

Class-X Session 2022-23  
Subject - Social Science (087)  
Sample Question Paper - 8  
With Solution

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

### General Instructions

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

### SECTION A (MCQS)

(1 × 20 = 20)

1. Who ruled France in 1830's and was forced to flee after unemployment caused workers to revolt on roads?  
(a) King Emmanuel II (c) King Louis Philippe (b) King William I (d) King Wilhelm
2. Which province did not boycott the council election?  
(a) Madras (b) Ahmedabad (c) Hyderabad (d) Lucknow
3. Find the incorrect option.  
(a) The system of indentured labour was abolished in 1921.  
(b) The Bretton Woods conference was established in 1950.  
(c) By the 1890, a global agricultural economy had developed.  
(d) World War I was the first Modern Industrial War.
4. Following image is a caricature of which personality in the German Reichstag (Parliament) from Figaro, Vienna. Identify.  
(a) King Victor Emmanuel II (b) Otto von Bismarck  
(c) Giuseppe Mazzini (d) Giuseppe Garibaldi
5. Arrange the following events in a chronological order-  
I. Unification of Germany  
II. Vienna Peace Settlement  
III. Greece gained independence  
IV. Unification of Italy  
(a) IV, II, III, I (b) II, III, IV, I (c) II, III, I, IV (d) I, III, IV, II
6. Identify the soil with the help of given clues  
It is acidic in nature.  
It is rich in Iron.  
It is found in Hills summits of Eastern, Western Ghats and Assam Hills.  
(a) Red soil (b) Laterite soil (c) Black soil. (d) Alluvial soil
7. Which are the following resources renewable but excessively used?  
(a) Air (b) Solar Energy (c) Wind Energy (d) Trees
8. Find the incorrect match.  
(a) Sugarcane - Tropical as well as subtropical crop  
(b) Cotton- Grows in Jammu and Kashmir and Himachal Pradesh  
(c) Pulses- India is largest producer  
(d) Maize - Both food and fodder crop
9. In the question given below, there are two statements marked as **Assertion (A)** and **Reason (R)**.  
Read the statements and choose the correct option.  
**Assertion (A)** Floodgate dams are built across rivers so that water flows into inlets and gets trapped during high tides.  
**Reason (R)** Trapped water flows back via a pipe.that carries it through a power generating turbine.



- (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

10. Match the following-

List 1	List 2
A. Copper smelting	1. Consumer Industry
B. Sewing machines	2. Private Sector
C. Bajaj Auto Ltd	3. Basic Industry
D. Sugar Industry	4. Cooperative

- (a) 3,4,2,1 (b) 1,4,3,2 (c) 2,1,3,4 (d) 3,4,1,2

11. Consider the following statements on parties.

- A. Political parties do not enjoy much trust among the people.  
 B. Parties are often rocked by scandals involving top party leaders.  
 C. Parties are not necessary to run governments.

Which of the statements given above are correct?

- (a) A, B and C (b) B and C (c) A and B (d) A and C

12. In which year the amendment in the Indian Constitution was made that led the third tier of democracy more effective and powerful?

- (a) 1990 (b) 1994 (c) 1992 (d) 1995

13. In the question given below, there are two statements marked as **Assertion (A)** and **Reason (R)**.

Read the statements and choose the correct option.

**Assertion (A)** Community Government in Belgium is elected by one language community.

**Reason (R)** Community Government helped in resolving conflict between different linguistic groups..

- (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. Pokhran, the place where India conducted its nuclear tests, lies in Rajasthan. Suppose the Government of Rajasthan was opposed to the Central Government's nuclear policy, could it prevent the Government of India from conducting the nuclear tests? Identify the reason from the given options.

