communication including television, radio, press, films, etc. are the major means of communication in the country.

Mass communication provides entertainment and creates awareness among people about various national programmes and policies. It includes radio, television, newspapers, magazines, books and films. All India Radio (Akashwani) broadcasts a variety of programmes in national, regional and local languages for various categories of people, spread over different parts of the country. Doordarshan, the national television channel of India, is one of the largest terrestrial networks in the world. It broadcasts a variety of programmes from entertainment, educational to sports, etc. for people of different age groups.

India publishes a large number of newspapers and periodicals annually. They are of different types depending upon their periodicity. Newspapers are published in about 100 languages and dialects. India is the largest producer of feature films in the world. It produces short films; video feature films and video short films. The Central Board of Film Certification is the authority to certify both Indian and foreign films.

- (i) Give the importance of mass communication.
- (ii) Describe the nature and role of feature-films in India.
- (iii) Distinguish between means of personal communication and mass communication.

36. **Read the text carefully and answer the questions:**

[4]

The movement started with middle-class participation in the cities. Thousands of students left government-controlled schools and colleges, headmasters and teachers resigned, and lawyers gave up their legal practices. The council elections were boycotted in most provinces except Madras, where the Justice Party, the party of the non-Brahmans, felt that entering the council was one way of gaining some power - something that usually only Brahmans had access to. The effects of non-cooperation on the economic front were more 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 ₹ 102 crore to ₹ 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, the production of Indian textile mills and handlooms went up.

- (i) Explain the meaning of **picketing liquor shops**.
- (ii) When did the Non-Cooperation-Khilafat Movement begin?

(iii) Why did the movement in the cities gradually slow down?

Section F

37. (a) Two places A and B have been marked on the given outline map of India. Identify them and write their correct names on the lines drawn near them. **[5]**

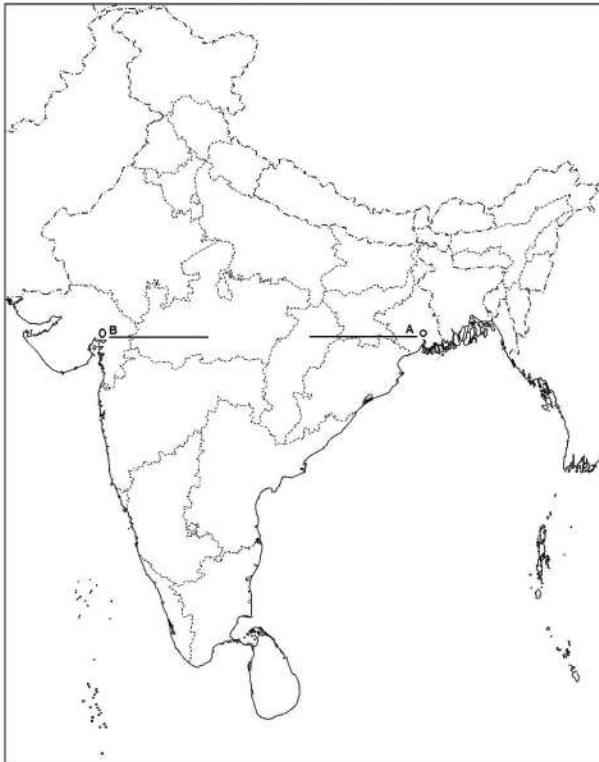
A. The place where Indian National Congress session was held in September, 1920.

B. The place associated with Peasant Satyagraha.

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

- i. Marmagao - Major Sea Port
- ii. Noida - Software Technology Park
- iii. Durg – Iron ore mines
- iv. Kalpakkam - Nuclear Power Plant
- v. Rajiv Gandhi - International Airport

INDIA – POLITICAL



Solution

Section A

1. **(d)** 1897 sq. km/annum

Explanation: The total renewable water resources of India are estimated to be 1897 sq. km/annum

2. **(b)** Schumacher

Explanation: It is a collection of essays by German-born British economist E. F. Schumacher. The phrase "Small Is Beautiful" came from a phrase by his teacher Leopold Kohr. It is often used to champion small, appropriate technologies that are believed to empower people more, in contrast with phrases such as "bigger is better".

3. **(b)** ii, i, iv, iii

Explanation: ii, i, iv, iii

4. **(c)** ii, i, iv, iii

Explanation:

ii. Napoleon invades Italy, 1797

i. Revolt against economic hardships, 1884

iv. Greek struggle for independence begins, 1821

iii. Slav nationalism gathers force in the Habsburg and Ottoman Empires, 1905

5. **(b)** Working capital needs of production

Explanation: The credit helps to meet the working capital needs of production, ongoing expenses of production, complete the production on time, and thereby increase one's earnings. Credit is best used to meet short-term working capital needs that exist for less than 12 months.

