

Class- X Session - 2022-23
Subject - Social Science (087)
Sample Question Paper - 2

Time Allowed: 3 Hours

with Solution

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. _____ of the earth's surface is covered with water. **[1]**
 - a) One third
 - b) Two fourth
 - c) One fourth
 - d) Three fourth
2. Which soil is known as **regur** soil? **[1]**
 - a) Red soil
 - b) Alluvial soil
 - c) Black soil
 - d) Sandy soil
3. Study the picture and answer the question that follows: **[1]**



Which of the following aspect is best representing the image?

- a) The fallen Marianne
- b) The fallen Mother Albania
- c) The fallen Mother India
- d) The fallen Germania

4. Following are the features of communal politics. Identify the incorrect one. [1]

- a) when state favours a particular religion
- b) It occurs when religion is not expressed in politics
- c) when the demand for only one religion is accepted
- d) one religion is presented superior to other

5. Arrange the following in correct sequence: [1]

- i. All activities that convert the raw material into finished products.
 - ii. End/ Final/Finished product.
 - iii. The final goods are transported to the market for commercial exchange and the income earned from it.
 - iv. Raw materials, labour, costs of land, transport, power and other infrastructure.
- a) iv, i, ii, iii
 - b) i, iv, iii, ii
 - c) iv, iii, ii, i
 - d) vi, i, iii, ii

6. The exchange of goods for goods is known as: [1]

- a) e-banking
- b) banking
- c) barter exchange
- d) promissory bills

7. Identify the incorrect option from the statement given below: [1]

- a) Credit refers to an agreement in which the borrower supplies the lender with money, goods or services in return for the promise of future payment
- b) In rural areas, the main demand for credit is for crop production
- c) Interest rate, collateral and documentation requirement, and the mode of repayment is called the terms of credit.
- d) The credit helps him to meet the ongoing expenses of production, complete production on time

8. Match the following: [1]

Column A	Column B
(a) The largest iron ore deposits in the world.	(i) Mica
(b) The largest bauxite producing state.	(ii) Kudremukh deposit
(c) The most indispensable minerals used in electric and electronic industries.	(iii) Limestone
(d) A mineral that is found in sedimentary rocks of most geological formation.	(iv) Odisha

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

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

9. Bird Heiglers & Co., Andrew Yule, and Jardine Skinner & Co. are the biggest _____. **[1]**

- a) Europe Managers and Agents b) African Management Companies
c) European Managing Agencies d) Eastern Indian Companies

10. Match the following: **[1]**

Column A	Column B
(a) An Organisation that monitors the banks in maintaining a cash balance	(i) Self Help Group
(b) An Organisation that works as building blocks for the rural poor	(ii) Demand deposits
(c) Means of payment	(iii) Double coincidence of wants
(d) An essential feature in a barter system	(iv) RBI

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

11. It led to a decline in the child sex ratio of the country: **[1]**

- a) poor economic background b) threat from the society
c) sex-selective abortion d) family burden

12. **Assertion (A):** Power-sharing is a good way to ensure the stability of political order. **[1]**

Reason (R): Imposing the will of the majority community over others may look like an attractive option.

- 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. Given chart gives an estimate of reserves of crude oil. Read the given data and find out which region can use the reserves for the maximum number of years. **[1]**

Region/Country	Reserve (2017) (Thousand Million Barrels)	Number of years Reserves will last
Middle East	808	70
United States of America	50	10.5
World	1697	50.2

Source: BP Statistical Review of World Energy. June 2018. P.12.

- a) Middle East b) United States of America

c) World

d) None of these

14. Banks in India hold about 15% of deposits as cash as the provision: [1]

a) to maintain ATM'S

b) to distribute the money as charity

c) to pay depositors who come to withdraw their money

d) to pay the staff's salaries

15. Read the given data and find out which states are NOT equal contributors to the production of limestone. [1]

Production of Limestone in 2016–17	Percentage
Andhra Pradesh	11
Chhattisgarh	10
Gujarat	8
Karnataka	10
Madhya Pradesh	11
Rajasthan	21
Telangana	8
Tamil Nadu	8

