

Class-X Session 2022-23
Subject - Social Science (087)
Sample Question Paper - 15
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)				Q (3)		5
2	Nationalism in India		Q (2)	Q (1)		Q (1)		Q (1A)	8
3	The making of a global world		Q (4)						1
4	The age of industrialization		Q (3)						1
5	Print Culture and the modern world		Q (5)			Q (3)			6
Unit-2 : GEOGRAPHY									
1	Resources and development	20				Q (1)			
2	Forest and Wildlife resources					Q (2)			3
3	Water resources			Q (9)					4
4	Agriculture			Q (7)					1
5	Minerals and energy resources			Q (8)					1
6	Manufacturing Industries							Q (2)	4
7	Lifelines of national economy					Q (2)			3
UNIT – 3 : POLITICAL SCIENCE									
1	Power sharing	20	Q (11, 12)						2
2	Federalism		Q (6, 13, 14)	Q (3)		Q (2)	Q (1)		14
3	Gender, religion and caste								
4	Political parties			Q (4)					2
5	Outcomes of Democracy		Q (10)						1
UNIT-4 : ECONOMICS									
1	Development	20	Q (15, 17, 19)						3
2	Sectors of Indian Economy		Q (18)						1
3	Money and Credit		Q (20)		Q (3)				4
4	Globalization of the Indian economy		Q (16)	Q (4)	Q (5)	Q (4)			11
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 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. The Vienna Congress was convened in 1815 for what purpose?
 - (a) To declare completion of German Unification.
 - (b) To restore conservative regime in Europe.
 - (c) To declare war against France.
 - (d) To start the process of Italian unification.
2. Find the incorrect option.
 - (a) Jyotiba Phule wrote about the injustices of the caste system in his book 'Gulamgiri'
 - (b) In 1877, 'The Statesman' newspaper was founded
 - (c) Gutenberg invented the printing press
 - (d) Vernacular Press Act was passed in 1872
3. Which of the following two pairs of cities grew after the European companies gained power in trade?
 - (a) Surat and Hooghly
 - (b) Madras and Masulipatnam
 - (c) Bombay and Calcutta
 - (d) Kandla and Visakhapatnam
4. Which of the following option(s) is/are correct about the features of the economic situation which existed in Europe in nineteenth century?
 - (i) Migration of population from rural to urban regions.
 - (ii) Small producers had to face stiff competition from England.
 - (iii) Industrial Revolution became more advanced in most countries of Europe.
 - (iv) Number of job seekers exceeded the employment opportunities.

(a) Both (i) and (ii) (b) Both (ii) and (iii) (c) (i), (ii) and (iv) (d) Both (iii) and (iv)
5. Arrange the following in sequence.
 1. Martin Luther 'Ninety Five Theses'
 2. The first Tamil Book Printed
 3. The first Malayalam book was printed
 4. Vernacular Press Act passed.

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

6. Coalition Government is formed by the two or more Political Parties. Which of the following options best signifies this image related to coalition?



- (a) Coalition government is a new form of Government in India.
 (b) The ruling party and the opposition party form the coalition government.
 (c) In the coalition government the leader decides every rule.
 (d) The leader of the coalition keeps the partners of the government satisfied.
7. 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) Rubber is grown in tropical and subtropical areas.
Reason (R) It requires a moist and humid climate with rainfall of more than 100cm and temperature above 50°C.
- (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.
8. Consider the following statement about Bauxite.
- From bauxite, a clay like substance alumina is extracted.
 - Jharkhand is the largest bauxite producer of India.
 - Bellary-Chitradurga belt is famous for bauxite reserves in India.
- Which of the following is true?
- (a) Only I (b) II and III (c) I and III (d) All of these
9. Fill in the blanks-

Methods	Area
Khadins	Jaisalmer
Inundation Channel

- (a) Uttar Pradesh (b) Gujarat (c) West Bengal (d) Chhattisgarh
10. In dealing with power sharing, which one of the following statements is not correct about democracy?
- (a) People are the source of all political power.
 (b) In a democracy, due respect is given to diverse groups and views that exist in a society.
 (c) In a democracy, if the power to decide is dispersed, it is not possible to take quick decisions and enforce them.
 (d) In a democracy, people rule themselves through institutions of self-governance.
11. Identify the political reason/s behind the conflicts in Sri Lanka.
- (a) Failure of non-government organisations
 (b) policies of the government
 (c) Absence of representation for weaker sections
 (d) Unwillingness of political parties to resolve conflicts
12. Match the following-