- (a) Yes, the state government could prevent it as Defence is a subject of State List.  
 (b) No, the state government could not prevent the Central government from conducting the nuclear tests because 'Defence' is the subject of Union List and nuclear tests are the part of the Defence.  
 (c) Yes, the state government could prevent it as conducting nuclear tests is a subject of Concurrent List.  
 (d) No, the state government could not prevent

15. Which of the following is a regional party?

- (a) Bharatiya Janata Party (BJP)  
 (b) Bahujan Samaj Party (BSP)  
 (c) Dravida Munnetra Kazhagam (DMK)  
 (d) Communist Party of India (Marxist) CPI (M)

16. Fill in the blanks-

Party	Year
A- Indian National Congress	1885
B- Communist Party of India	.....

- (a) 1946 (b) 1925 (c) 1976 (d) 1932

17. In the question given below, there are two statements marked as **Assertion (A)** and **Reason (R)**.

Read the statements and choose the correct code.

**Assertion (A)** GDP (Gross Domestic Product) shows how big the economy is.

**Reason (R)** GDP of a country is the value of all intermediate goods and services produced within a country during a particular year.



- (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.

18. Analyse the table given below and answer the question that follows. The source shows a database of workers employed in different sectors (in millions)

Sector	Unorganised	Organised	Total
Primary	200	2	202
Secondary	50	5	55
Tertiary	80	20	100
Total	330	27	357
Total percentage			100%

Calculate the percentage of people in an organised sector.

- (a) 10% (b) 7.6% (c) 9.6% (d) 8.4%
19. Ram weighs 98 kgs and his height is 165 cm. Find out his Body Mass Index (BMI) from the following options:  
 (a) 18.5 (b) 36.0 (c) 15.2 (d) 25.0
20. Which of the following would be an ideal goal for a multinational company?  
 (i) More Money.  
 (ii) To get rid of its waste without having to pay for its disposal.  
 (iii) More Profit.  
 (iv) More Employees.  
 (a) Only (i) (b) (i), (ii) and (iii) (c) Only (ii). (d) (i), (ii) and (iv)

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

(2 × 4 = 8)

21. What is the cheque in banking and commerce?  
 22. Explain the Anti Defection Law in your own words.  
 23. State the challenges faced by the Sugar Industry in India.  
 OR  
 What is the difference between the joint sector and labour intensive industries?  
 24. How has literacy rate improved in India due to the spread of print culture in India?

#### SECTION C (SHORT ANSWER BASED QUESTIONS)

(5 × 3 = 15)

25. State the merits and demerits of a multi-party system.  
 OR  
 Give any two merits and demerits of a one-party system.  
 26. Write a short essay on Establishment of the IMF and World Bank in the wake of globalisation.  
 27. State the highest tier of the Panchayati Raj? Explain its significance in detail.  
 28. What efforts are made to protect forest and wildlife in India?  
 29. What is the literal meaning of sustainability of development? How to achieve sustainable development?

#### SECTION D (LONG ANSWER BASED QUESTIONS)

(5 × 4 = 20)

30. The pace of change in the communication sector has been rapid in modern times," Support the statement with examples.  
 OR  
 Explain the importance of railways as a means of transport.  
 31. Evaluate the meaning of the Human Development Index. Also explain its various indicators.  
 OR  
 Explain with the example that there are many other important development goals rather than income goals.  
 32. Can democracy be judged by its outcome? Explain.  
 OR  
 Enumerate the various loopholes of democracy.  
 33. Describe the causes of conflict between weavers and gomasthas in weaving villages.  
 OR  
 Analyse the numerous problems faced by weavers of the Indian cotton industry in the 19th century.



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

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

New forms of popular literature appeared in print, targeting new audiences. Booksellers employed pedlars who roamed around villages, carrying little books for sale. There were almanacs or ritual calendars, along with ballads and folktales. But other forms of reading matters, largely for entertainment, began to reach ordinary readers as well. In England, penny chapbooks were carried by petty pedlars known as chapmen, and sold for a penny, so that even the poor could buy them. In France, were the 'Biliotheque Bleue', which were low-priced small books printed on poor quality paper, and bound in cheap blue covers. Then there were the romances, printed on four to six pages, and the more substantial 'histories' printed on four to six pages and the more substantial 'histories' which were stories about the past. Books were of various sizes, serving many different purposes and interests.