6. **(c)** All parliamentary constituencies in the country have a clear majority of one single caste

Explanation: No parliamentary constituency in the country has a clear majority of one single caste. So, every candidate and party needs to win the confidence of more than one caste and community to win elections.

7. **(c)** (a) - (ii), (b) - (iii), (c) - (iv), (d) - (i)

Explanation: (a) - (ii), (b) - (iii), (c) - (iv), (d) - (i)

8. **(c)** Manchester

Explanation: With British mills busy with war production to meet the needs of the army, Manchester imports into India declined.

9. **(d)** equal rights

Explanation: Earlier, only men were allowed to participate in public affairs, vote and contest for public offices. Gradually the gender issue was raised in politics. Women in different parts of the world organised and agitated for equal rights.

10. **(b)** (a) - (ii), (b) - (iv), (c) - (i), (d) - (iii)

Explanation: (a) - (ii), (b) - (iv), (c) - (i), (d) - (iii)

11. **(c)** A is true but R is false.

Explanation: Power is shared among different organs of government, such as the legislature, executive and judiciary. This distribution ensures that none of the organs can exercise and utilise unlimited power.

12. **(d)** Corruption

Explanation: Demonetisation was done to promote digital transactions and control corruption. It was also done to ambush black market.

13. **(b)** (a) - (iv), (b) - (iii), (c) - (ii), (d) - (i)

Explanation: (a) - (iv), (b) - (iii), (c) - (ii), (d) - (i)

14. **(d)** 8

Explanation: Chhattisgarh 8%

15. **(b)** Bihar

Explanation: Bihar

16. **(b)** Services that help in the production of goods

Explanation: Services that help in the production of goods

17. **(d)** Option (ii)

Explanation: All the three are related to public sector.

18. **(d)** The law legalises the use of rupee as a medium of payment

Explanation: As per Indian law, no other individual or organisation is allowed to issue currency. Moreover, the law legalises the use of rupee as a medium of payment that cannot be refused in settling transactions in India. No individual in India can legally refuse a payment made in rupees.

19. **(a)** i only

Explanation: Gandhiji began a fast unto death. He believed that separate electorates for Dalits would slow down the process of their integration into society. Ambedkar ultimately accepted Gandhiji's position and the result was the Poona Pact of September 1932. It gave the Depressed Classes reserved seats in provincial and central legislative councils, but they were to be voted in by the general electorate.

20. **(d)** Communist Party of India (CPI)

Explanation: Communist Party of India (CPI): Formed in 1925. Believes in Marxism-Leninism, secularism, and democracy. Opposed to the forces of secessionism and communalism.

Section B

21. A. Caste and politics relationship has helped people from Dalits and OBCs to gain better access to decision-making.

B. Now people are making a voice for the end of discrimination based on caste lines.

C. They are now asking for more dignity and more access to land and other resources and opportunities.

22. a. **G-77:** Group of 77 (or G-77) is an organisation formed by the former colonies to demand a New International Economic Order (NIEO).

b. **Great Depression of 1929:** The Great Depression began around 1929 and lasted till the mid 1930s. During this period most parts of the world experienced catastrophic declines in production, employment, incomes and trade.

23. Human development is a 'Human-centred' approach towards development. It focuses on people. It is concerned with them and their well being, their needs, choices and aspirations. Both material and non-material indicators are the thrust of human development. The following are the thrust areas of human development.

a. Health

b. Gender Equality

c. Gender Empowerment.

d. Income

Health is the most important thrust area and plays the most important role in development because a healthy person will have a sound mind and can make rational decisions. He will be able to develop a positive outlook, accept challenges and use the resources in a most efficient manner.

24. i. **Liberalization and removal of trade barriers** by the Indian Government facilitate globalization. This enables MNCs to come and invest in India. With the liberalization of trade, businesses are allowed to take decisions freely.

- ii. **Advancement in Information and Technology** played a major role in spreading out production of services across the countries. Telecommunication facilities are used to contact one another around the world to access information instantly and to communicate from remote areas. Computers have now entered almost every field. So as the internet is available at reasonable rates.

OR

The following points state functions and importance of World Trade Organisation:

- i. World Trade Organisation deals with regulation of trade between participating countries.
- ii. World Trade Organisation provides a forum for negotiations and for settling disputes.
- iii. It is also a centre of economic research and analysis.
- iv. It looks after the promotion of free and fair trade amongst nations.
- v. It is an organisation that intends to supervise and liberalise international trade.
- vi. It oversees the implementation, administration and operations of the covered agreements.
- vii. It promotes an environment that is encouraging to its member countries to come forward to WTO in mitigating their grievances.

