

Class-X Session 2022-23
Subject - Social Science (087)
Sample Question Paper - 16
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 (2, 4)	Q (1)					4	
2	Nationalism in India		Q (3)		Q (1)		Q (2)		15	
3	The making of a global world									
4	The age of industrialization				Q (2)					
5	Print Culture and the modern world		Q (1, 5)						2	
Unit-2 : GEOGRAPHY										
1	Resources and development	20	Q (1)						1	
2	Forest and Wildlife resources				Q (4)				3	
3	Water resources		Q (8)				Q (3)	Q (1b-ii)	6	
4	Agriculture		Q (6, 9)							
5	Minerals and energy resources									
6	Manufacturing Industries							Q (1b-i, iii)	2	
7	Lifelines of national economy			Q (2)		Q (4)		Q (1b-IV)	1	
UNIT – 3 : POLITICAL SCIENCE										
1	Power sharing	20	Q (11)						1	
2	Federalism		Q (10, 12, 14)						3	
3	Gender, religion and caste				Q (3, 5)				6	
4	Political parties		Q (13)	Q (3)					3	
5	Outcomes of Democracy					Q (3)			5	
UNIT-4 : ECONOMICS										
1	Development	20	Q (15, 16, 20)						3	
2	Sectors of Indian Economy		Q (19)						1	
3	Money and Credit					Q (2)	Q (1)		9	
4	Globalization of the Indian economy		Q (17)	Q (4)	Q (1)				6	
TOTAL MARKS			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. 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. In which of the following years, Buddhist missionaries from China introduced hand-printing technology?
(a) 758-760 AD (b) 768-770 AD (c) 772-774 AD (d) 776-778 AD
2. 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): Serfdom and bonded labour were abolished in Habsburg dominion and Russia.
Reason (R): Monarchs had realised that revolution could be resisted only by granting concessions to the liberal nationalist rebels.
(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
3. Identify the appropriate reason for the formation of the Swaraj Party from the option given below.
(a) It wanted members of Congress to return to Council Politics.
(b) It wanted members of Congress to ask for Poorna Swaraj for Indians.
(c) It wanted members of Congress to oppose the Simon Commission.
(d) It wanted members of Congress to ask the Dominion State for India.
4. In the given image, the courier of Rhineland loses all that he has on his way home from Leipzig. Study the picture and answer the question that follows.



Who is represented as a postman?
Identify from the given options.

- (a) Napoleon Bonaparte (b) Giuseppe Garibaldi (c) Otto von Bismarck (d) Giuseppe Mazzini
5. Consider the following events related to Print culture and identify the correct chronological response from the options given thereafter :
(i) Buddhist missionaries from China introduced hand printing technology into Japan around 768-770 AD.
(ii) Gutenberg perfected the system of Olive Press.
(iii) Marco Polo brought wood block printing technology to Italy.
(iv) The earliest kind of print technology was developed in China.
(a) (ii), (iii), (iv), (i) (b) (iv), (i), (iii), (ii) (c) (i), (iii), (iv), (ii) (d) (ii), (iv), (i), (iii)

6. Identify the major producer state of Rubber from the given options.
 (a) Kerala (b) Maharashtra (c) Assam (d) Jammu and Kashmir
7. What percentage of land in India consists of fertile plains?
 (a) 38% (b) 43% (c) 46% (d) 61%
8. Which among the following statements is/are correct about plantations?
 (i) The plantations have a large area and they are usually found in areas of low population density.
 (ii) It is capital intensive.
 (iii) The plantation farming has been an agricultural practice primarily in tropical and sub-tropical regions.
 Select the correct codes from the options given below.
 (a) Only (i) (b) Only (ii) (c) Both (ii) and (iii) (d) All of these
9. In commercial farming, a single crop is grown on a large area. Identify which state the given crops belong to
- | Crops | States |
|--------------|------------------|
| A. Sugarcane | 1. Assam |
| B. Coffee | 2. Uttar Pradesh |
| C. Tea | 3. Kerala |
| D. Rubber | 4. Karnataka |
- (a) 1, 3, 4, 2 (b) 2, 4, 1, 3 (c) 3, 1, 2, 4 (d) 4, 2, 3, 1
10. Identify the region/area of India with the help of the following information.
 • The Central Government has special powers in running these areas.
 • These areas are too small to become an independent state.
 Select the appropriate option from the following.
 (a) Towns (b) Union Territories (c) District (d) City
11. Which of the following statements is not an advantage of Power Sharing?
 (a) It helps to reduce the possibility of conflicts between social groups.
 (b) It helps to ensure the stability of the political order.
 (c) It creates problems for the majority class of the population.
 (d) It increases the participation among citizens in the formation of government.
12. Consider the following statements about the Holding-Together Federation.
 (i) A large country divides its power between constituent states and the national government.
 (ii) The Central government tends to be more powerful vis-a-vis the states.
 (iii) The Central government and the state always seem to have equal powers.
 (iv) Constituent states have unequal powers.
 (a) (i) and (ii) (b) (ii) and (iii) (c) (i), (ii) and (iv) (d) Only (iv)
13. Fill in the blanks

