

Class-X Session 2022-23  
Subject - Social Science (087)  
Sample Question Paper - 14  
With Solution

BLUE PRINT

SR NO	CHAPTER NAME	PER UNIT MARKS	MCQ	VSATQ	SATQ	LATQ	CBQ	MBQ	TOTAL MARKS
UNIT-1 HISTORY									
1	The rise of nationalism in Europe	20	Q (1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6)						6
2	Nationalism in India			Q (1)			Q (1)	Q (1a)	8
3	The making of a global world								
4	The age of industrialization								
5	Print Culture and the modern world				Q (3)	Q (1)			8
Unit-2 GEOGRAPHY									
1	Resources and development	20	Q (7, 8, 9)						3
2	Forest and Wildlife resources								
3	Water resources							Q (1b-I)	1
4	Agriculture		Q (10)				Q (3)		6
5	Minerals and energy resources				Q (3)		Q (2)		5
6	Manufacturing Industries							Q (1b-IV)	3
7	Lifelines of national economy					Q (4)		Q (1b-II, III)	5
UNIT – 3 POLITICAL SCIENCE									
1	Power sharing	20	Q (11, 12, 13, 14)						4
2	Federalism		Q (15, 16)		Q (2)				5
3	Gender, religion and caste			Q (2)		Q (4)			7
4	Political parties								
5	Outcomes of Democracy								
UNIT-4 ECONOMICS									
1	Development	20	Q (17, 18, 20)		Q (5)	Q (3)			11
2	Sectors of Indian Economy		Q (19)						1
3	Money and Credit			Q (4)			Q (2)		6
4	Globalization of the Indian economy				Q (1)				3
TOTAL MARKS			20(20)	4(8)	5(15)	4(20)	3(12)	5	80

### General Instructions

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

### SECTION A (MCQS)

(1 × 20 = 20)

1. Identify the correct statement with regard to the Zollverein' from the following options.  
(a) It was a coalition of Prussian states formed to manage political alliances (b) Its aim was to bind Prussia politically into an association.  
(c) It was a Custom Union at the initiative of Prussia.  
(d) It helped to awaken and raise national sentiment in Europe.
2. Which of the following countries were involved in the Three Wars with Prussia and ended with victory and unification of Germany?  
(a) Austria, Poland and France  
(b) Austria, Denmark and France  
(c) Austria, Turkey and France  
(d) Austria, England and France
3. Which of the following option(s) is/are correct about Balkan nationalism?  
(i) The Balkan region became part of the conflict because of the Ottoman Empire  
(ii) The region comprised of ethnic groups included Greeks, Serbs, Montenegro, etc  
(iii) British and ethnic nationalities struggled to establish their identity.  
(a) (i) and (ii) (b) (ii) and (iii) (c) Only (ii) (d) Only (i)
4. Identify the major aspect that helped in the formation of a nation-state in Britain.