Section C

25. Biosphere reserves are multipurpose protected areas created to deal with the issue of conservation of bio-diversity and sustainable use.
- i. In a biosphere reserves, local communities, management agencies, scientists, cultural groups and non government agencies work together to manage and substantially develop the area resources.
 - ii. Here even agricultural activities are allowed to the local communities and bonafide employment is provided to them.
 - iii. Tourism is also allowed to boost revenue.
26. Barriers to foreign trade and investment were put by the Indian government to protect domestic producers from foreign competition, especially when industries had just begun to come up in the 1950s and 1960s. Post-independence India put barriers on its foreign trade as the imports had exceeded exports and the country was in huge debt. To reverse the debt and improve the country's financial condition the government decided to minimize its imports and foreign investment and maximize exports. Competition from imports (except essential goods) would have given a death blow to growing industries. This policy was changed in 1991 because of the following reasons:-
- i. The government felt that domestic producers were now ready to compete with foreign industries.
 - ii. It was also felt that foreign competition would improve the quality of goods and services produced by Indian industries.

OR

Consumer groups should have forced the business organisations or groups to strictly follow rules and regulations laid down by the government. They should also have supervised whether these rules and regulations are fully implemented or not. On behalf of consumers, they should launch complaints to seek redressals. They should organise mock street plays to make the people aware of the consumer's rights and their duties as a good consumer.

27. Under the phenomena of power-sharing, powers are shared among different social groups, the religious and linguistic groups or among other weaker section and women. Power can be shared between social and linguistic groups in the following ways:
- a. There are countries where socially and economically weak sections and women are given legal and constitutional protection in terms of representation in the local bodies. This is done to enable them to be a part of decision making.

- b. In India, there is a provision in the Constitution to have reserved constituencies for the members of the socially and economically backward classes. At the same time, one-third of the seats are reserved for the women in the legislatures. This ensures a fair share of power.
 - c. Minorities are well accommodated through the reserved constituencies in assemblies and the parliament of our country.
 - d. In Belgium, the provision of community government for the linguistic groups was introduced to avoid a civil strike in the country.
28. a. Judiciary with the supreme court at the apex is the sole interpreter of the Indian Constitution.
- b. Independent judiciary is the essence of the federal government. Here, courts have the power to interpret the constitution and the powers of the different levels of government.
 - c. Judiciary administers both the union and state laws which are applicable to the cases coming up for adjudication.
 - d. The disputes about the division of powers are settled by the Judiciary. In India, the highest court—the Supreme Court—acts as an umpire if a dispute arises between the different levels of government in the exercise of their respective powers.
- Hence, the judiciary is considered as the guardian of the Indian federalism.
29. Samajwadi Party is based in Uttar Pradesh and it has won 5 seats in Lok Sabha election 2014 from Uttar Pradesh only, it did not fulfill the required conditions to be called as a national party thus according to the election commission it is recognised as a regional party, not a national party.

Section D

30. In Britain, the formation of a nation-state was not the result of a sudden upheaval, revolution or national struggle but of a long drawn out parliamentary process. The process of unification of Britain is as follows:
- i. Britain was not a nation-state prior to 18th century. England had people of many ethnic groups such as English, Welsh, Scot and Irish with their own cultural and political traditions.
 - ii. The English nation steadily grew in importance, wealth and power and extended her influence over other nations of the island.
 - iii. In 1688, England established as a nation-state. English parliament seized power from the monarchy.
 - iv. In 1707 the Act of Union between England and Scotland led to the formation of the 'United Kingdom of Great Britain'.
 - v. England dominated Scotland and Ireland in all spheres. British Parliament was dominated by English members.
 - vi. Ireland was forcibly taken by the British after the failed revolution led by Wolfe and his United Irishmen (1798) and a new "British Nation" was formed.

OR

o The 1848 revolution of the liberals:

- i. The 1848 revolution was led by the educated middle class along with the poor, unemployed, starving peasants and workers in many European countries for fulfilling their demands of constitutionalism with national unification.
- #### **o Following were the political, social and economic ideas supported by the liberals:**
- i. **Political ideas:** The ideology of liberalism supported the ideas of national unity and abolition of aristocratic privileges. In German regions, a large number of political associations whose members were middle-class professionals, businessman and prosperous artisans came together in the city of Frankfurt and decided to vote for all German National Assembly.