34.(1) What do you understand from Chapbooks?

34.(2) How Bibliotheque Bleue was different from chapbooks?

34.(iii) What were the new forms of literature introduced in Europe to attract the new readers?

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

Tea cultivation is an example of plantation agriculture. It is also an important beverage crop introduced in India initially by the British. Today, most of the tea plantations are owned by Indians. The tea plant grows well in tropical and sub-tropical climates endowed with deep and fertile well-drained soil, rich in humus and organic matter. Tea bushes require warm and moist frost free climate all through the year. Frequent showers evenly distributed over the year ensure continuous growth of tender leaves. Tea is a labour intensive industry. It requires abundant cheap and skilled labour. Tea is processed within the tea garden to restore its freshness. Major tea producing states are Assam, hills of Darjeeling and Jalpaiguri districts, West Bengal, Tamil Nadu and Kerala. Apart from these, Himachal Pradesh, Uttarakhand, Meghalaya, Andhra Pradesh and Tripura are also tea-producing states in the country. In 2015, India was the second largest producer of tea after China.

35.(1) Who is responsible for introducing tea cultivation in India?

35.(2) What are the required climatic conditions for tea plantations?

35.(3) State two advantages of "Tea industry in Indian Economy."

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

The various types of loans can be conveniently grouped as formal sector loans and informal sector loans. Among the former are loans from banks and cooperatives. The formal lenders include moneylenders, traders. The Reserve Bank of India supervises the functioning of formal sources of loans. For instance, we employers, relatives and friends, etc. 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.

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 offer 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.

36.(1) Describe the formal sources of credit.

36.(2) Highlight the role of RBI in regulating the credit market of India.

36.(3) Evaluate any one difference between formal and informal sources of credit.