a) Tamil Nadu and Gujarat

b) Telangana and Rajasthan

c) Karnataka and Chhattisgarh

d) Madhya Pradesh and Andhra Pradesh

16. Fill in the blank: [1]

GDP SHARE	CAUSE
Tertiary Sector Increased	?
Primary Sector Decreased	People began to work in factories

a) Rising Importance of the Tertiary Sector

b) Development of the secondary sector

c) Alternative opportunities for work

d) Employment of highly skilled and educated workers

17. Find the odd one out from the following options: [1]

- i. Opening a cold storage
- ii. Setting food processing unit
- iii. Starting honey collection centres
- iv. Opening college and university

a) Option (iv)

b) Option (ii)

c) Option (iii)

d) Option (i)

18. **Read the conversation between a farmer, a shopkeeper, and a shoemaker:** [1]
Shoemaker to a farmer: I'LL GIVE YOU SHOES FOR YOUR WHEAT.
Farmer to a shoemaker: I DON'T NEED SHOES. I NEED CLOTHES.
Shopkeeper: I WANT SHOES. BUT I DON'T HAVE WHEAT.
What kind of problem is faced by a farmer, a shopkeeper, and a shoemaker?
- a) Lack of terms of credit b) Lack of Banking system
c) Lack of double coincidence of wants d) Lack of collateral security
19. Choose the correct statement with respect to Gandhiji's urge to join the Khilafat Movement the Congress. [1]
1. He saw this as an opportunity to bring the Muslims under a unified national movement.
2. He knew that only Muslims can launch a broad-based movement.
3. He knew that only Hindus can launch a broad-based movement.
- a) 2 and 3 b) 1 and 2
c) 3 only d) 1 only
20. Which party is inspired from the ideas and teachings of Sahu Maharaj, Mahatma Phule, Periyar Ramaswami Naicker, and Babasaheb Ambedkar? [1]
- a) Bhartiya Janta Party b) Communist Party of India - Marxist
c) Bahujan Samaj party d) Nationalist Congress Party

Section B

21. What role did technology play in shaping the nineteenth-century world? [2]
22. Explain the forms of casteism in Indian politics. [2]
23. Why is the issue of sustainability important for development? [2]
24. How is stability in jobs for the workers affected due to globalisation creating a requirement for good quality products and an expanding market? [2]

OR

Explain the meaning of fair globalisation.

Section C

25. What steps have been adopted under the Indian Wildlife Act to protect endangered species of animals? [3]
26. Globalisation and greater competition among producers has been of advantage to consumers." Justify the statement with examples. [3]

OR

"Globalisation and competition among producers has been of advantage to the consumers". Give arguments in support of this statement.

27. Examine any four reasons for strained relationship between the Sinhala and the Tamil communities. [3]
28. State any three differences between the local government before and after the constitutional Amendment in 1992. [3]
29. "BJP wants full territorial and political integration of Jammu and Kashmir". Explain the Article 307 of Indian Constitution, according to which, Jammu and Kashmir is enjoying special privileges. [3]

Section D

30. Describe the conditions which lead to technological and institutional reforms in India. [5]

OR

Which are the two major cotton producing states of North India? Describe four geographical conditions required for the growth of cotton.

31. How would you justify that the Act of Union was a major setback to the Scottish Identity? [5]

OR

"Napoleon had destroyed democracy in France but in the administrative field he had incorporated revolutionary principles in order to make the whole system more rational and efficient". Analyse the statement with arguments.

32. **Democracy is best suited to produce better results.** Examine the statement. [5]

OR

What are the demerits of democracy?

33. Enumerate the causes of rural unemployment in India. [5]

OR

"Workers are exploited in the unorganised sector". Do you agree with the statement? Explain reasons in support of your answer.

Section E

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

The air travel, today, is the fastest, most comfortable and prestigious mode of transport. It can cover very difficult terrains like high mountains, dreary deserts, dense forests and also long oceanic stretches with great ease. Think of the north-eastern part of the country, marked with the presence of big rivers, dissected relief, dense forests and frequent floods and international frontiers, etc. in the absence of air transport.