List 1	List 2
A. Sri Lanka got independence	1. 1956
B. Sinhala became official language	2. 2009
C. Civil war ended in Sri Lanka	3. 1948
D. LTTE formed	4. 1976

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

13. find the correct option from the given codes.
 (i) In a Federal government, the constitution is supreme.
 (ii) In a Federal government, the constitution may be written or unwritten.
 (iii) In a Unitary government, there is no division of powers between centre and states.
 (iv) Legislature may be bicameral or unicameral in unitary government.
 (a) Only (ii) (b) Both (i) and (ii) (c) (i), (iii) and (iv) (d) All of these
14. In Unitary form of government
 (a) all the power is divided between the centre/union and the state provincial government.
 (b) all the power is with the citizens.
 (c) The State Government has all the powers.
 (d) power is concentrated with the Central Government.
15. The sum of the total production of all goods and services in the three sectors are combinedly called as
 (a) NDP (b) GNI (c) GDP (d) NI
16. Identify the correct meaning of 'custom barrier' from the given options.
 (i) It is a measure of limiting trade across borders of different cities and principalities
 (ii) It is a tax collected at airports to boost exports.
 (iii) It is a physical barrier between two cities.
 (iv) It helps to decrease the price of the products.
 (a) (i) and (ii) (b) Only (i) (c) Both (ii) and (iii) (d) Both (iii) and (iv)
17. According to the Human Development Report of UNDP, 2018, the HDI ranking of countries are mentioned below.

List A	List B
A. Sri Lanka	1. 76
B. India	2. 130
C. Pakistan	3. 150
D. Nepal	4. 149

Why does India rank low in the Human Development Index despite its huge size and population? Select the most suitable options from the following

- (a) Less investment in social infrastructure.
 (b) Gender Inequality is still prevalent.
 (c) Increasing Income Inequalities among different sections of the society.
 (d) All of the above
18. 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) There is a need for protection and support of the workers in the unorganised sector.
Reason (R) Workers in an unorganised sector get paid really less and are heavily exploited.
 (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.
19. If the Body Mass Index (BMI) is _____ then the adult person would be considered underweight.
 (a) less than 18.5 (b) less than 10.5 (c) less than 25.5 (d) less than 28.5
20. Which among the following is not a feature of informal source of credit?
 (a) It is supervised by the Reserve Bank of India
 (b) Rate of interest is not fixed.
 (c) Terms of credit are very flexible.
 (d) Traders, employers, friends, relatives, etc provide informal credit sources.

SECTION B (VERY SHORT ANSWER QUESTIONS)

(2 × 4 = 8)

21. How the Rowlatt Act affected the National Movement?
 22. What do you understand about Border Roads?
 23. What is meant by the system of 'checks and balances'?

24. Give one characteristic feature of a 'Special Economic Zone'?

OR

What do you understand by the term 'Foreign Direct Investment'?

SECTION C (SHORT ANSWER BASED QUESTIONS)

(5 × 3 = 15)

25. Explain the effects of worldwide economic depression on India, towards the late 1920's.

OR

Why did Mahatma Gandhi start the Civil Disobedience Movement? How did this movement unite the country? Explain.

26. Describe how humans are dependent on the ecological system for their existence?
27. What is money? Why is modern money currency accepted as a medium of exchange?
28. Explain the status of women's representation in India's legislative bodies.
29. How can we say that globalisation has been advantageous to consumers as well as producers? Give reasons.

SECTION D (LONG ANSWER BASED QUESTIONS)

(5 × 4 = 20)

30. Explain the anthropogenic factors of land degradation.

OR

Explain with the Gandhian point of view that why conservation of resources is necessary?

31. State the various merits of decentralization.

OR

Which policies led to the success of federalism in India?

32. Briefly Explain various stages of development of printing technology in China.

OR

Write a detailed note on-

- A. The Gutenberg Press
B. Erasmus Idea of the printed books

33. How the rapid improvement in technology has been playing a key role in encouraging the process of globalisation.

OR

How are local companies benefited by collaborating with multinational companies? Explain with examples.