- (a) In 1688, the monarch of Britain fought war with the English Parliament.  
 (b) The Parliament through a bloodless revolution seized power from the monarchy. (c) The British nation was formed as a result of a war with Ireland and Wales.  
 (d) The formation of a nation-state in Britain was the result of many revolts.
5. Arrange the following events in a chronological order-  
 (i) Integration of Italy  
 (ii) Greek struggle for independence initiated  
 (iii) Unification of Germany  
 (iv) Agreement on Vienna peace settlement  
 (a) i, iv, ii, iii (b) iv, ii, iii, i (c) iv, ii, i, iii (d) i, ii, iii, iv
6. Following image is the personification of Germany commonly associated with the Romantic Era and the Revolutions of 1848. Identify its name from among the following options.  
 (a) Marianna (b) Philip Viet (c) Germania (d) La Italia
7. The piece of land left uncultivated for the past 1 to 5 agricultural years is called?  
 (a) Barren land (b) Forest land (c) Grazing land (d) Fallow land
8. Identify the soil with the help of clues given below.  
 (i) Develops in areas with high temperature and heavy rainfall.  
 (ii) Is low in humus content.  
 (iii) Found in the hilly areas of Karnataka, Kerala and Tamil Nadu.  
 (a) Forest soil (b) Yellow soil (c) Black soil (d) Laterite soil
9. Which one of the following conferences was convened to discuss environmental protection and socio-economic development at the global level in 1992?  
 (a) Kyoto Protocol  
 (b) Montreal Protocol  
 (c) Rio de Janeiro Earth Summit  
 (d) World Summit on Sustainable Development
10. Choose the correctly matched pair about the crops and the areas they are grown in  
 (a) Groundnut- Assam (b) Tea-Gujarat (c) Coffee-Karnataka (d) Sugarcane-Chhattisgarh
11. Identify the significant reason for power sharing from the following options.  
 (a) Reduces socio-economic conflicts  
 (b) Provides ethnic-cultural development  
 (c) Allows people to enjoy specific rights  
 (d) Restricts supremacy of one party
12. Consider the following statements on power sharing and select the answer using the codes given below  
 (i) It is good for democracy.  
 (ii) It creates harmony in different groups.  
 (iii) It brings transparency in the governance.  
 (iv) It brings socio-political competition among parties.  
 (a) (i), (ii) and (iii) (b) (ii), (iii) and (iv) (c) (i), (iii) and (iv) (d) (i), (ii) and (iv)
13. Two statements are given in the question below as **Assertion (A)** and **Reason (R)**.  
 Read the statements and choose the appropriate option.  
**Assertion (A)** : Sri Lanka adopted Sinhala as the only official language of the state in 1956  
**Reason (R)** : The Government of Sri Lanka wanted to foster their culture, language and religion.  
 (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
14. Anita is appearing in an examination conducted for recruitment to Central Government positions. In how many languages as mentioned in the 8th Schedule can she opt to take the exam? Select the appropriate option.  
 (a) 18 (b) 21 (c) 22 (d) 25
15. Identify the correct statement/s about the theory of Federalism in the Indian Constitution.  
 (i) The Constitution declared India as a Union of States.  
 (ii) Sharing of power between the Union Government and the State governments is basic to the structure of the Constitution  
 (iii) It is easy to make changes to this power sharing arrangement.  
 (iv) The Parliament can on its own change this arrangement.  
 (a) (i) and (ii) (b) (ii) and (iii) (c) (i) and (iii) (d) (ii) and (iv)



16. Match the following-

List 1	List 2
A. Information Technology	1. Concurrent List
B. Police	2. Union List
C. Education	3. State List
D. Defence	4. Residuary Subject

- (a) 4,3,1,2 (b) 3,4,1,2 (c) 4,1,3,2 (d) 4,2,1,3
17. Vijay is undernourished as his weight is 45 kgs and his height is 1.78 meters. Find out his Body Mass Index (BMI) from the following options.  
(a) 12.6 (b) 13.5 (c) 14.7 (d) 15.2
18. Read the following data and information carefully and select the most appropriate answer from the given options.

Table for Comparison of Three Countries

	I	III	III	IV	V
Country A	9500	10500	9800	10000	10200
Country B	500	500	500	500	48000
Country C	5000	1000	15000	5000	5000

Rita is an employee of a multinational company who gets transferred to different countries after every three years of service. She has been given an opportunity to choose any one out of the three countries mentioned in the table above as her next job location. She calculates average income of all these countries as per the given data and chooses to be transferred to Country A. Identify the reason for which Rita has chosen country A.

- (a) Most of its citizens are rich and stable.  
(b) Has the most equitable distribution of income  
(c) National income of its citizens is higher  
(d) Average income of its citizens is lower.
19. According to 2017-2018 data, the share of different sectors in employment (percentage) in India was  
(i) Primary Sector-44%  
(ii) Secondary Sector-25%  
(iii) Tertiary Sector-31%

Out of the three sectors, why did the ratio of employment in the Primary Sector high?

Select the most suitable option from the following:

- (a) Workers in the Primary Sector are underemployed  
(b) Low job opportunities in the Secondary Sector.  
(c) Efforts of labour are not equivalent in all the sectors.  
(d) Outsourcing of job opportunities in the Secondary Sector.
20. Two statements are given in the question below as Assertion (A) and Reason (R).  
Read the statements and choose the appropriate option.  
**Assertion (A):** Human Development mentions how much socio-economic development has happened in a country.  
**Reason (R) :** Comparison of national income of two countries explains Human Development Index.  
(a) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A:  
(b) Both A and K 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.