Air travel has made access easier. The air transport was nationalised in 1953. On the operational side, Indian Airlines, Alliance Air (a subsidiary of Indian Airlines), private scheduled airlines and non-scheduled operators provide domestic air services. Air India provides international air services. Pawan Hans Helicopters Ltd. provides

helicopter services to Oil and Natural Gas Corporation in its off-shore operations, to inaccessible areas and difficult terrains like the north-eastern states and the interior parts of Jammu and Kashmir, Himachal Pradesh and Uttarakhand.

Indian Airlines operations also extend to the neighbouring countries of South and south-east Asia and the Middle east. Air travel is not within the reach of the common people. It is only in the north-eastern states that special provisions are made to extend the services to the common people.

- (i) What functions are performed by the Pawanhans Helicopters Ltd.?
- (ii) Why is air travel preferred in the northeastern states?
- (iii) Why is air transport more useful nowadays? Give two reasons.

35. **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 Brahmins 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 Rs. 102 crore to Rs. 57 crores. 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) What role did the Justice Party play in boycotting council elections?
- (ii) How were the effects of non-cooperation on the economic front dramatic?
- (iii) Explain the effect of the Boycott movement on the foreign textile trade.

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

[4]

For centuries, silk and spices from China flowed into Europe through the silk route. In the eleventh century, Chinese paper reached Europe via the same route. Paper made possible the production of manuscripts, carefully written by scribes. Then, in 1295, Marco Polo, a great explorer, returned to Italy after many years of exploration in China.

China already had the technology of woodblock printing. Marco Polo brought this knowledge back with him. Now Italians began producing books with woodblocks, and soon the technology spread to other parts of Europe. Luxury editions were still handwritten on very expensive vellum, meant for aristocratic circles and rich monastic libraries which scoffed at printed books as cheap vulgarities. Merchants and students in the university towns bought the cheaper printed copies.

The production of handwritten manuscripts could not satisfy the ever-increasing demand for books. Copying was an expensive, laborious and time-consuming business. Manuscripts were fragile, awkward to handle, and could not be carried

around or read easily. Their circulation, therefore, remained limited. With the growing demand for books, woodblock printing gradually became more and more popular.

- (i) Despite the introduction of print-culture, why were luxurious edition still handwritten?
- (ii) Describe any two drawbacks of handwritten manuscripts in comparison to printed material.
- (iii) What was Marco Polo's contribution to print culture?

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]**

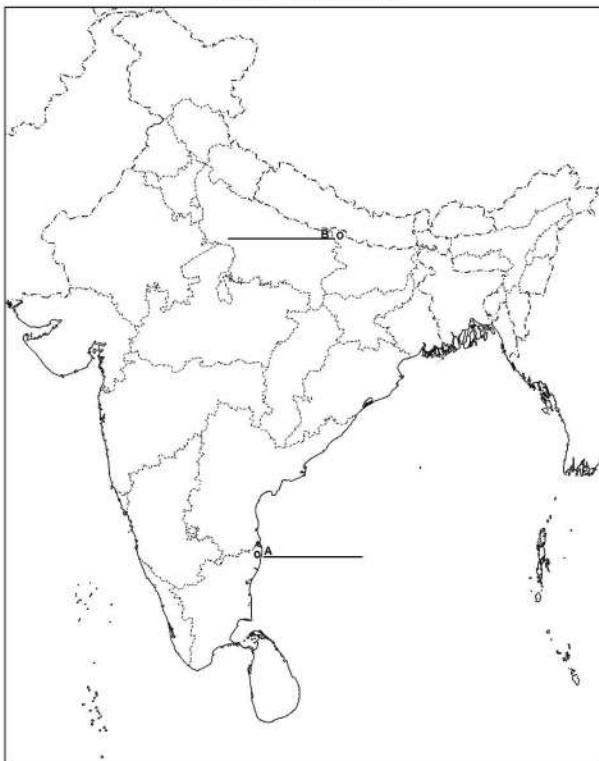
A. The place where Indian National Congress session was held in 1927

B. The place associated with the Movement of Indigo Planters.

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

- i. Kandla - Major Sea Port
- ii. Gandhinagar - Software Technology Park
- iii. Talcher – Coal Field
- iv. Rawatbhata - Nuclear Power Plant
- v. Raja Sansi - International Airport

INDIA – POLITICAL



Solution

Section A

1. **(d)** Three fourth

Explanation: Three-fourth of the earth's surface is covered with water, It occurs in the form of oceans and other water bodies.