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

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

A. A place of Bihar where Gandhiji inspired the peasants to struggle against the oppressive plantation system.

B. A place where Gandhiji violated salt law

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

I. Tungabhadra dam

II. Ramagundam thermal power plant

III. Paradip sea port

IV. Meenam bakkam airport



# Solution

## SAMPLE PAPER-6

1. (c) Louis Philippe was forced to flee in the year 1848. As economic conditions worsened in France, Philippe was forced to give up his crown after the outbreak of the French Revolution of 1848. Food shortages and widespread unemployment brought the population of Paris out on the roads. Barricades were erected and Louis Philippe was forced to flee.
2. (a) During the movement in town, the council elections were boycotted except at Madras, because Brahmans felt that entering the council will gain some power.
3. (b) Statement b is incorrect because The Bretton Woods conference was established in 1944.
4. (b) The following caricature is of Otto von Bismarck in the German reichstag (Parliament). from Figaro, Vienna, March 5, 1870. Otto von Bismarck was a Prussian politician who became Germany's first-ever chancellor, a position in which he served from 1871 to 1890. Through a series of wars, he unified 39 individual states into one German nation in 1871.
5. (b) The following events arranged in a chronological order is as follows-  
Vienna Peace Settlement - 1815  
Greece gained independence - 1821  
Unification of Italy - 1859  
Unification of Germany - 1871
6. (b) The soil described here is Laterite soil. Laterite soil develops in areas with high temperature and heavy rainfall. Humus content of the soil is low because most of the micro organisms, particularly the decomposer like bacteria, get destroyed due to high temperature. Laterite soils are suitable for cultivation with adequate doses of manures and fertilizers.
7. (d) Tree is a renewable resource but it is excessively used. Trees are also very important for us as a renewable resource. Trees are a natural resource that can be renewed by the planting of trees. The trees are excessively harvested. The loss of trees and other vegetation can cause climate change, desertification, soil erosion, fewer crops, flooding, increased greenhouse gases in the atmosphere, and a host of problems for indigenous people.
8. (b) Pair b is incorrectly matched. Cotton is not grown in Jammu and Kashmir and Himachal Pradesh of India. In India, cotton is grown in 9 major cotton growing States which is Punjab, Haryana and Rajasthan in the Northern zone, Gujarat, Maharashtra and MP in the Central zone and Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka and Tamil Nadu in the Southern zone.
9. (d) Floodgate dams are built across inlets. During high tide water flows into the inlet and gets trapped when the gate is closed. After the tide falls outside the flood gate, the water retained by the floodgate flows back to the sea via a pipe that carries it through a power-generating turbine.
10. (a) Consumer industries that produce goods for direct use by consumers – sugar, toothpaste, paper, sewing machines, fans etc.  
Private sector industries owned and operated by individuals or a group of individuals  
–TISCO, Bajaj Auto Ltd., Dabur Industries.  
Basic industries are those that provide raw materials to other industries to manufacture goods. Further, these industries execute the discovery, development, and processing of raw materials. Examples of basic industries are copper smelting, iron and steel, metallurgical, wood, paper, milling, and chemicals.  
Cooperative sector industries are owned and operated by the producers or suppliers of raw materials, workers or both. They pool the resources and share the profits or losses proportionately such as the sewing machine industry and the coir industry
11. (c) Option A is true as It is often said that political parties are facing a crisis because they are very unpopular and the citizens are indifferent to political parties. Political parties are one of the least trusted institutions all over the world.  
Option B is also true because most political leaders are corrupt. They are involved in scams which tend to make the people feel that politics does not have good leaders.
12. (c) A major step towards decentralization was taken in 1992. The Constitution was amended to make the third-tier of democracy more powerful and effective. The provisions of Constitutional Amendment are as follows: To hold regular elections under the local government bodies has been made compulsory.
13. (a) The Community Government in Belgium is elected by one language community. In Belgium, the community government is elected by people belonging to a particular language-speaking community, no matter where they live. The community Government has the power related to educational, cultural and linguistic issues of the people of their people.
14. (b) Option b is the correct reason from the given options. Rajasthan Government could not prevent the Government of India from conducting the nuclear tests because "Defence" is the subject of Union List and nuclear tests are the part of the Defence.
15. (c) Dravida Munnetra Kazhagam (DMK) is a regional party. A "regional party" is any political party with its base in a single region, whatever its objectives and platform may be, whereas "regionalist" parties are a subset of regional parties that specifically campaign for greater autonomy or independence in their region.
16. (b) The Communist Party of India was formed on 26 December 1925 at the first Party Conference in Kanpur, which was then known as Cawnpore. S.V. Ghate was the first General Secretary of CPI.



17. (c) Here the assertion is true but the reason is incorrect. GDP measures the monetary value of final goods and services—that is, those that are bought by the final user—produced in a country in a given period of time (say a quarter or a year). It counts all of the output generated within the borders of a country.
18. (b) Percentage of  $x = \frac{x}{\text{Total}} \times 100$   
 $\frac{27}{357} \times 100$   
 7.6%
19. (b) 165 cm into meter = 1.65 m  
 $1.65 \times 1.65 = 2.725$   
 $98 / 2.725$   
 = 36  
 Ram has BMI of 36.
20. (b) More Money, More Profit and More Employees, would be an ideal goal for a multinational company. An MNC is a company that owns or controls production in more than one nation. MNCs set up offices and factories for production in regions where they can get cheap labour and other resources.
21. A cheque is a document you can issue to your bank, directing it to pay the specified sum mentioned in digits as well as words to the person whose name is borne on the cheque.  
 Cheques are also called negotiable instruments.
22. According to Anti Defection law, MLAs or MPs cannot change the party after the election. If any MLA or MP changes parties, he or she will lose the seat in the Legislature. This was done because many elected representatives were involved in defection in order to become ministers or for cash rewards.
23. Major challenges faced by the Sugar Industry in India include the seasonal nature of the industry, old and inefficient methods of production, transport delay in reaching cane to factories and the need to maximise the use of by-products like bagasse. The raw material is bulky making its transportation difficult and the sucrose content keeps on decreasing with time.