#### SECTION B (VERY SHORT ANSWER QUESTIONS)

(2 × 4 =8)

21. Why were canal colonies built by Britishers?  
22. If casteism and communalism are bad, what makes feminism a good thing? Why don't we oppose all those who divided the society on any lines-caste, religion or gender?  
23. State any one difference between agro and mineral based industries.  
OR  
State any one negative impact of waste from the nuclear plant.  
24. Why payments made in rupees cannot be refused in India?



**SECTION C (SHORT ANSWER BASED QUESTIONS)****(5 × 3 = 15)**

25. How does the Government attract foreign investment? Explain different ways.  
26. Which is the highest tier of the Panchyati Raj? Explain its composition.  
27. Highlight the position of weavers who produced coarse cloth in the 20th century.

**OR**

Describe the conditions of workers in Europe after the industrial revolution?

28. Mention any four features of the telecom network of India.  
29. What do you mean by Per Capita Income of a country? How can it be used to compare two countries?

**SECTION D (LONG ANSWER BASED QUESTIONS)****(5 × 4 = 20)**

30. What series of changes affected the pattern of industrialization in India.

**OR**

Advertisements played a vital role in expanding the markets for products.' Explain the statement in the context of the pre-independence period of our country.

31. Minerals are integral parts of our lives. Justify this statement with suitable examples.

**OR**

How can biogas solve the energy problems in rural India. State some suggestions for the same.

32. With the support of examples, Illustrate how two groups may have different notions of development.

**OR**

Write a brief note on-

- (i) Body mass index  
(ii) Human development report

33. Explain the term Secularism. Explain any four features of secularism in India.

**OR**

How caste inequalities are still prevalent in India?

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

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

For plantation workers in Assam, freedom meant the right to move freely in and out of the confined space in which they were enclosed, and it meant retaining a link with the village from which they had come. Under the Inland Emigration Act of 1859, plantation workers were not permitted to leave the tea gardens without permission, and in fact they were rarely given such permission. When they heard of the Non-Cooperation Movement, thousands of workers defied the authorities, left the plantations and headed home. They believed that Gandhi Raj was coming and everyone would be given land in their own villages. They, however, never reached their destination. Stranded on the way by a railway and steamer strike, they were caught by the police and brutally beaten up.

The visions of these movements were not defined by the Congress programme. They interpreted the term swaraj in their own ways, imagining it to be a time when all suffering and all troubles would be over. Yet, when the tribals chanted Gandhiji's name and raised slogans demanding Swatantra Bharat, they were also emotionally relating to an all-India agitation. When they acted in the name of Mahatma Gandhi, or linked their movement to that of the Congress, they were identifying with a movement which went beyond the limits of their immediate locality,

34.(1) What was the main motive behind the non cooperation movement?

34.(2) State Gandhi's idea of Swaraj.

34.(3) Define the role of plantation workers in the non cooperation movement.

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

We have seen that people obtain loans from various sources. The various types of loans can be grouped as formal sector loans and informal sector loans. Among the former some are from banks and cooperatives. The informal lenders include moneylenders, traders, employers, relatives and friends, etc). The Reserve Bank of India supervises the functioning of formal sources of loans. For instance, we have seen that the banks maintain a minimum cash balance out of the deposits they receive. The RBI monitors the banks in actually maintaining cash balance, Similarly, the RBI sees that the banks give loans not just to profit-making businesses and traders but also to small cultivators, small scale industries, to small borrowers etc. Periodically, banks have to submit information to the RBI on how much they are lending, to whom at what interest rate, etc. There is no organisation which supervises the credit activities of lenders in the informal sector. They can lend at whatever interest rate they choose. There is no one to stop them from using unfair means to get their money back. Compared to the formal lenders, most of the informal lenders charge a much higher interest on loans. Thus, the cost to the borrower of informal loans is much higher.



- 35.(1) Explain the formal sources of credit.  
35.(2) Evaluate any one difference between formal and informal sources of credit.  
35.(3) State any three functions of RBI in the credit market of India.