2. **(c)** Black soil

Explanation: Black soil is also called Regur soil. It is black in colour and ideal for growing cotton. This type of soil is typical of the Deccan trap (Basalt) region spread over the North-West Deccan plateau and is made up of lava flows.

3. **(d)** The fallen Germania

Explanation: The fallen Germania by Julius Hübner, 1850

4. **(b)** It occurs when religion is not expressed in politics

Explanation: The problem becomes more acute when religion is expressed in politics in exclusive and partisan terms when one religion and its followers are pitted against another. This happens when beliefs of one religion are presented as superior to those of other religions, when the demands of one religious group are formed in opposition to another and when state power is used to establish the domination of one religious group over the rest. This manner of using religion in politics is communal politics.

5. **(a)** iv, i, ii, iii

Explanation: iv. Input: Raw materials, labour, costs of land, transport, power and other infrastructure.

i. Process: All activities that convert the raw material into finished products.

ii. Output: End/ Final/Finished product

iii. Transportation: The final goods are transported to market for commercial exchange and the income earned from it.

6. **(c)** barter exchange

Explanation: Barter exchange is the exchange of goods for goods without any exact measurement and it requires a double coincidence of wants. Before the use of currency, barter system was prevalent everywhere.

7. **(a)** Credit refers to an agreement in which the borrower supplies the lender with money, goods or services in return for the promise of future payment

Explanation: Credit (loan) refers to an agreement in which the lender supplies the borrower with money, goods or services in return for the promise of future payment

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

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

9. **(c)** European Managing Agencies

Explanation: Three of the biggest European Managing Agencies were Bird Heiglers & Co., Andrew Yule, and Jardine Skinner & Co. These Agencies mobilised capital, set up joint-stock companies, and managed them.

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

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

11. **(c)** sex-selective abortion

Explanation: In many parts of India, parents prefer to have sons and find ways to have the girl child aborted before she is born. Such sex-selective abortion led to a decline in the child sex ratio (number of girl children per thousand boys) in the country to merely 914.

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

Explanation: Power-sharing is a good way to ensure the stability of political order because it

helps to reduce the possibility of conflict between social groups. Since social conflict often leads to violence and political instability. Imposing the will of the majority community over others may look like an attractive option in the short run, but in the long run, it undermines the unity of the nation.

13. **(a)** Middle East

Explanation: Middle East

14. **(c)** to pay depositors who come to withdraw their money

Explanation: 15% of the deposits as cash in the bank is kept to pay the depositors who might come to withdraw money from the bank on any given day. The major portion of the deposits is used by the banks to extend loans.

15. **(b)** Telangana and Rajasthan

Explanation: Telangana and Rajasthan

16. **(a)** Rising Importance of the Tertiary Sector

Explanation: Rising Importance of the Tertiary Sector

17. **(a)** Option (iv)

Explanation: All are the ways to promote and locate industries and services for creating employment in rural and semi-rural areas.

18. **(c)** Lack of double coincidence of wants

Explanation: Lack of double coincidence of wants

19. **(d)** 1 only

Explanation: Gandhiji saw in the Khilafat Movement an opportunity for uniting the Hindus & Muslims. He said that the Congress plea for Hindu- Muslim unity would be an empty phrase if the Hindus hold aloof from the Muslims when their vital interests are at stake.

20. **(c)** Bahujan Samaj party

Explanation: It was formed in 1984 under the leadership of Kanshi Ram. Draws inspiration from the ideas and teachings of Sahu Maharaj, Mahatma Phule, Periyar Ramaswami Naicker, and Babasaheb Ambedkar. Stands for the cause of securing the interests and welfare of the Dalits and oppressed people.

Section B

21. The role played by technology in shaping the nineteenth-century world is as follows:

- a. The railways, steamships, the telegraphs were some important inventions without which the transformed 19th-century world could not be imagined.
- b. Colonization stimulated new investments and improvements in transport.
- c. Faster railways, lighter wagons and larger ships helped to move food more cheaply and quickly from far away farms to final markets.