**OR**

- An industry owned jointly by the state and individual or group of individuals is a joint sector venture. Labour intensive industry refers to those industries that employ a large number of workers directly or indirectly.
24. Literacy rate improved due to the spread of print culture in India because printed material began to reach even the poor section of the society in the 19th century. Publishers started producing small and cheap books for the poor. These books were sold at crossroads. Public libraries were also set up by Christian missionaries and rich people to encourage the underprivileged section of the society to read more.
25. The merit of a multi-party system-
- It enhances electoral transparency in a democratic form of government.
  - Governments in Multi-party systems are responsive and accountable to the needs of the people.

- Multi-party system is best in diverse countries as it represents the voices and opinions of each section of the society.
- This system ensures a healthy competition among different parties and prevents the dictatorship of a single party. Thus, it provides chances for the growth of the nation.

**Demerits of multi-party system are-**

- In this system, the country may face political instability due to the presence of several political parties.
- The introduction and implementation of public policies may take much time due to discussions and deliberations of various parties.

**OR**

**Merits of one-party system are-**

- (i) Strong and Stable Government Since there is no opposition party, the government is so strong and cannot be removed or voted out of power.
- (ii) Less Expensive Since there is only one party and one candidate of the party, not much money is spent on the election.

**Demerits of one-party system are**

- (i) Undemocratic Government can become dictatorial.
  - (ii) No Choice It gives no choice to the voters.
26. The Bretton Woods Conference established the International Monetary Fund (IMF) to deal with external surpluses and deficits of its member nations. The International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (known as World Bank) was set up to finance post-war reconstruction.
- The IMF and World Bank are referred to as the Bretton Woods Institutions or Bretton Woods twins. They commanded financial operations in 1947 and the decision making in these Constitutions were mostly controlled by the Western Industrial powers.
- The International Monetary System is the system linking national currencies and the monetary system. Under this system, the national currencies followed the fixed exchange rates and were fixed to the US dollar.
27. 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
- (i) All the Panchayat Samitis or Mandals in a district together constitute the Zilla Parishad.
  - (ii) Members of the Lok Sabha and MLAs of the district and some other officials of other district level bodies are also its members.
  - (iii) Zilla Parishad Chairperson is the political head of the Zilla Parishad.
28. Methods of forest conservation adopted by the Government of India are-
- (i) The Government of India has implemented the Indian Wildlife (protection) Act in 1972 for conservation of wildlife and forests.



(ii) The government has classified forests into three categories such as reserved forests, protected forests and unclassified forests. Out of these forests two categories, the 'Reserved' and the 'Protected forests have been restricted for use.

(iii) The government has started Joint Forest Management (JFM) programmes involving local communities in management and restoration of degraded forests.

(iv) The Central and many State Governments established national parks, wildlife sanctuaries and biosphere reserves to protect forest and wildlife of India.

29. Sustainability of development means that development should take place without damaging the environment, and development in the present should not compromise with the needs of the future generations. Here, the natural resources should be used in such a way that environmental balance is also maintained.

Sustainable development can be achieved in the following ways

- (i) By scientific and proper use of the resources.
- (ii) By finding out ways to stop environmental pollution.
- (iii) By developing renewable sources of energy like water, wind and solar energy.

30. (i) The Indian postal network is the largest in the world. It handles parcels as well as personal written communications. Cards and envelopes are considered first-class mail and are airlifted between stations covering both land and air. The second-class mail includes book packets, registered newspapers and periodicals. They are carried by surface mail, covering land and water transport. To facilitate quick delivery of mail in large towns and cities, six mail channels have been introduced recently. They are called Rajdhani Channel, Metro Channel, Green Channel, Business Channel, Bulk Mail Channel and Periodical Channel.