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

The main characteristic of commercial type of farming is the use of higher doses of modern inputs e.g. High Yielding Variety (HYV) seeds, chemical fertilisers, insecticides and pesticides in order to obtain higher productivity. The degree of commercialisation of agriculture varies from one region to another. For example, rice is a commercial crop in Haryana and Punjab, but in Odisha, it is a subsistence crop. Plantation is also a type of commercial farming. In this type of farming a single crop is grown on a large area. The plantation has an interface of agriculture and industry. Plantations cover large tracts of land, using capital intensive inputs, with the help of migrant labourers. All the produce is used as raw material in respective industries.

In India, tea, coffee, rubber, sugarcane, banana, etc., are important plantation crops. Tea in Assam and North Bengal and coffee in Karnataka are some of the important plantation crops grown in these states. Since the production is mainly for market, a well-developed network of transport and communication connecting the plantation areas, processing industries and markets plays an important role in the development of plantations.

- 36.(1) What do you understand about commercial farming?  
36.(2) What are the required climatic conditions of rubber plant  
36.(3) Evaluate the merits of commercial farming

#### 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 movement of Indigo workers took place.  
B. A place where the civil disobedience movement took place.
- (b) On the same outline map of India, locate and label any three following with suitable symbols  
I. New Mangalore Sea Port  
II. Software technology park in Tamil Nadu  
III. Chhatrapati Shivaji International Airport  
IV. Singrauli Thermal Power plant



# Solution

## SAMPLE PAPER-9

1. (c) It was a Custom Union at the initiative of Prussia.  
The Zollverein was a German customs union that was founded in 1834 during the Prussian rule. It formulated many rules for free trade and economic cooperation among the German states. It abolished the tariff barriers and reduced the number of currencies from over thirty to only two.
2. (b) Austria, Denmark and France  
Austria, Denmark and France were involved in the Three Wars with Prussia and ended with victory and unification of Germany.  
The three wars were the War with Denmark, the Austro-Prussian War, and the Franco-Prussian war. These wars led to the unification of Germany. The Austro-Prussian War was essential for the more extensive contention among Austria and Prussia and brought about Prussian predominance over the German states.
3. (a) The Balkan was region of geographical and ethnic variations (Greeks, Serbs, Montenegro etc). A large part of Balkans was under the control of the Ottoman empire, so the disintegration of the Ottoman empire made this region explosive. Thus, statements I and II are correct. Balkan states were fiercely jealous about each other and all hoped to gain more power. So, statement III is not correct.
4. (b) The Parliament through a bloodless revolution seized power from the monarchy.  
The formation of the nation-state in Britain was not the result of a sudden upheaval or revolution. It was the result of a long-drawn-out process where the English Parliament had seized power from the monarchy in 1688.
5. (c) Events arranged in a chronological order is as follows-Agreement on Vienna peace settlement in 1815  
Greek struggle for independence initiated in 1821  
Integration of Italy took place in 1861  
Unification of Germany took place in 1871
6. (c) Germania became the allegory (abstract idea which is expressed through a person) of the German nation.
7. (d) Option (d) is correct: It is one of the processes of land utilisation. Land is left uncultivated due to the following reasons  
(i) To allow it to store organic matter and recover the fertility of the soil. When land is left uncultivated, the nutrients in the soil are allowed to accumulate.  
(ii) To serve the purpose of disrupting the life cycle of the pests and insects that harm the plants by removing the host plants for a period of time.
8. (d) Laterite soil develops under tropical and sub-tropical climate with alternate wet and dry season and this humus rich soil is particularly found in the hilly areas of Karnataka, Kerala and Tamil Nadu.
9. (c) Rio de Janeiro Earth Summit convened to discuss environmental protection and socio economic development at the global level in 1992. In June 1992, more than 100 heads of different countries met in Rio de Janeiro in Brazil for the first International Earth Summit.
10. (c) India is known for its good quality of coffee, i.e. Arabic variety of Yemen. Its cultivation is confined to the Nilgiri in Karnataka, Kerala and Tamil Nadu.
11. (a) Social conflict often leads to violence and political instability. Power sharing is a good way to ensure the stability of political order and it reduces socio-economic conflicts.
12. (a) Power sharing reduces the possibility of conflict between social groups and ensures the stability of political order.  
Hence, power sharing is necessary for maintaining social harmony and peace among different groups. It brings transparency in the government by making it good for democracy.
13. (a) By adopting the majoritarian policy (a belief that the majority community should be able to rule a country in whichever way it wants by disregarding the wishes and needs of the minority), Sri Lanka passed an Act in 1956 which recognised Sinhala as official language by disregarding Tamil. It followed the preferential policies to foster their culture, language and religion. Thus, both Assertion and Reason statements justify each other.
14. (c) There are 22 Languages in the Eighth Schedule of the Indian Constitution. Thus, Anita can opt any of the twenty-two languages for her examination.
15. (a) The constitution declared India as a Union of States as States are sovereign in their prescribed legislative field and their executive power is co-extensive with their legislative powers. Thus, it is clear that the power of the states are not coordinate with the Union.  
The sharing of power between the Union government and the State Government is basic to the structure of our constitution. It is not easy to make changes to this power sharing arrangement. The Parliament cannot on its own change the arrangement. Thus, the statements I and II are correct and the statement III and IV are incorrect.
16. (a) Union List It includes subjects of national importance such as defence, foreign affairs, banking, communications and currency.  
State List It contains subjects of state and local importance such as information technology, police, trade commerce, agriculture and irrigation.  
Concurrent List It includes subjects of common interest to both the Union Government as well as the State Governments, such as education, forest, trade unions, marriage, adoption and succession.
17. (a) The Body Mass Index (BMI) can be calculated by dividing the weight in Kg by the square of the height.
18. (b) Has the most equitable distribution of income  
Equitable distribution of income ensures distributing