22. Caste can take various forms in Indian politics.

- i. While choosing candidates: When parties choose candidates in elections, they keep in mind the caste composition of the electorate, and nominate candidates from different castes so as to get the necessary support to win elections.
- ii. While forming a government: When the governments are formed, political parties usually take care that representatives of different castes and tribes find a place in it.
- iii. While campaigning: Political parties and candidates in elections make appeals to people to give them their votes on the basis of caste. Some political parties are known to favour some castes and are seen as their representatives.
- iv. Principles: Universal adult franchise and the principle of one-person-one-vote, has compelled the political leaders to raise the caste-based issues during elections. They do so to mobilise and secure political support. It also brought new consciousness among the people of castes that were hitherto treated as inferior and low.

23. Sustainability for development or sustainable development refers to development which takes place without damaging the environment. It is the capacity to use the resources judiciously and maintain the ecological balance. The issue of sustainability is important for development because it should not compromise on the needs of future generations, otherwise it is meaningless. If natural resources are not sustained, development will stagnate after a point of time. Currently, the reckless exploitation of non-renewable natural resources is going on. Since the stock of natural resources like crude oil and minerals is limited, development should not take place at the cost of these scarce natural resources as they are not renewable in the near future. Sustainable development can be achieved by judicious ways.

24. **The following effects on the jobs of the workers are observed:**

- i. There is no permanent employment, but workers are employed only when needed, i.e. they are 'flexible workers'. In the slack season, they are out of work with no compensation.
- ii. Due to increased competition between companies, the MNC's main objective is to lower costs. Here, the axe falls on the 'labour costs', in which, besides temporary employment, the workers may be given lower wages or they may have to work on a per-day basis.
- iii. Workers may have to work longer hours without any overtime payment at peak season time and be laid off from work without any compensation during the slack season.

OR

Fair globalisation means there should be opportunities for all and it also ensures that the benefits of globalization are shared by all equally. In order to bring about this, the government can take the following steps:

- i. Government can play a major role in making this possible. by making policies that protect the interest of rich and poor both.
- ii. It should ensure that the labour laws are properly implemented so that the workers get their rights.
- iii. It can make policies that can support small producers by putting some restrictions or barriers.
- iv. It can negotiate at the WTO for fairer rules.

Section C

25. Under the Indian Wildlife Act to protect endangered species of animals the following steps have been adopted:

- i. In response to the conservationist's demand for national wildlife protection programme in 1960s and 1970s, the Indian Wildlife Protection Act was implemented in 1972.
- ii. It contained many provisions for protecting habitats. The main focus was on protecting the remaining population of certain endangered species.
- iii. For this to be accomplished hunting was banned, legal protection was given to their habitats and trade in wildlife was restricted.
- iv. National parks and wildlife sanctuaries was setup.

26. i. It is true that globalisation and competition among producers have given a wide range of choice in respect of products and services which are available in the market. For example, nowadays, Chinese mobiles and Indian mobiles both are available in the market. Consumers can compare the two products in respect of quality, price, suitability and safety and then make their choices.

ii. People can get better salary and facilities for their specialised skills in other countries due to Globalisation and worldwide competition, i.e. they can get better job opportunities in any part of the world.

iii. Globalisation has facilitated improvement in information and communication technology like computers, internet, telephone including mobile phones, etc.

OR

Globalisation and greater competition have been advantageous to consumers. The following arguments support the given statement:

- i. There is a greater choice available to the consumers in goods.
 - ii. The quality of goods has been improved. The competition encourages the producers to improve the quality to attract consumers.
 - iii. Prices of goods are lower. The competition also lowers the prices of the products because consumers buy cheaper goods and companies would try to attract people by lowering prices.
 - iv. Consumers are now able to enjoy a better life. Globalisation has improved the standards of living in a society.
 - v. The well-off sections of society have access to the highest international brands.
27. After the Independence (1948), the leaders of the Sinhala community of Sri Lanka sought to secure dominance over the government by virtue of their majority. So they took some Majoritarian measures to establish their dominance. These are
- i. In 1956, an Act was passed which recognised Sinhala as the only official language, thus disregarding Tamil language.
 - ii. Preferences were given to Sinhala applicants for university positions and government jobs, etc.
 - iii. State shall promote and foster Buddhism according to new Constitution.
 - iv. Sri Lankan Tamil felt that none of the major political parties led by Buddhist Sinhala leaders were sensitive to their language and culture. It increased the feeling of alienation among the Srilankan Tamils.
 - v. The Srilankan Tamils launched parties and struggles for the recognition of Tamil as an official language.