Subject	List I	List II
Defense		Union List
Hospitals and Dispensaries	

- (a) Union List (b) State list (c) Concurrent list (d) None of the above
14. Identify the administrative body of Indian Federal system with the help of the following information.
 • It is a forum to discuss local governance and development.
 • All the decisions are taken through this and no decision is official and valid without the consent of this body at the village level.
 Select the appropriate option from the following.
 (a) Block Samiti (b) Gram Sabha (c) Zila Parishad (d) Municipality
15. According to the Human Development Report of UNDP, 2018, the HDI ranking of countries are mentioned below.

Column-A	Column-B
Sri Lanka	76
India	130
Pakistan	150
Nepal	149

Why does Sri Lanka have a better rank than India in the Human Development Report for 2018?
 Choose the correct option from the following.

- (a) The per capita income of Sri Lanka is higher than in India.
 - (b) Sri Lanka has a low population as compared to India.
 - (c) The literacy ratio i.e. enrolment ratio in all levels of schools in Sri Lanka is comparatively better than India.
 - (d) Both (a) and (c)
16. Read the given data and calculate the average income of the family
- | | | | |
|----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|
| (a) 7000 | (b) 16000 | (c) 10000 | (d) 12000 |
|----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|
17. Which of the following term is defined as the average expected length of life of a person at the time of the birth?
- | | | | |
|--------------------|---------------------|---------------|--------------------|
| (a) Maternity Rate | (b) Life Expectancy | (c) Life Span | (d) Mortality Rate |
|--------------------|---------------------|---------------|--------------------|
18. If BMI is less than 18.5 then the person would be considered as which of the following?
- | | | | |
|----------------|---------------------|-----------------|------------------|
| (a) Overweight | (b) Under nourished | (c) Underweight | (d) Malnourished |
|----------------|---------------------|-----------------|------------------|
19. Under which economic sector does the production of a community through the natural process come?
- | | | | |
|-------------------|--------------------|----------------------|---------------------|
| (a) Public sector | (b) Primary sector | (c) Secondary sector | (d) Tertiary sector |
|-------------------|--------------------|----------------------|---------------------|
20. What is the purpose of publishing the HDR for the UNDP?
- (a) To tell how to adjust inequalities
 - (b) To measure how development has improved human life.
 - (c) To emphasise the importance of individuals and their ability to unleash their maximum potential.
 - (d) All of the above

SECTION B (VERY SHORT ANSWER QUESTIONS)

(2 × 4 = 8)

- 21. What is meant by Absolutist?
- 22. Write a precise note on Airways in India.
- 23. Name the national political party which espouses secularism and welfare of weaker sections and minorities. Mention any two features of that party.
- 24. State any two negative effects of Globalisation?

OR

State any two positive effects of Globalisation?

SECTION C (SHORT ANSWER BASED QUESTIONS)

(5 × 3 = 15)

- 25. Enlist few facilities available in SEZ that are developed by Central and State governments to attract foreign Investment.
- OR
- How is stability in jobs for the workers affected due to globalisation?
- 26. Mention the main contents of Indian National Congress in December 1929 held under the leadership of Jawaharlal Nehru.
 - 27. Briefly explain how caste inequalities are still prevailing in India.
 - 28. Give a brief description of the forest cover in India.
 - 29. Name the national political party which gets inspiration from India's ancient culture and values. Mention four features of that party.

SECTION D (LONG ANSWER BASED QUESTIONS)

(5 × 4 = 20)

- 30. Write a precise note on the following.
 - (i) Peasant movement in Awadh
 - (ii) Tribal movements in Gudern Hills region
- OR
- (i) Highlight the role of poor peasantry in the Civil Disobedience Movement.
 - (ii) Comment on the role of merchants and industrialists in the Civil Disobedience Movement.
31. How can the formal sector loans be made beneficial for poor farmers and workers? Suggest any five measures.
- OR
- Answer the following.
- (i) Why do lenders ask for collateral while lending? Mention any four items that can be kept as collateral against the loan.
 - (ii) How will the terms of credit become difficult for the small and marginal farmers?
32. How is democracy a better form of government in comparison with other forms of governments? Explain.
- OR
- Give an example of why the democratic government is known as a responsive government.
33. Roadways still have an edge over railways in India. Give reasons.
- OR
- Write a note on the improvements made by the Indian Railways.