welfare to ensure fairness and allowing members of the economy to have the same opportunity to accumulate wealth. Here, Rita found that country A has most equitable distribution of income, thus, she has chosen this country.

19. (a) Workers in the Primary Sector are underemployed  
In India, more than half of the workers are working in the primary sector, mainly in agriculture, producing only a quarter of the GDP. There are more people in agriculture than required. So, even if we move a few people out, the production will not be affected. Hence, in other words, we can say that workers in primary sector are underemployed.
20. (c) A is true, but R is false
21. The British government built these new canals for the following reasons
  - (i) They built a network of irrigation canals in West Punjab to transform semi-desert land into fertile agricultural lands.
  - (ii) The Britishers wanted to export wheat and cotton. So people from other parts of Punjab were called and settled to grow wheat and cotton canal colonies.
22. Casteism and communalism are bad as they usually divide the society and enhance inequality. These two are major challenges to our democracy. Our constitution makers were aware of these challenges. That is why they chose the model of a secular state. On the other hand, feminism is a good thing as it believes in equal rights and opportunities for men and women. It aimed at defining, establishing and defending equal political, economic and social rights for women.

23.

Agro based industries	Mineral based industries
Industries which are dependent on agriculture to obtain their raw material are called agro-based industries.	Industries which are dependent on mineral resources to obtain their raw material are called mineral-based industries.

Or

Negative impacts of waste from the nuclear plants are stated in the points below

- (1) Waste from nuclear plants have radioactive properties and may cause cancers, birth defects and miscarriages.
24. Rupees in Indian currency is backed by the RBI, so it is accepted as a medium of exchange and cannot be refused as a form of payment.
25. Government attracts foreign investment in the following ways
  - (i) Special Economic Zones have been set up to have world-class facilities such as cheap electricity, roads, transport, storage, etc.
  - (ii) The companies setting their units in SEZs are exempted to pay tax for initial period of five years which increases their profit.

(iii) Labour laws are made flexible in SEZs. This has attracted foreign investment.

26. The highest tier of the Panchayati Raj System in rural areas is the Zilla Parishad. The Zilla Parishad coordinates the activities of all the Block Samitis in the whole district. The composition of Zilla Parishad is
  - (1) All the Panchayat Samitis or Mandals in a district together constitute the Zilla Parishad.
  - (2) Members of the Lok Sabha and MLAs of the district and some other officials of other district level bodies are also its members.
  - (3) Zilla Parishad Chairperson is the political head of the Zilla Parishad.
27. Weavers lived hard lives who produced coarse cloth in the 20th century. Amongst weavers some produced coarse cloth while others wove finer qualities. The position of weavers who produced only coarse cloth can be explained in the following ways
  - (1) The coarse cloth was purchased by the poor. Its demand fluctuated violently.
  - (ii) In times of bad harvest and famines, poor people could not buy cloth as they had little to eat and their cash income disappeared.