SECTION E (CASE BASED QUESTIONS)

(4 × 3 = 12)

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

A major step towards decentralisation was taken in 1992. The Constitution was amended to make the third-tier of democracy more powerful and effective. Now, it is constitutionally mandatory to hold regular elections to local government bodies. Seats are reserved in the elected bodies and the executive heads of these institutions for the Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and Other Backward Classes. At least one-third of all positions are reserved for women. An independent institution called the State Election Commission has been created in each state to conduct panchayat and municipal elections.

The state governments are required to share some powers and revenue with local government bodies. The nature of sharing varies from state to state. Rural local government is popularly known by the name Panchayati Raj. Each village, or a group of villages in some states, has a gram panchayat. This is a council consisting of several ward members, often called panch, and a president or sarpanch. They are directly elected by all the adult population living in that ward or village. It is the decision-making body for the entire village. The panchayat works under the overall supervision of the gram sabha. All the voters in the village are its members. It has to meet at least twice or thrice in a year to approve the annual budget of the gram panchayat and to review the performance of the gram panchayat.

34.(1) What do you understand by the term decentralization in democracy?

34.(2) When did one third of total seats were reserved for women in rural local government in India?

34.(3) State any two advantages of rural local government.

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

NTPC is a major power providing corporation in India. It has ISO certification for EMS (Environment Management System) 14001. The corporation has a proactive approach for preserving the natural environment and resources like water, oil and gas and fuels in places where it is setting up power plants. This has been possible through the following ways.

- Optimum utilization of equipment adopting latest techniques and upgrading existing equipment.
- Minimizing waste generation by maximizing ash utilization.
- Providing green belts for nurturing ecological balance and addressing the question of special purpose vehicles for afforestation.
- Reducing environmental pollution through ash pond management, ash water recycling system and liquid waste management.

35.(1) What does NTPC refer to?

35.(2) State the approach adopted by NTPC.

35.(3) List out the ways adopted by the NTPC towards the preservation of the natural environment.

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

Like Germany, Italy too had a long history of political fragmentation. Italians were scattered over several dynastic states as well as the multi-national Habsburg Empire. During the middle of the nineteenth century, Italy was divided into seven states, of which only one, Sardinia-Piedmont, was ruled by an Italian princely house. The North was under Austrian Habsburgs, the centre was ruled by the Pope and the Southern regions were under the domination of the Bourbon kings of Spain. Even the Italian language had not acquired one common form and still had many regional and local variations.

During the 1830s, Giuseppe Mazzini had sought to put together a coherent programme for a unitary Italian Republic. He had also formed a secret society called Young Italy for the dissemination of his goals. The failure of revolutionary uprisings both in 1831 and 1848 meant that the mantle now fell to Sardinia-Piedmont under its ruler King Victor Emmanuel II to unify the Italian states through war. In the eyes of the ruling elites of this region, a unified Italy offered them the possibility of economic development and political dominance.

Chief Minister Cavour who led the movement to unify the regions of Italy was neither a revolutionary nor a democrat. Like many other wealthy and educated members of the Italian elite, he spoke French much better than he did Italian. Through a tactful diplomatic alliance with France engineered by Cavour, Sardinia-Piedmont succeeded in defeating the Austrian forces in 1859. Apart from regular troops, a large number of armed volunteers under the leadership of Giuseppe Garibaldi joined the fray. In 1860, they marched into South Italy and the Kingdom of the Two Sicilies and succeeded in winning the support of the local peasants in order to drive out the Spanish rulers. In 1861, Victor Emmanuel II was proclaimed king of united Italy.

36.(1) Describe the political fragmentary of Italy.

36.(2) What was Young Italy Society?

36.(3) Write a note on Count Camillo de Cavour.

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 lines drawn near them.

(A) The location of the Indian National Congress Session of 1927.

(B) A place where Gandhiji ceremonially violated the Salt Law and manufactured salt by boiling salt sea water.