SECTION E (CASE BASED QUESTIONS)**(4 × 3 = 12)****34. Read the given extract and answer the following questions.**

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

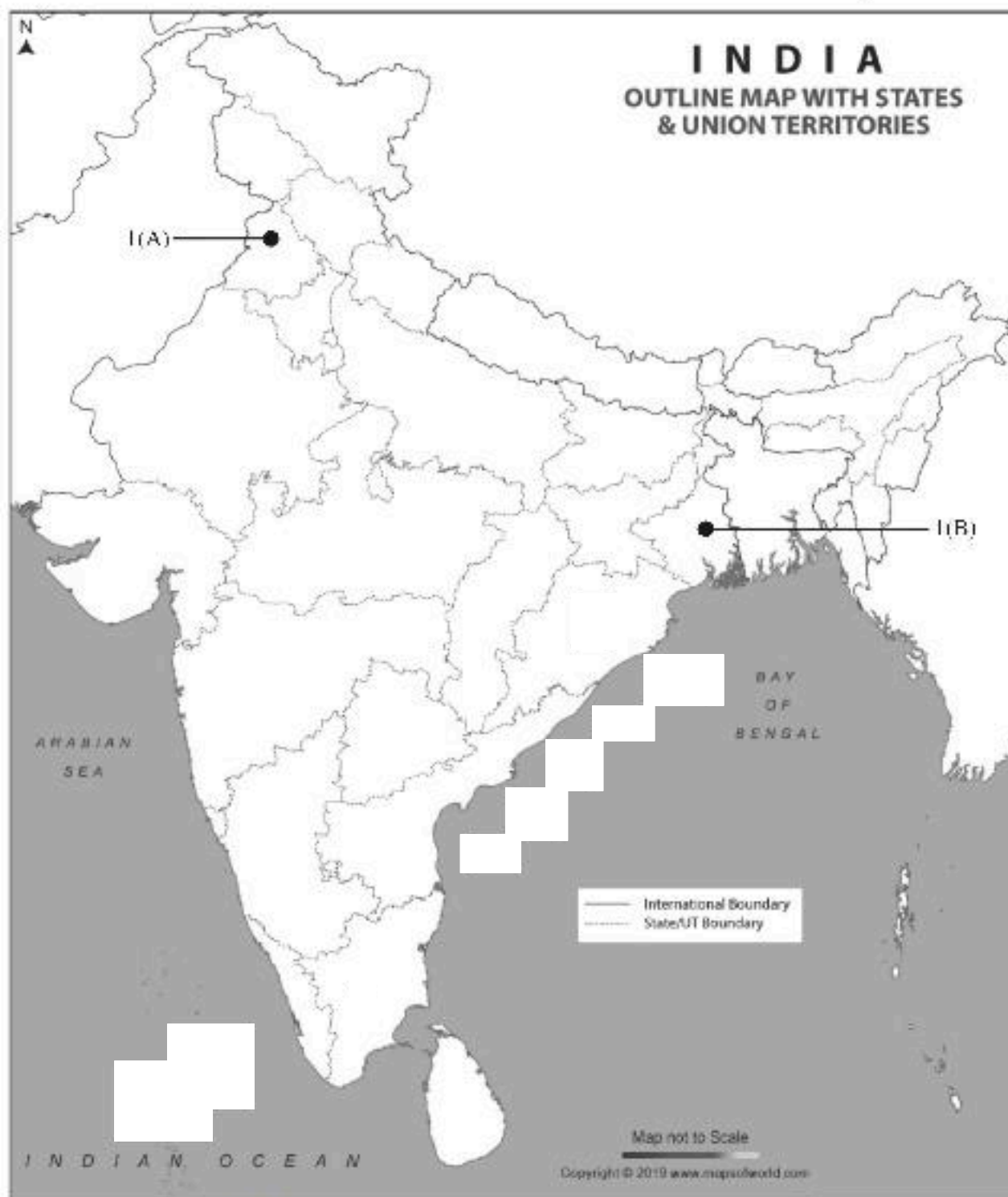
34.(1) Examine the role of the Indian postal network.**34.(2)** Differentiate between mass communication and personal communication.**34.(3)** Analyse the significance of communication for a nation.**35. Read the given extract and answer the following questions.**

'To the altar of this revolution we have brought our youth as incense'. Many nationalists thought that the struggle against the British could not be won through non-violence. In 1928, the Hindustan Socialist Republican Army (HSRA) was founded at a meeting in Feroz Shah Kotla ground in Delhi. Amongst its leaders were Bhagat Singh, Jatin Das and Ajoy Ghosh. In a series of dramatic actions in different parts of India, the HSRA targeted some of the symbols of British power. In April 1929, Bhagat Singh and Batukeshwar Dutt threw a bomb in the Legislative Assembly. In the same year there was an attempt to blow up the train that Lord Irwin was travelling in. Bhagat Singh was 23 when he was tried and executed by the colonial government. During his trial, Bhagat Singh stated that he did not wish to glorify the cult of the bomb and pistol but wanted a revolution in society: 'Revolution is the inalienable right of mankind. Freedom is the imprescriptible birthright of all. The labourer is the real sustainer of society. To the altar of this revolution we have brought our youth as incense, for no sacrifice is too great for so magnificent a cause. We are content. We await the advent of revolution. Inquilab Zindabad!