(ii) India has one of the largest telecom networks in Asia. Excluding urban places more than two-thirds of the villages in India have already been covered with Subscriber Trunk Dialling (STD) telephone facility. In order to strengthen the flow of information from the grass root to the higher level, the government has made special provision to extend the twenty-four hours STD facility to every village in the country.

(iii) 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.

(iv) 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. Largest numbers of newspapers published in the country are in Hindi, followed by English and Urdu.

## OR

Importance of Railways railways as a means of transport.-

- Railways are the principal mode of transportation for freight and passengers in India. Railways also make it possible to conduct many activities like business, sightseeing, and pilgrimage along with transportation of goods over longer distances.
  - Apart from an important means of transport the Indian Railways have been a great integrating force for more than 150 years. The Indian Railway have a network of more than 7133 stations spread over a route length of 64,460 km with a fleet of 9213 locomotives, 53,220 passenger service vehicles, 6,493 other coach vehicles and 2,29,381 wagons as on March 2011.
  - The Northern plains with their vast level land, high population density and rich agricultural resources provided the most favourable condition for the growth of railways. The development of Konkan railway along the west coast has facilitated the movement of passengers and goods in this most important economic region of India.
  - Thus, it has been rightly said that Railways in India bind the economic life of the country as well as accelerate the development of industry and agriculture.
31. Human Development is the process of enlarging people's choices as well as raising the level of well being so that they can lead a purposeful and a creative life. Though national income and per-capita income are the main indicators of human development, it also includes many other elements such as consumption, health, environment etc. The UNDP consider four criteria as central indicators of development.

These are as follows:

- (i) Per Capita Income This is the total income of country divided by its total population.
- (ii) Life expectancy at birth This is the number of years, a new born child is expected to live at the prevailing conditions.
- (iii) Literacy rate This is the total percentage of the population of an area at a particular time aged 7 years or above, who can read and write with understanding at least one language.
- (iv) Net Attendance Ratio The total number of children enrolled in or attending primary school, as a percentage of total number of children of primary school age.

## OR

Besides income, the developmental goals of various of people are different from person to person. Some examples of developmental goals other than income are

- (i) For rich farmer, development means higher support price for crops, cheap labour and subsidised inputs.
- (ii) For landless rural labourer, development means more days of work, schools for their children and no social discrimination.



(iii) For adivasi, development means no social discrimination, year round employment, school education for children and PDS shop in his village.

(iv) For urban youth, development means opportunity for higher education, availability of an office job and own house.

(v) For urban girls from rich families, development means freedom to choose her profession or being able to pursue higher studies abroad.

32. Democracy should be judged by its outcome because it opens the path of expectations which is one of the criteria for judging any democratic country.

Following points justify the above statement

(i) The examination procedure of democracy is eternal, as it passes one test, it produces another test.

(ii) It automatically gives rise to expectations as well as complaints by the people when they want to know about the functioning of democracy.

(iii) The fact that people also complain about democracy indicates the awareness and the ability of people to expect and to look critically at power holders and the high and the mighty.

(iv) It transforms people from the status of a subject into that of a citizen.

(v) Most individuals today believe that their vote makes a difference to the way the government is run and to their own self-interest.

OR

Following are the various loopholes of democracy -

(i) Unstable Government Lots of political parties 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.

(ii) Slow and Inefficient Government The most common demerit of democracy is that, it is slow in its functioning. The decision-making process involves long debates and deliberations in the Parliament. This takes a lot of time before the decisions are actually taken.

(iii) Incompetence Democracy gives every individual the right to voice his concern. As a result, everybody focusses on his personal interests and not the collective interests. This sometimes leads to incompetent and wrong selections of the candidates in the government.

(iv) Role of Money 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. Those candidates are chosen in the elections, who can raise a lot of money for the party.