Or

The conditions of workers in Europe after the Industrial revolution were as follows

- (i) In most of the industries, the demand for labour was seasonal. The actual possibility of getting a job depended on existing networks of friendship and relations.
- (ii) The workers were getting very low wages.
- (iii) Factories employed a large number of women. With technological development women gradually lost their industrial jobs.
28. Important features of telecom network are mentioned below
  - (1) India has one of the largest telecom networks in Asia.
  - (ii) More than two-thirds of the villages in India have already been covered with Subscriber Trunk Dialing (STD) and this facility is to be extended 24 hours in every village of the country.
  - (iii) There is a uniform rate of STD facilities all over India.
29. The Per Capita Income of a country is the total Income of the country divided by its total population. It is used to compare the development of countries by the World Bank. The country with a higher Per Capita Income implies that its people are earning more on an average and this is considered the indicator of higher development. However, this hides the fact that there may be wide differences in the earnings of people, which implies inadequate social development.
30. By the first decade of the 20th century, a series of changes affected the pattern of industrialisation in India.



These are explained in the following points

(i) Effect of Swadeshi and Boycott

After the partition of Bengal, the Swadeshi Movement was developed. It has two sides i.e. positive and negative. On the positive side, nationalists urged people to use only swadeshi goods and on the negative side they mobilised people to boycott foreign goods. This movement had an immense effect on the economy. There was an increase in the demand for Indian goods, especially clothes.

(ii) Aim of Industrial Groups

Industrial groups organised themselves to protect their collective interests. They pressured the government to increase tariff protection and grant other concessions.

(iii) Decline of Exports to China

From 1906, the export of Indian yarn to China declined as produce from Chinese and Japanese mills flooded the Chinese markets. Thus, industrialists in India began shifting from yarn to cloth production. Cotton goods production in India doubled between 1900 and 1912.

(iv) Result of the First World War,

Until the First World War, industrial growth was slow. British mills became busy with war production, thus Manchester imports to India declined. Suddenly, Indian mills got a vast home market to supply. As the war prolonged, Indian factories had to supply different war needs. This led to set up new

Or

From the very beginning of the industrial age, advertisements played a vital role in expanding the markets for products. The role of advertisement was as follows

The Manchester industrialists began selling their cloth in India by putting labels on the cloth bundles. When buyers saw such labels on the cloth like 'Made In Manchester', they felt confident about buying the cloth.

- The manufacturers also used images of Indian Gods, Goddesses and important personalities on these labels. These images helped to make the foreign products somehow familiar to Indian people.
- In the late 19th century, the British manufacturers used calendars to popularise their products. Unlike newspapers and magazines, calendars were being used even by illiterate people.
- Indian manufacturers even advertised the nationalist message which was clear and specific. For example, if you care for the nation then buy products that Indians produce'. Advertisement became a medium of the message of Swadeshi.

31. It is true that minerals are an integral part of our lives. This can be understood through the following examples: Almost everything that we use in our daily life, from a tiny pin to a towering building or a big ship, are all made from minerals. The railway lines and the paving of the roads, machinery, implements and tools too are made from minerals. Minerals form the basis of all industries.

Our food contains various minerals that are essential for our body. They are absorbed by the body.

In conclusion, we can say that in all stages of development, human beings have used minerals for their livelihood, decoration, festivities, religious and ceremonial rites.

Or

Biogas can solve the energy problem in the rural areas due to the reasons mentioned below

- (i) It produces gas having higher thermal efficiency than charcoal and kerosene.
- (ii) It provides a way for optimum utilisation of animal and plant waste.
- (iii) It produces enriched organic manure that can supplement or even replace chemical fertilisers.
- (iv) It burns smoothly and does not leave much residue behind.
- (v) It is easy to produce and store.

Some suggestions to improve the biogas energy production in rural areas are given below

- (i) Government should provide monetary assistance to people in the rural areas to set up biogas plants.
- (ii) Awareness must be created for using this alternative sources of energy.