All these measures strained the relationship between the two communities.

28. Local government is the best way to realise one important principle of democracy, the local self government.

Local Government before 1992 :

- i. It was directly under the control of the state Government.
- ii. Elections were not held regularly.
- iii. Local governments did not have any power or resources of their own.

Local Government after 1992 :

- i. Local Governments have got some powers of their own.
 - ii. Elections are held regularly.
 - iii. An independent state election commission is responsible to conduct the elections.
29. A. Though Jammu and Kashmir is a state like other states of India, yet under Instrument of Accession, it is given a special status and for this purpose Article-370 is inserted into the constitution under which in comparison to other states of India Jammu and Kashmir is given more autonomy.
- B. Jammu and Kashmir has a separate constitution.
- C. Many articles of Indian Constitution of India do not apply to the state of Jammu and Kashmir. For example Article -3 of Indian Constitution.
- D. The people of other states cannot purchase property there.

Section D

30. a. Agriculture has been in practice in India for thousands of years.
- b. Continued uses of land without well-matched techno-institutional reforms lead to slow down the pace of agricultural development.

- c. In spite of development of sources of irrigation most of the farmers in large parts of the country still depend upon monsoon and natural fertility of the soil.
- d. Our population grew at a fast rate than agriculture production. Agriculture which provides a livelihood for more than 60 per cent of its population, needs some serious technical and institutional reforms.
- e. Exploitation by local moneylenders and middlemen.
- f. Lack of insurance against natural calamities.
- g. Primitive methods of farming.

OR

Haryana and Uttar Pradesh are the two major cotton-producing states of North India.

Geographical conditions required for the cultivation of cotton:

- i. Cotton grows well in drier parts of the black cotton soil of the Deccan plateau. Black soil is also known as black cotton soil due to the fact that it is ideal for the growth of cotton.
 - ii. It requires high temperature, light rainfall or irrigation. Rainfall at the time of bursting of the cotton balls is harmful as it spoils the cotton balls.
 - iii. It also requires 210 frost-free days and bright sunshine for its growth.
 - iv. It's a Kharif crop and requires 6 to 8 months to mature.
 - v. Major cotton producing states are Maharashtra, Gujarat, Madhya Pradesh, Karnataka, Andhra Pradesh, Tamil Nadu, Punjab, Haryana and Uttar Pradesh.
31. The Act of Union (1707) between England and Scotland that resulted in the formation of the 'United Kingdom of Great Britain' meant in effect that England was able to impose its influence on Scotland. It proved to be a major setback to the Scottish Identity since:
- i. The British Parliament was henceforth dominated by its English members.
 - ii. The growth of a British identity meant that Scotland's distinctive culture and political institutions were systematically suppressed.
 - iii. Catholic clans that inhabited the Scottish Highlands suffered terrible repression whenever they attempted to assert their independence.
 - iv. The Scottish Highlanders were forbidden to speak their Gaelic language or wear their national dress, and large numbers were forcibly driven out their homelands.

OR

Napoleon became the ruler of France on 2nd December 1804. He established a monarchical political system. He was worried by the democratic forces unleashed by the revolution. But at the same time, he did not want to ignore them entirely. So he introduced some reform in the administrative system. He tried to make the whole system more rational and efficient. To achieve this goal, he took some important steps.

These were as follows:

- i. The Civil Code of 1804, also known as Napoleonic Code, abolished all the privileges based on birth, established equality before the law and gave the right to property.
- ii. The code which was introduced in the regions under French control, like Italy, Germany, Switzerland, simplified administrative divisions, abolished the feudal system and freed peasants from serfdom and manorial dues
- iii. Uniform weights and measures were adopted. A common national currency helped in the movement of goods and capital from one region to another.
- iv. Moreover, guild restrictions were removed, transport and communications systems were improved. By these new policies peasants, artisans, workers and new businessmen were benefitted and started to enjoy new-found freedom.