35.(1) When was HSRA founded?**35.(2)** Why was Bhagat Singh put on trial?**35.(3)** Why was the Hindustan Socialist Republican Army (HSRA), founded?**36. Read the given extract and answer the following questions.**

Many thought that given the disadvantages and rising resistance against the multi-purpose projects, a water harvesting system was a viable alternative, both socio-economically and environmentally. In ancient India, along with the sophisticated hydraulic structures, there existed an extraordinary tradition of water-harvesting systems. People had in-depth knowledge of rainfall regimes and soil types and developed wide-ranging techniques to harvest rainwater, groundwater, river water, and floodwater in keeping with the local ecological conditions and their water needs. In hill and mountainous regions, people built diversion channels like the 'guls' or 'kuls' of the Western Himalayas for agriculture. 'Rooftop rainwater harvesting' was commonly practised to store drinking water, particularly in Rajasthan. In the flood plains of Bengal, people developed inundation channels to irrigate their fields. In arid and semi-arid regions, agricultural fields were converted into rain-fed storage structures that allowed the water to stand and moisten the soil like the 'khadins' in Jaisalmer and 'Johads' in other parts of Rajasthan.

36.(1) What were Guls or Kuls?**36.(2)** What do you understand about rainwater harvesting?**36.(3)** State any two benefits of rooftop rainwater harvesting?**SECTION F (MAP SKILL BASED QUESTIONS)****(2 + 3 = 5)****37.(1)** 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.**A.** The place where the Indian National Congress Session was held in September 1920.**B.** The place where the Jallianwala Bagh incident took place.



- (b). On the same outline map of India locate and label any THREE of the following with suitable Symbols.
- (i) A nuclear power plant in Uttar Pradesh
 - (ii) A major port in Andhra Pradesh
 - (iii) A nuclear power plant
 - (iv) A software technology park

SOLUTIONS

SAMPLE PAPER-1

1. (b) The Buddhist missionaries from China introduced hand-printing technology into Japan around 768 . 770 AD. The Buddhist Diamond Sutra which was printed in 868 AD was the oldest Japanese book.
2. (a) To Curb the Threats and repressions, autocratic monarchies of Europe (Central and Eastern) began to introduce changes and concessions to lure these rebels. Thus both serfdom and bonded labour were abolished. Thus both assertion and reason are true and the reason is the correct explanation of the assertion.
3. (a) The appropriate reason for the formation of the Swaraj party was that it wanted members of Congress to return to Council Politics.
4. (a) The courier of Rhineland loses all that he has on his way home from Leipzig Napoleon here is represented as a postman on his way back to France after he lost the battle of Leipzig in 1813. Each letter dropping out of his bag bears the names of the territories he lost.
5. (b) The earliest kind of print technology was developed in China around AD 594. Buddhist missionaries from China introduced hand printing technology into Japan around 768-770 AD. IN 1295, Marco Polo brought wood block printing technology to Italy. Gutenberg developed the first known printing press in the 1430s.
6. (a) Kerala accounts for more than 90 percent of the total rubber production in the country. The total area under rubber cultivation in the state is 5.45 lakh hectares.
7. (b) About 43 percent of the land area is plain, which provides facilities for agriculture and industry. Mountains account for 30 percent of the total surface area of the country. About 27 percent of the area of the country is the plateau region.
8. (d) Plantation agriculture is a form of commercial agriculture. The plantations have a large area and they are usually found in areas of low density of population. They employ a large number of people, most of them unskilled low paid labourers. Plantation farming is capital intensive. It has been an agricultural practice primarily in tropical and subtropical regions.
9. (b) Sugarcane-Uttar Pradesh is the country's biggest sugarcane growing and producing state. Coffee- Among all coffee producing states in India, Karnataka is the indisputable leader and produces more than 70% of the total coffee produced in the country Assam is the largest producer of Tea in India. West Bengal is the second largest tea producer state. Assam alone produces more than half of India's tea production. Kerala accounts for more than 90 percent of the total rubber production in the country. The total area under rubber cultivation in the state is 5.45 lakh hectares
10. (b) There are some units of the Indian Union which enjoy very little power. These are areas which are too small to become an independent State but which could not be merged with any of the existing States. These areas are called Union Territories. These territories do not have powers of a State. The Central Government has special powers in running these areas.
11. (c) Statement c is incorrect as it is not an advantage of power sharing. This is because Power sharing helps to reduce the possibility of conflict between social groups and It doesn't create problems for the majority class of the population.
Power sharing is a good way to ensure the stability of political order as social conflict often leads to violence and political instability
12. (c) Statement i, ii and iv are correct. Holding together federation' is a federation in which the powers of the country are divided between the central government and constituent states.
The central government has greater authority when compared to states. It has the right to ensure the sovereignty of the country.
13. (b) Hospitals and dispensaries are listed in the State list of the Seventh Schedule of the Constitution of India. Seventh Schedule of the Indian Constitution provides for various items divided between Union, State and Concurrent list.
14. (b) Gram Sabha is the primary body of the Panchayati Raj system and by far the largest. It is a permanent body. Gram Sabha is the Sabha of the electorate.
Functions of Gram Sabha:
 - (i) It elects the members of the Gram Panchayat.
 - (ii) The Gram Sabha supervises the work of the village panchayat.
 - (iii) It approves the annual budget of the panchayat.
 - (iv) It reviews the performance of the Gram Panchayat.
15. (d) Sri Lanka has better Human Development ranking than India because of the following reasons-
 - (1) Per capita income: The per capita income of Sri Lanka is higher than that of India. The per capita income of India is about 3285, whereas it is around 5170 for Sri Lanka.
 - (2) Literacy rate: Literacy rate in Sri Lanka is also higher than India. It is 90.6 in Sri Lanka whereas it is 62.8 in India.Population is not considered while calculating Human Development Index Report
16. (c) Average income of the family.
 $7000 + 8000 + 10000 + 15000 = 40,000$
Sum of income = 40,000
Average = $40000 / 4 = 10,000$