32. Two groups may have different notions of development. For example, The local community's notion of development on the case of construction of a dam was that they areas in which they live will be submerged and their will be greater environmental degradation. However, the government's notion of development in this case would be that by raising the height of the dam, they would be able to provide more water to the people of Saurashtra region of Gujarat, which always suffers from water scarcity. In addition, more electricity would be generated with this measure, which would benefit all the people living in that area.

Or

Body Mass Index (BMI)

Body Mass Index (BMI) is an international standard used to determine whether an adult person is undernourished or not. If we divide the weight of a person by the square of his/her height, we get a ratio which is called BMI. The BMI is an important way to understand the level of nutrition a person takes.

$BMI = \text{Weight in kg} / \text{height in metres}^2$  For example, if a girl student is 14 years and 8 month old and the BMI is 15.2, then she is undernourished. Similarly, if the BMI of a boy aged 15 years and 6 months is 28, then he is overweight.

Human Development Report

Human Development Report published by UNDP (United Nations Development Programme) is one of the best methods to measure development.

The report compares countries based on three criterias namely

Living standard (Per Capita Income)

Health status (Life expectancy)

Educational levels of the people (Literacy rate and years of schooling).



India occupies 129th rank in HDI 2019. The Human Development Index (HDI) considers public health, education, poverty level, inequality and environmental aspects to measure human development.

33. Secularism refers to the separation of religion from the state. It means that the state should not discriminate among its citizens on the basis of religion. It should neither encourage nor discourage the followers of any religion. In India main features of secularism are

- (i) There is no official religion for the Indian states, i.e. unlike Sri Lanka (Buddhism), Pakistan (Islam) and England (Christianity).
- (ii) All individuals and communities have the freedom to profess, practice and propagate any Religion or not to follow any religion.
- (iii) It prohibits discrimination on grounds of religion.
- (iv) It allows the state to intervene in the matters of religion in order to ensure equality within religious communities, viz. it bans untouchability.

Or

Caste inequalities are still prevalent in India. This statement can be explained in this way

- (1) In India hereditary occupational division was sanctioned by rituals. Members of the same caste group form a social community. Often they maintain the same or similar occupation.
- (2) In India most of the marriages are held in the same caste group. Intercaste marriage is not welcomed by all.
- (3) Sometimes people do not eat with members from other caste groups.
- (4) Untouchability has not ended completely, although it is prohibited by our constitution. Discrimination against the 'outcaste group' is still prevalent in our society.

34.(1) The main motive of the Non-cooperation movement was the achievement of Swaraj. Its motive was to grant self-government and another motive was the restoration of the old status of the Caliph.

34.(2) Gandhi's idea of swaraj did not simply mean political independence from the foreign rule; it also implied the idea of cultural and moral independence.

34. (3) • As per the Emigration Act, plantation workers were not permitted to leave the garden without permission, or they were rarely given such permission.

- As per plantation workers in Assam, freedom means right to move freely in and out of the places in which they were enclosed and it also meant extending or keeping a link with the village from which they had come.
- When they heard of the non-cooperation movement, thousands of workers defied the authorities, left the plantation and headed home.

35.(1) Formal Sources of Credit or Loans are those that come from banks, non-government establishments and financial institutions. These are typically recognized as credible lenders by other business enterprises, making their products and services appealing to investors.

35.(2) Difference between formal and informal source of credit

Formal sources typically charge lower interest rates whereas Informal sources of credit charge much higher interest rates for informal sources.

35.(3) Three functions of RBI are-

It promotes the integrity, efficiency, inclusiveness and competitiveness of the financial and payments system.

It ensures efficient management of currency as well as banking services to the Government and banks.

It supports the balanced, equitable and sustainable economic development of the country.

36.(1) Commercial farming is a farming method that involves growing crops, raising livestock, selling produce on the market, and making money. Commercial agriculture mainly produces high-demand crops.

36.(2) Rubber trees require moist and humid climates with heavy rainfall of more than 200cm.

It grows well in equatorial climate and temperature above 25-degree Celsius Q3- Evaluate the merits of commercial farming.

36.(3) Two merits of commercial farming are

1. Commercial farming boosts the power supply to areas in the suburbs of farmed land since it uses machinery and electricity.
2. It contributes to the improvement of local infrastructure. Roads are paved to facilitate the transit of goods and equipment quickly and comfortably.



- 37 (a) A. Champaran  
B. Dandi

(b)