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

I. A major port on the southeast coast of India.

II. Mumbai sea port

III. A software technology park

IV. A major dam in Odisha.

Solution

SAMPLE PAPER-3

1. (b) The Vienna Congress was convened in 1815 to restore conservative regime in Europe. The Congress of Vienna of 1814–1815 was an international diplomatic conference to reconstitute the European political order after the downfall of the French Emperor Napoleon Bonaparte.
2. (d) Among the following statement 4 is incorrect. The Vernacular Act of 1878 was proposed by Lord Lytton, then Viceroy of India, and was passed on 14 March 1878. This act excluded English-language publications as it was meant to control seditious writing of Indians which were against the British policies in India.
3. (c) Bombay and Calcutta ports grew after the European companies gained power in trade. The European companies gained power in trade by securing a variety of concessions from the local courts.
4. (c) The features of the economic situation which existed in Europe were -migration of population from rural to urban regions, small producers had to face stiff competition from England and no. of Job seekers exceeded the employment opportunities. Developments in 19th-century Europe are bounded by two great events. The French Revolution broke out in 1789, and its effects reverberated throughout much of Europe for many decades.
Industrial revolution became more advanced in most countries of Europe, was not a feature of the economic situation which existed in Europe.
5. (c) Events arranged in chronological orders is as follows:
Martin Luther 'Ninety Five Theses' - 1517
The first Tamil Book Printed - 1812
The first Malayalam book was printed- 1887
Vernacular Press Act passed- 1878
6. (d) In the coalition government the leader decides every rule best signifies the given image. Coalition government is formed by the coming together of two or more political parties. Usually, partners in a coalition form of political alliance adopt a common programme for governance.
7. (c) Rubber is mainly an equatorial crop, but under special conditions it is also grown in tropical areas. It requires moist and humid climate with rainfall of more than 200 cm and temperature above 25° C. It is an important industrial raw material that supports many industries. Hence, statement 'A' is true and 'R' is false.
8. (a) Only statement 1 is correct. Other statements are incorrect because Odisha is the largest bauxite producing state in India.
Bellary-Chitradurga belt is famous for iron ore reserves in India.
9. (c) Inundation channel is largely practiced in Bengal. Inundation canals are long canals that are taken from large rivers having a huge capacity and receive water when the level of the river is high enough and especially when in flood.
10. (c) In a democracy, if the power to decide is dispersed, it is not possible to take quick decisions and enforce them. People are the source of all political power in a democracy because the Central Government, State Governments and Local body Governments are elected by the people through elections. If the Government does not perform to the expectations of the people, the Governments will be voted out in the elections which are conducted periodically in democracy.
11. (c) The origins of the Sri Lankan Civil War lie in the continuous political rancor between the majority Sinhalese and the minority Tamils, and the preference given to Sinhalese by the government in the policies enacted, especially the Sinhala Only Act
12. (b) Sri Lanka got independence in 1948. Sinhala became the official language of Sri Lanka in 1956
The civil war of Sri Lanka was ended in 2009
Liberation Tigers of Tamil Eelam was established in 1976.
13. (d) Statements 1,3 and 4 are correct.
A federal state derives its existence from the constitution. The constitution is regarded as the supreme law of the land and no one is above the constitution.
In a Federal government, the constitution may be written or unwritten. The Indian Constitution is the world's second-longest written Constitution.
Legislature may be bicameral or unicameral in unitary government. Unicameral legislation is used to describe a government with only one legislative house or chamber. A bicameral parliament or legislature is one in which two assemblies share legislative power
14. (d) In a unitary government, all the powers of government are vested in the central government whereas in a federal government, the powers of government are divided between the centre and the units.
15. (a) The sum of the total production of all goods and services in the three sectors are combinedly called as GDP (Gross Domestic Product). Gross domestic product (GDP) is the most commonly used measure for the size of an economy.
16. (b) A customs barrier is any implementation of fees, rules, or regulations designed with the intention to limit international trade. Restrictions can come in the form of tariffs, levies, duties, trade embargoes, and even currency manipulation.
17. (d) India ranks low in HDI despite of its huge size and population because of
 - Less investment in social infrastructure in the country.
 - In India gender inequality is still prevalent. Increasing income inequalities among different sections of the society.