17. (b) Life expectancy at birth means the average number of years a person is expected to live for.
18. (b) If the BMI is less than 18.5 then the person would be considered undernourished. However, if this BMI is more than 25, then a person is considered overweight.
19. (b) Under Primary sector the production of a community through the natural process comes. The primary sector includes all those activities the end purpose of which consists in exploiting natural resources: agriculture, fishing, forestry, mining, deposits.
20. (b) The UNDP's HDR focuses on human development approach that entails people and their opportunities and choices. The objectives behind publishing the report are: Advancement of human development. Expansion of opportunities, choices and freedom of people across the globe.
21. Absolutist is a government or system of rule that has no restraints on the power exercised. In history, the term refers to a form of monarchical government that was centralised, militarised and repressive.
22. Airways is the fastest, most comfortable and prestigious mode of transport. It can cover very difficult terrains like high mountains, vast deserts, dense forests and long oceanic stretches with great ease. Air Transport was nationalized in 1953. Air India provides domestic and international air services. Pawan Hans Helicopters Limited provides helicopter services to inaccessible areas of India like North-Eastern region, Jammu and Kashmir, Himachal Pradesh and Uttarakhand.
23. The national political party which espouses secularism and welfare of weaker sections and minorities is the Indian National Congress. The features of this party are listed below
 - It was founded in 1885.
 - It dominated Indian politics, both at the national and state levels, for several decades after India's independence.
24. Following are the negative effects of globalisation
 - (i) Thousands of uneducated and unskilled labourers have become jobless due to closure of domestic units.
 - (ii) Most of the small industries like toys, plastics, dairy products are affected due to foreign competition. This results in their closure thereby reducing production.

OR

The positive impacts of globalisation.

- (i) This process is based on the basic premise of the free market. It is presumed that the free market begets competition and increase efficiency which is lacking in controlled markets.
 - (ii) Foreign investment flows into the domestic economy and domestic economy becomes strong and boisterous.
25. SEZs are industrial zones set up by the government to promote the establishment of MNCs. The facilities available in SEZ are:
- SEZ are provided with world class facilities i.e. electricity, water, roads, transport, storage, recreational and educational facilities.

- Companies operating in SEZ do not have to pay taxes for five years.
- Government has allowed flexibility in the labour laws to attract MNCs.

OR

The stability in jobs for the workers affected due to globalisation in the following ways:

- 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.
 - Due to globalisation, the MNC's main objective is to lower costs. To do this, they provide temporary employment only and are given lower wages or they may have to work on a per day basis.
 - Workers may have to work for longer hours and be laid off from work without any compensation during the slack season.
26. The main contents of Indian National Congress in December 1929 held under the leadership of Jawaharlal Nehru were:
- The Lahore Session of the Congress in 1929 is called the historical session as at this session, the Congress President Jawaharlal Nehru passed a resolution declaring 'Purna Swaraj' in December 1929.
 - In 1929, Viceroy Lord Irwin announced an uncertain offer of 'Dominion status' to India and a Round Table Conference to discuss a future Constitution. The expectations of the Congress were not met by this announcement.
 - At that time liberals and moderates in Congress lost their influence and Radicals like Jawaharlal Nehru and Subhash Chandra Bose became more assertive in Congress. After declaring 'Purna Swaraj' or complete independence, the Congress declared 26th January, 1930 was Independence Day.
27. Caste has not disappeared from contemporary India. This can be clear by looking at the following facts:
According to the National Sample Survey Office (NSSO), the average economic status of caste groups in India still remains the same as was in the past. Most of the rich section belongs to higher castes, while people of lower castes are generally poor.
Despite the constitutional prohibition, many people are still considered as untouchables in the country.
Even now most people marry within their own caste or tribe.
Political parties often field their candidates in constituencies according to the caste prevailing in that constituency. People also tend to vote on the caste lines.
28. The dimensions of deforestation in India are staggering. The forest and tree cover in the country is estimated at 79.42 million hectare, which is 24.16% of the total geographical area (dense forest 12.2%; open forest 9.14%; and mangrove 0.14%). According to the State of Forest Report (2015), the dense forest cover has increased by 3,775 sq km since 2013.
However, this apparent increase in the forest cover is due to conservation measures, management interventions and plantation, etc., by different agencies.

29. Bharatiya Janata Party (BJP) founded in 1980 draws inspiration from India's ancient culture and values. Features of Bharatiya Janata Party (BJP) are- Cultural Nationalism (Hindutva) is an important element in its conception of Indian nationhood and politics. Wants full territorial and political integration of Jammu and Kashmir with India. A uniform civil code for all people living in the country irrespective of religion and ban on religious conversions. Earlier limited to north and west and to urban areas, the party expanded support in the south, east, the north-east and rural areas.

30. (i) In Awadh, the Peasant Movement developed under the leadership of Baba Ramchandra (a Sanyasi who had earlier been a Fiji as an indentured labourer). This Peasant Movement demanded reduction of revenue, abolition of begar and social boycott of oppressive landlords. In many places, nai-dhobi bandhs were organised by panchayats to deny services to all landlords. In October, 1920 the Oudh Kisan Sabha was set-up. It was headed by Jawaharlal Nehru, Baba Ramchandra and a few others. Within a month, over 300 branches of this sabha had been set up in the villages around the region. As the peasant movement spread, the houses of taluqdars (Indian land-holders) and merchants were attacked, bazaars were looted and grain hoards were taken over.
- (ii) In the Gudum Hills of Andhra Pradesh, for instance, militant guerrilla movements spread in the early 1920's. It was not a form of struggle that the Congress could approve. During that time, in the forest regions, the colonial government had closed large forest areas, preventing people from entering the forests to graze their cattle, or to collect fuel wood and fruits. This enraged the hill people. This affected their livelihoods as well as they felt that their traditional rights were being denied to them. When the government began forcing them to contribute beggar for road building, the hill people revolted. The person who came to lead them was Alluri Sitaram Raju. He was inspired by the Non-Cooperation Movement and persuaded people to wear khadi and give up drinking. On the other hand, he asserted that India could be liberated only by the use of force, not non-violence. The Gudum rebels attacked police stations, attempted to kill British officials and carried on Guerrilla warfare for achieving Swaraj.

OR

- (i) The role of poor peasantry in the Civil Disobedience Movement was:
- As the economic depression continued the poor peasants found it difficult to pay the rent. They wanted the unpaid rent to the landlord to be remitted. Thus, they joined a variety of radical movements, often led by socialists and communists.

- They came in huge numbers to support Gandhiji and his followers. It was because of them that the Civil Disobedience movement could become a mass movement.
 - They launched a 'no rent' campaign but it was not supported by the Congress. So, the relationship between the poor peasant and Congress remained uncertain.
- (ii) The role of merchants and the industrialists in the Civil Disobedience Movement was
- They became powerful in society and wanted to expand their business. So, they started opposing colonial policies that restricted their business. They wanted protection against imports of foreign goods and a rupee sterling foreign exchange ratio that would discourage imports.
 - The industrialists criticised colonial control over the Indian economy and supported the Civil Disobedience Movement at its first stage. Most industrialists thought of 'Swaraj' as a time when colonial restriction did not exist in the business world. As a result, trade and business would flourish without constraints.
 - They gave financial assistance and refused to buy or sell imported goods.

31. The measures to make formal sector loans beneficial for poor farmers and workers are:

- The formal sector like banks and cooperatives should lend more to poor people and workers, particularly in rural areas.
- The formal sector should provide cheap and affordable credit to the poor people so that repayment is easy.
- Formal sector should work out other ways of arranging collateral from the poor people.
- By providing linkage between Self Help Groups and banks, the formal sector of credit can be increased.
- There should be more cooperatives and banks in rural areas and people should be made aware of their presence.