- ii. **Social ideas:** A large number of women had participated actively and formed their own political associations founded a newspaper, took part in political meetings and struggled for the right to vote. They supported freedom for the individual and the idea of equality of all before the law.
 - iii. **Economic ideas:** Liberalism stood for the freedom of markets and the abolition of state-imposed restrictions on the movement of goods and capital.
31. i. *Horticulture* is the science and art of growing (plants) - fruits, vegetables, flowers,
- ii. The diversity of physiographic, climatic and soil characteristics enables India to grow a large variety of horticultural crops. India is one of the world's largest producers of vegetables.
 - iii. National Horticulture Board (NHB) was set up by Government of India in April 1984 . The main objectives of the NHB are to improve integrated development of Horticulture industry .
 - iv. Major Horticulture Crops of India are mangoes , oranges , bananas , litchi , Guava , pineapple , grapes , apple , pears , walnuts , cashew nuts . Different crops grow in different parts of India like
 - v. Mangoes: Maharashtra, Andhra Pradesh, Uttar Pradesh and West Bengal.
 - vi. Oranges: Nagpur and Cherapunji (Meghalaya)
 - vii. Bananas: Kerala, Mizoram, Maharashtra, Tamil Nadu.
 - viii. Litchi and Guava: Uttar Pradesh and Bihar.
 - ix. Pineapple: Meghalaya
 - x. Grapes: Andhra Pradesh and Maharashtra.
 - xi. Apples, Pears, Apricots and Walnuts: Jammu and Kashmir, and Himachal Pradesh.
 - xii. Cashew nut: Kerala, Tamil Nadu and Andhra Pradesh.

OR

- i. **Land reforms:** Consolidation of holdings, cooperation and abolition of Zamindari system.
 - ii. **Agricultural reforms:** Green revolution and the White revolution.
 - iii. **Land development programmes:** Provision for crop insurance against drought, flood, cyclone, etc, the establishment of Grameen Banks, Cooperative Societies and banks for providing loans.
 - a. Government announces Minimum Support Price (MSP) and remunerative and procurement prices to check exploitation and also provides HYV seeds and fertilizers.
 - b. Issuing of Kissan Credit Card and Personal Accident Insurance Scheme etc.
 - c. Special weather bulletins and agricultural programmes for farmers on radio and TV.
 - d. Government provides technical assistance and training for farmers.
 - e. Soil testing facilities, cold storage and transportation facilities are provided by the government for farmers.
32. There has been a big change in the three sectors of economic activities but a similar shift has not taken place in the share of employment due to the following reasons:
- i. There has been an increase in the industrial output by 8 times but employment in the sector has increased only by 2-5 times.
 - ii. The production of services rose by 11 times in the tertiary sector but employment in the services rose only by 3 times.
 - iii. More than 50% of workers in the country are working in the primary sector producing only one-quarter of the goods.
 - iv. Secondary and tertiary sectors produce three-fourths of the product whereas they only employ half of the country's workers.
 - v. Primary sector has disguised employment whereas workers in secondary and tertiary sectors work overtime.

OR

The development that meets the need of the present generation without compromising the need of future generations to meet their own needs is termed as Sustainable development. Environment and economy are inter-dependent and complementary to each other. Hence the process of development should not ignore environmental issues.

The main features of sustainable development are as follow:

- i. It stresses meeting the needs of the present generation and future generation.
- ii. Restriction on wasteful luxurious consumption pattern should be done.
- iii. Efforts should be made to invent environment-friendly technology.
- iv. There should be an effective check on the fast-growing population.
- v. Emphasis should be laid on indiscriminate use of resources.
- vi. The alternative measures of non-renewable resources should be adopted.

33. The most basic outcome of democracy is to provide political and social quality to the citizens.

In actual life, democracies do not appear to be reducing inequalities as:

- i. The poor, constitute a large proportion of our voters and no party likes to lose their votes, yet democratically elected governments have not addressed the question of poverty as one would have expected them to.
- ii. The people in several poor countries are now dependent on rich countries even for food supplies.

Democracy has failed to reduce economic inequality and poverty:

- i. It enhances the dignity of the individuals.
- ii. It improves the quality of decision-making.
- iii. It provides a method to resolve conflicts.

OR

- A. Democracy accommodates social diversity as it allows for equality, fair representation to all irrespective of their caste, creed, colour, race, religion, language or place of residence.
- B. Democracy also ensures that the government should not be made by the majority but it should have the representation of minorities as well
- C. There is a tendency of gender discrimination everywhere in the world Woman are discriminated in one way or the other
- D. India is a secular country and it never tries to give undue preference to any language
- E. Democracy is the best form of government to accommodate social diversities if it must fulfil some basic conditions. That is Free and fair elections, Majority rule should not be in terms of religion or race or linguistic groups, Majority should always work in consonance with the minority.