Thus, it can be concluded that Napoleon had destroyed democracy in France but in the administrative field he had incorporated revolutionary principles.

32. **Democracy is best sited to produce better results because of the following reasons:**

- i. **Improves the quality of decision-making:** In a democracy, decisions are made after debates and deliberations. Also, these decisions are made by the elected representatives of the people who are answerable to the people themselves. These elected representatives belong to all strata of the society, so the decisions taken are all-inclusive.
- ii. **Provides a method to resolve conflicts:** There are a fair room and methodologies to resolve conflicts in a democratic setup. There is proper power-sharing which helps in reducing conflicts as power is not concentrated in one hand.
- iii. **Allows room to correct mistakes:** The best part of democracy when it comes to producing better results is that it provides a room to correct its own mistakes. It is the people who are ultimately who decide whether the outcome/result is good or not.

OR

Democracy is better than any other form of government. It gives equal rights and freedom to every individual. But then also, it has some demerits. Following are the demerits of democracy

- a. **Unstable government:** There are lots of political parties in a democracy that are allowed to criticise the government and its policies. Sometimes, it leads to the downfall of the ruling party and re-elections in the country. This gives instability to the government. Most of the times no party gets a majority and coalition government is formed, this leads to uncertainty.
 - b. **Slow and inefficient government:** Democracy is slow in its functioning. The decision-making process involves long debates and deliberations in Parliament. This takes a lot of time before the decisions are actually taken.
 - c. **Incompetence** Democracy allows every individual to voice his concern. As a result, everybody focusses on his personal interests and not the collective interests which sometimes leads to incompetent and wrong selections of the candidates in the government.
 - d. **Role of money and muscle power in a democracy:** Money plays an important role at the time of the elections. A lot of money is needed to organise demonstrations, public meetings and speeches hence the candidates who can raise a lot of money for the party, are given party tickets. Also, candidates with criminal connections sideline the eligible candidates.
 - e. **No scope for morality:** In democracy elections are all about power play and competition so candidates use dirty tricks to win.
33. The following are the causes of rural unemployment in India:
- a. **Lack of education and skill:** Rural areas are far behind education and thus are not able to access the required skill.
 - b. **Lack of Industrialization:** Even after more than 60 years of independence more than 80% of the people are dependent on agriculture for their livelihood. Chances of disguised unemployment are very high in agriculture.
 - c. **Stress on family occupation:** More family members are supposed to assist in the production of crops rather than going for other occupations because of the fact that agriculture is labour intensive.
 - d. **No access to opportunities:** Rural areas and occupations are devoid of investment. This makes the possibility of a lack of opportunities.
 - e. **Lack of infrastructure:** Seasonal roads, lack of electricity, etc. keep the rural areas far behind the development.
 - f. **Domination of primary sector:** Most of the people of rural areas are involved in primary activities. The possibility of unemployment in the primary sector is more.

OR

Unorganized Sector: Unorganized sector is a sector which has small and scattered units largely outside the control of the government.

Yes, workers are exploited in the unorganized sector. Reasons are as follows:

- i. This sector does not follow government rules and regulations.
- ii. Jobs are low-paid and often not regular.
- iii. There is no fixed number of working hours. Also, there is no provision of overtime and no paid holidays or leave is given.
- iv. Employment is not secure. Workers can be removed at any time without assigning a reason.
- v. Some kind of work is seasonal in nature and temporary workers are employed. They become unemployed after the season is over.
- vi. The government rules and regulations like the Factories Act, Industrial Disputes Act, Minimum Wages Act, etc. are not followed. No other facilities like Provident Fund, Gratuity or sick leave are given.
- vii. Working conditions are often poor. No allowances are given.
- viii. No medical benefit is given.

Section E

34. Read the text carefully and answer the questions:

The air travel, today, is the fastest, most comfortable and prestigious mode of transport. It can cover very difficult terrains like high mountains, dreary deserts, dense forests and also long oceanic stretches with great ease. Think of the north-eastern part of the country, marked with the presence of big rivers, dissected relief, dense forests and frequent floods and international frontiers, etc. in the absence of air transport.