33. The East India Company appointed paid servants called gomasthas to supervise weavers. They used to collect supplies and examine the quality of cloth. The causes of clashes between the weavers and the gomasthas were

(i) The gomasthas gave loans to the weavers to purchase the raw material for their production. Those who took loans had to hand over the product timely to the gomasthas. They had no option to sell their products to other traders.

(ii) Often the price given by the gomasthas (dictated by the company) was miserably low and the loans the weavers had accepted tied them to the company.

(iii) Weavers along with village traders revolted and opposed the company official and sometimes migrated to other villages.

(iv) The gomasthas had no feelings to the weavers. They marched into villages with sepoys and peons and punished the weavers. Thus, clashes between the weavers and gomasthas became very common.

OR

By the end of the 19th century, Indian textile industry started to decline due to the following reasons

(i) East India Company Gained Power Once the East India Company established political power, it asserted a monopoly right to trade. It proceeded to develop a system of management and control that would eliminate competition, control costs and to ensure regular supplies of cotton and silk goods.

(ii) Growth of Cotton Industries in England As cotton industries developed in England, industrial groups became worried about the imports from other countries. They pressured the government to impose import duties on cotton textile, so that Manchester goods could easily sell in Britain without facing any competition from outside. Further the industrialists persuaded the East India Company to sell British products forcefully in the Indian market.

(ii) The Result of Two Edge Policy To sell British products in India the East India Company followed a two edged policy, i.e. no taxes on imports but high taxes on exports. Due to this policy, the local Indian market shrank and flooded with cheap Manchester machine made products.

(iv) Shortage of Raw Material Due to the American Civil War, cotton supplies from the US were cut off and Britain turned to India for cotton supplies. As raw cotton exports from India increased, Indian weavers faced the problem due to the shortage of raw materials for the textile industry.

34. (1) Chapbooks were the pocket size books that were sold by travelling peddlers called chapmen.

34.(2) 'Bibliothèque Bleue' are low priced small books printed in France. They were printed on poor quality paper and bound in cheap blue covers. On the other hand chapbooks were pocket size book, published in England. These became popular from the time of the 16th century print revolution.



- 34.(3) The new forms of literature introduced in Europe to attract the new readers were  
There were almanacs along with ballads and Folktales. In England chapbooks were carried by petty peddlers and sold for a penny.  
Biliotheque Bleues were low priced books sold in France.
35. (1) British Government was responsible for introducing tea cultivation In India
35. (2) Tea requires well drained soil with high amount of organic matter and pH 4.5 to 5.5. The performance of tea is excellent at elevations ranging from 1000 - 2500 m. Optimum temperature: 20 - 270 C. The nursery soil should be well drained and deep loam in nature with a pH of 4.5 to 4.8.
35. (3) Two advantages of Tea Industry in Indian Economy-  
  - India is among the top 5 tea exporters in the world making about 10% of the total exports. In the year 2021, the total value of tea exports from India was around US\$ 687.9 million. Indian Assam, Darjeeling, and Nilgiri tea are considered one of the finest in the world.
  - Tea is one of the most important cash crops and plays a significant role in rural development, poverty reduction and food security in exporting and developing countries. It is a principal source of livelihood for millions of smallholder producers.
- 36.(1) Formal sector credits are those that are supervised by the government and the Reserve Bank of India (RBI). Banks come under the formal sector. Even cooperatives are registered with the government and fall under the formal sector. The RBI, directly or indirectly, supervises the functioning of the formal sources of loans.
- 36.(2) It supervises the functioning of formal sources of loans. It promotes financial inclusion by ensuring that banks give loans not just to profit-making businesses and traders but also to small cultivators, small scale industries, and small borrowers. It manages the foreign exchange .
- 36.(3) **Formal sources:**  
 (i) They follow those sources of credit, which are registered by the government and have to follow its rules and regulations.  
 Example: Banks and cooperatives.  
**Informal sources:**  
 (i) These include those small and scattered units which are largely outside the control of the government.  
 Eg- Traders, Moneylender



- 37.(a) (A) Champaran  
(B) Dandi

(b)