OR

- (i) The lenders ask for collateral while lending due to the following reasons:
- Collateral is an asset that the borrower owns and uses as a guarantee to a lender until the loan is repaid. Lenders ask for collateral as a security against loans.
 - If the borrower fails to repay the loan, the lender has the right to sell the asset or collateral to obtain the amount.
 - For a bank in case of taking collateral, the repayment of the loan becomes easy because banks has no risk of non-performing assets. The items that can be kept as collateral against the loan are (a) Land Titles (b) Deposits with banks (c) Vehicle (d) Building.

- (ii) The terms of credit becomes difficult for the small and marginal farmers because
- They are not capable of providing the collateral such as land titles, deposits with Banks, livestock's, etc.
 - The terms of credit includes interest rate, collateral, documentation and the mode of repayment. They vary substantially from one credit arrangement to another depending on the nature of the lender and the borrower.
 - They lack in the mode of payment as in case of crop failure, it becomes difficult for small farmers to repay the loan on time.

32. Democracy is undoubtedly better than other forms of government. We can give the following arguments in its favour:

- (i) Democracy improves the quality of decision making. Democracy is based on consultation and discussion. A democratic decision always involves many persons, discussions and meetings. When a number of people put their head together, they are able to point out possible mistakes in any decision. This takes time but there is a big advantage in taking time over important decisions. This reduces the chances of rash or irresponsible decisions.
- (ii) Democracy provides a method to deal with differences and conflicts. In any society people are bound to have differences of opinions and interests. These differences are particularly sharp in a country like ours which has an amazing social diversity. People belong to different regions, speak different languages, practice different religions and have different castes. They look at the world differently and have different preferences. The preference of one group can clash with those of other groups. This conflict can be solved peacefully in a democratic set-up. In democracy no one is a permanent winner, no one is a permanent loser. Different groups can live with one another peacefully.

OR

Democracy is often referred to as being an accountable, responsive and legitimate form of government. According to professor Jason Barabas, democratic responsiveness measures the degree to which governmental policies match public preferences. For example, during the rule of UPA, the Ministry of Environment, under pressure from the United Nations, some NGOs and several environmental protection groups, passed several legislations to regulate the process of industrialisation while at the same time protecting the environment

33. Roadways still have an edge over railways in India: Construction cost of roadways is much lower than that of railways. Roads can traverse comparatively more dissecting and undulating plains. Roads can negotiate higher gradients of slopes and can traverse mountains like Himalayas.

Road transport is economical in transportation of few persons and small amount of goods over short distances. It also provides door to door services.

Cost of loading and unloading is much lower.

Road transport is also used as a feeder to other modes of transport such as they provide link between railway station, airports and sea ports.

OR

Indian Railways is a government body under the Ministry of Railways which operates the national railway system of India. It is run by the government in the public interest and manages the fourth largest railway network in the world. Improvement in Indian Railways- 64% of all broad-gauge routes have been electrified by 40,5 km or by August 2020 with 25 kV 50 Hz AC electric traction. Railways have taken several initiatives to upgrade their aging infrastructure and improve the quality of their service. The Indian government plans to invest tr 9.05 trillion to upgrade IR by 2020.

All unmanned level crossings were abolished by January 2019, and manned level crossings are being gradually replaced by overbridge and underbridge.

Other security projects include the expansion of an automatic fire alarm system, which was first introduced in all air-conditioned coaches in Rajdhani Express trains in 2013; and 9095 GPS-enabled Fog Pilot Assistance Systems Railway signaling devices were installed in four zones in 2010: Northern, North Central, North Eastern and North Western and replacing ICF coaches with LHB coaches.

Electrification of railway lines to increase speed, and to burn less fuel.

Introduction of electronic ticketing or 'E-Ticketing' for convenience of passengers.

Construction of new railway lines to improve the connectivity of the country.

Introduction of new, superfast trains like Shatabdi.

Replacing steam engines, which cause heavy pollution, by diesel and electric engines.

- 34.(a) Indian Postal Network has helped the country to engage in communication and social-economic development.

- 34.(b) Mass Communication is the medium which provides entertainment as well as creates awareness among the masses. It includes radio, television, newspapers, magazines, books, films etc. whereas Personal Communication is between sharing of ideas and thoughts between person to person.