Air travel has made access easier. The air transport was nationalised in 1953. On the operational side, Indian Airlines, Alliance Air (a subsidiary of Indian Airlines), private scheduled airlines and non-scheduled operators provide domestic air services. Air India provides international air services. Pawan Hans Helicopters Ltd. provides helicopter services to Oil and Natural Gas Corporation in its off-shore operations, to inaccessible areas and difficult terrains like the north-eastern states and the interior parts of Jammu and Kashmir, Himachal Pradesh and Uttarakhand.

Indian Airlines operations also extend to the neighbouring countries of South and south-east Asia and the Middle east. Air travel is not within the reach of the common people. It is only in the north-eastern states that special provisions are made to extend the services to the common people.

- (i) Pawan Hans Helicopters Ltd. provides helicopter services to Oil and Natural Gas Corporation in its off-shore operations, to inaccessible areas and difficult terrains like the north-eastern states and the interior parts of Jammu and Kashmir, Himachal Pradesh and Uttarakhand.
- (ii) Air transport is considered an important means of transport in the north-eastern part of our country because :
 - i. **Big rivers:** Because of the presence of big rivers like the Brahmaputra, it is difficult to construct roads and railway lines. Moreover, rivers are often flooded. Therefore, the airways are suitable.
 - ii. **Dissected relief:** The uneven surface is not suitable for the construction of roadways. Laying down railway lines is a costly affair. Such areas can be easily travelled by airways.
 - iii. **Dense forests:** Dense forests hamper the construction of roadways and railways.
 - iv. **International frontiers:** International borders of Bangladesh, Myanmar, China, etc. can be easily travelled by airways without much hustle. (Any two relevant points)

(iii) The air transport is more useful nowadays because:

- i. The air travel today, is the fastest, most comfortable and prestigious mode of transport.
- ii. It can cover very difficult terrain like high mountains, deserts, dense forests and long oceanic stretches with great ease.
- iii. Air travel has made access easier.
- iv. It helps oil and natural gas companies in their offshore operations.
- v. It is also very useful for rescue operations during natural and human-made calamities like floods, earthquakes, famines, epidemics and war.

35. 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 Brahmins 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 Rs. 102 crore to Rs. 57 crores. 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) Justice party (the party of non-Brahmins), wanted to contest elections to the council as it was one of the ways to gain some power that usually only Brahmins had access to.
- (ii) Merchants refused to trade in foreign goods or finance foreign trade.
- (iii) As the boycott movement spread, the people began discarding imported clothes and wearing only Indian ones, the production of Indian textile mills and handlooms went up.

36. Read the text carefully and answer the questions:

For centuries, silk and spices from China flowed into Europe through the silk route. In the eleventh century, Chinese paper reached Europe via the same route. Paper made possible the production of manuscripts, carefully written by scribes. Then, in 1295, Marco Polo, a great explorer, returned to Italy after many years of exploration in China.

China already had the technology of woodblock printing. Marco Polo brought this knowledge back with him. Now Italians began producing books with woodblocks, and soon the technology spread to other parts of Europe. Luxury editions were still handwritten on very expensive vellum, meant for aristocratic circles and rich monastic libraries which scoffed at printed books as cheap vulgarities. Merchants and students in the university towns bought the cheaper printed copies.

The production of handwritten manuscripts could not satisfy the ever-increasing demand for books. Copying was an expensive, laborious and time-consuming business. Manuscripts were fragile, awkward to handle, and could not be carried around or read easily. Their circulation, therefore, remained limited. With the growing demand for books, woodblock printing gradually became more and more popular.

- (i) Luxury editions were handwritten on very expensive vellum, meant for aristocratic circles and rich monastic libraries which scoffed at printed books as cheap vulgarities.
- (ii) Two drawbacks of handwritten manuscripts in comparison to printed material were:

- a. Copying was an expensive, laborious and time-consuming business.
 - b. Manuscripts were fragile, awkward to handle, and could not be carried around or read easily.
- (iii) Marco Polo's contribution to print culture was as:
- a. In 1295, Marco Polo returned to Italy after many years of exploration in China.
 - b. He brought the knowledge of woodblock printing with him.

Section F

37. a. A. Madras
B. Champaran
- b.