Section E

34. **Read the text carefully and answer the questions:**

The lives and feelings of women began to be written in particularly vivid and intense ways. Women's reading, therefore, increased enormously in middle-class homes. Liberal husbands and fathers began educating their womenfolk at home and sent them to schools when women's schools were set up in the cities and towns after the mid-nineteenth century. Many journals began carrying writings by women and explained why women should be educated. They also carried a syllabus and attached suitable reading matter which could be used for home-based schooling.

But not all families were liberal. Conservative Hindus believed that a literate girl would be widowed and Muslims feared that educated women would be corrupted by reading Urdu romances. Sometimes, rebel women defied such prohibition. We know the story of a girl in a conservative Muslim family of north India who secretly learnt to read and write in Urdu. Her family wanted her to read only the Arabic Quran which she did not understand. So she

insisted on learning to read a language that was her own. In East Bengal, in the early nineteenth century, Rashsundari Debi, a young married girl in a very orthodox household, learnt to read in the secrecy of her kitchen. Later, she wrote her autobiography *Amar Jiban* which was published in 1876. It was the first full-length autobiography published in the Bengali language.

- (i) Many journals began carrying writings by women and explained why women should be educated. They also carried a syllabus and attached suitable reading matter which could be used for home-based schooling.
- (ii) **The impacts of printed books on women in India in the 19th century was:**
 - a. Liberal husbands and fathers began educating their womenfolk at home and sent them to schools when women's schools were set up in the cities and towns after the mid-nineteenth century.
 - b. Many journals began carrying writings by women and explained why women should be educated. They also carried a syllabus and attached suitable reading matter which could be used for home-based schooling.
- (iii) **The negative conceptions regarding the education imparted to women were:**
 - a. Conservative Hindus believed that a literate girl would be widowed.
 - b. Muslims feared that educated women would be corrupted by reading Urdu romances.

35. Read the text carefully and answer the questions:

Ever since humans appeared on the earth, they have used different means of communication. But, the pace of change, has been rapid in modern times. Long-distance communication is far easier without the physical movement of the communicator or receiver. Personal communication and mass communication including television, radio, press, films, etc. are the major means of communication in the country.

Mass communication provides entertainment and creates awareness among people about various national programmes and policies. It includes radio, television, newspapers, magazines, books and films. All India Radio (Akashwani) broadcasts a variety of programmes in national, regional and local languages for various categories of people, spread over different parts of the country. Doordarshan, the national television channel of India, is one of the largest terrestrial networks in the world. It broadcasts a variety of programmes from entertainment, educational to sports, etc. for people of different age groups.

India publishes a large number of newspapers and periodicals annually. They are of different types depending upon their periodicity. Newspapers are published in about 100 languages and dialects. India is the largest producer of feature films in the world. It produces short films; video feature films and video short films. The Central Board of Film Certification is the authority to certify both Indian and foreign films.

- (i) Mass communication provides entertainment and creates awareness among people about various national programmes and policies.
- (ii)
 - i. India is the largest producer of feature-films in the world. It produces short films, video feature-films and video short films.
 - ii. The Central Board of Film Certification is the authority to certify both Indian and foreign films.
 - iii. It is one of the mass communications that provides entertainment, education and creates awareness among the people. (Any two relevant points)
- (iii) **Personal communication:** Communication between two or more persons at personal level.

Mass communication: Communication through which one can communicate with several people at the same time.

36. Read the text carefully and answer the questions:

The movement started with middle-class participation in the cities. Thousands of students left government-controlled schools and colleges, headmasters and teachers resigned, and lawyers gave up their legal practices. The council elections were boycotted in most provinces except Madras, where the Justice Party, the party of the non-Brahmans, felt that entering the council was one way of gaining some power - something that usually only Brahmans had access to. The effects of non-cooperation on the economic front were more 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 ₹ 102 crore to ₹ 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, the production of Indian textile mills and handlooms went up.

- (i) Picketing is a form of demonstration or protest by which people block the entrance to a shop, factory, or office.
- (ii) The Non-Cooperation-Khilafat Movement began in January 1921.
- (iii) The movement in the cities gradually slowed down for a variety of reasons: Khadi being expensive was unaffordable for poor people, lack of alternative Indian institutions posed a problem in boycotting British institutions.

Section F

37. a. A. Calcutta
B. Kheda

b.