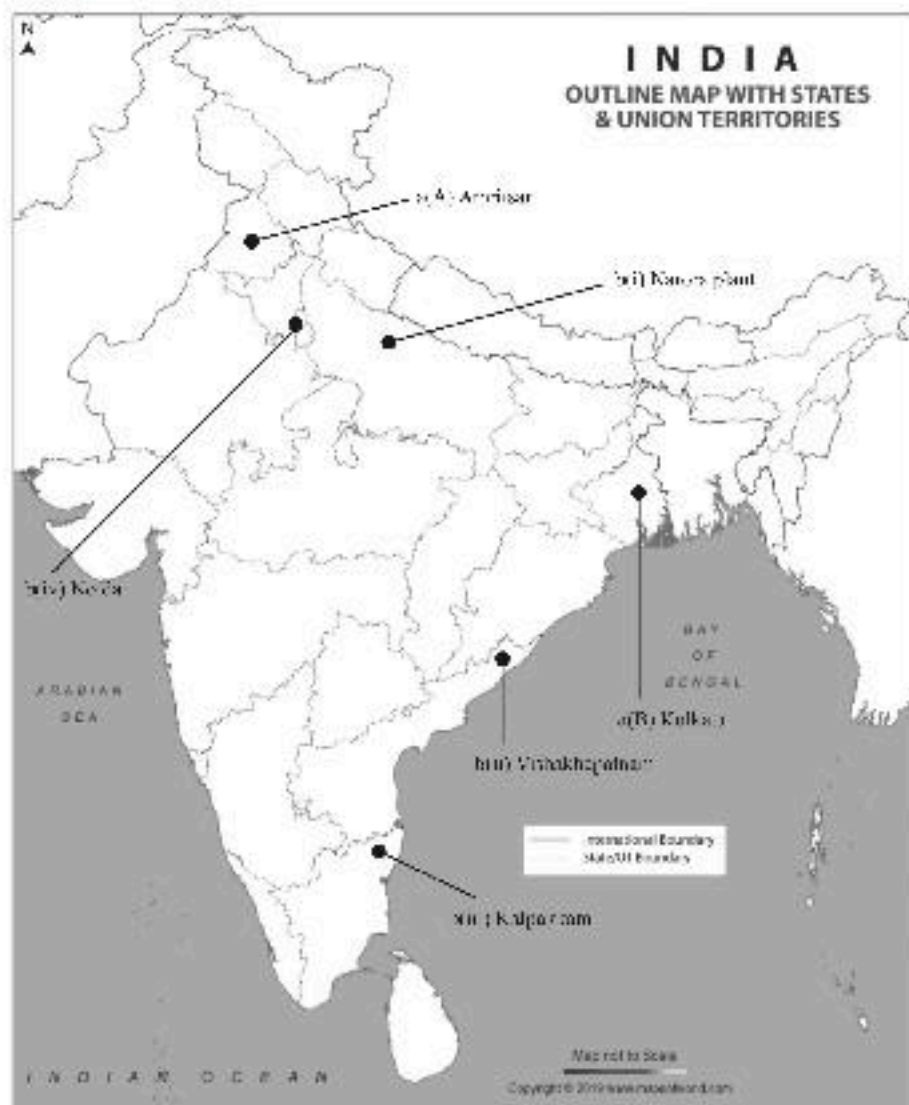
- 34.(c) Significance of communication for a nation- Communication has a major role to play in that. It has brought all regions in a nation close and all nations in the world closer. Without a well developed communication infrastructure, no nation can assume an important position on the globe. Essential roles of strategic communication in nation building and national development include: creating a clear image and strong positioning; agenda setting

and vision sharing; building support for government actions, policies and programmes; and creating and building credible profiles, images and personas for public.

- 35.(a) Hindustan Socialist Republican Army (HSRA) was established in 1928 at Feroz Shah Kotla in New Delhi by Chandrasekhar Azad, Bhagat Singh, Sukhdev Thapar and others.
- 35.(b) Bhagat Singh was put on trial because In April 1929, Bhagat Singh along with Batukeshwar Dutta threw a bomb in the Legislative Assembly in an attempt to blow up the train in which Lord Irwin was travelling.
- 35.(c) HSRA was founded when Mahatma Gandhi suspended the non violent movement after the spread of violence. The suspension of the Nonviolent movement irritated some nationalists who believed that the suspension was unjustified. This resulted in the emergence of revolutionary movements among the most radical of those who wanted to overthrow British rule and then HSRA then came into existence.

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

(b)



- 36.(a) Guls and Kuls are the terms used for channels built by the people living in hilly areas. They are built for irrigation. Guls and Kuls are diversion channels mostly used in the state of Himachal Pradesh. They require special care as their design and operation play a very important role.

- 36.(a) Rainwater harvesting (RWH) is the collection and storage of rain, rather than allowing it to run off. Rainwater is collected from a roof-like surface and redirected to a tank, cistern, deep pit (well, shaft, or borehole), aquifer, or a reservoir with percolation, so that it seeps down and restores the ground water.

- 36.(a) Benefit of Rainwater harvesting are- Rainwater harvesting provides an independent water supply during regional water restrictions and in developed countries, it is often used to supplement the main supply.

It provides water when drought occurs, which can help reduce flooding in low-lying areas and reduce demand on wells that may be able to maintain groundwater levels.

It also helps in the availability of potable water, as rainwater is largely free from salinity and other salts.