18. (a) The workers of the unorganised sector are often exploited and not paid fair wages. Their earnings are low and not regular. These jobs are not secure and have no other benefits and they also face social discrimination. Thus, there is a need for measures to be adopted related to their protection and support. Hence, both statements are true and 'R' is the correct explanation of 'A'.
19. (a) If the Body Mass Index (BMI) is less than 18.5 then the adult person would be considered underweight.
20. (a) Statement I is incorrect regarding the features of informal source of credit. There is no organization that controls credit activities in informal sources.
21. The Rowlatt Act affected the National Movement as the Indians disapproved this act in the following ways
 - Rallies were organized in various cities, workers went on strike in railway workshops and shops were closed down. The British administration suppressed the nationalists. As a result local leaders were picketed up from Amritsar and Mahatma Gandhi was barred from entering Delhi. The Rowlatt Act provided the foundation and channel for subsequent movements like Khilafat and Non Cooperation.
22. Border roads are those roads that are built in the border area for the defence of the country. They are built by the Border Roads Organisation or BRO. These roads have aided the economic development of these border areas and helped armed forces keep vigil in remote areas in north and north-eastern parts of the country.
23. The horizontal distribution of power ensures that power is shared among different organs of government—the legislature, executive and judiciary. It allows different organs of government placed at the same level to exercise different powers. The horizontal distribution of power is also called a system of checks and balances. This system ensures that none of these organs can exercise unlimited power. Each organ checks the other.
24. Special Economic Zones or SEZs are industrial zones set up by the government having world class facilities such as electricity, water, roads, transport, storage, recreational and educational facilities. Companies who set up production units in SEZs are exempted from taxes for an initial period of five years.

OR

- FDI (Foreign Direct Investment) is the investment of foreign capital in the economic and productive activities of a country by foreign companies or MNCs with the aim of expanding capacity and production to earn profits.
25. The effects of worldwide economic depression on India, towards late 1920's were-
The depression immediately affected Indian trade. Indians exports and imports nearly came to half between 1928 and 1934.
Between 1928 and 1934, wheat prices fell by 50%. The fall in prices had a deep impact on poor farmers. Though

agricultural prices fell sharply, the colonial government refused to give any relief to the farmers in taxes. The unrest created the great depression, an opportunity for Mahatma Gandhi to launch the Civil Disobedience Movement in 1931.

OR

- Gandhiji launched the Civil Disobedience Movement because Lord Irwin ignored Gandhi's eleven demands including the abolition of the Salt Tax. Gandhi's 'Salt March' marked the beginning of the Civil Disobedience Movement all over India. The Civil Disobedience Movement came into force in various parts of the country and united different groups in the following ways. With the spread of the movement, foreign cloth was boycotted and liquor shops were picketed. Peasants refused to pay revenue and chaukidari taxes. Village officials resigned from their post. Forest people violated forest law. In the countryside, rich peasant communities viz, Patidars of Gujarat and the Jats of Uttar Pradesh became the supporters of the Civil Disobedience Movement. The poorer peasantry, often led by the socialist and the communist, joined a variety of radical movements for the remission of their unpaid rent to the landlords.
26. Humans are dependent on the ecological system because they are part of this system.
This can be understood through the following points
 - (i) Humans breathe air, drink water and grow crops in soil which are the non-living components of the ecological system.
 - (ii) The living components like plants, animals and microorganisms recreate the quality of the air humans breathe, the water humans drink and the soil that produces human food. Without these elements human beings cannot survive.
 - (ii) Human beings are dependent on both living and non-living components of the ecological existence.
 27. Money is a medium of exchange in transactions. A person holding money can easily exchange it for any commodity or service that he or she might want.
Modern money currency is accepted as a medium of exchange because it is certified for a particular denomination (For example, ₹10, ₹20, ₹100, ₹1,000). It is issued by the Central Bank of the country. It is authorized by the government of the country.
 28. Status of women's representation in India's legislative bodies- Panchayati Raj in India has reserved one-third seats in Local Government bodies for women.
In India, the proportion of women in the legislature has been very low.
The percentage of elected women members in Lok Sabha is not even 10 per cent and in State Assemblies less than 5 per cent. India is behind several developing countries of Africa and Latin America. Women organisations have been demanding reservations of at least one-third seats in Lok Sabha and State Assemblies for women.

29. We can say that globalisation has been advantageous to both consumers as well as the producers due to the following reasons

Globalisation has led to an intense increase in industrial competition. As a result, producers are competing over each other to provide better and cheaper services to the consumers.

This has also resulted in reduction of the prices.

With the initiation of globalisation, producers now have actively free access to international markets. Also, they can avail more easily the credit facilities forwarded in terms of capital and technology. Like for instance in case of electronics goods and garments industry.

Consumers have more chances of goods and services as compared to earlier times especially in modern digital technological equipments like cell phones, cameras, etc.

30. The anthropogenic factors responsible for land degradation in India are

- (i) Deforestation due to mining activities in Jharkhand, Chhattisgarh, Madhya Pradesh and Odisha have caused severe land degradation. Mining sites are abandoned after excavation work is completed, leaving deep scars
- (ii) Mineral processing like grinding of limestone for cement industry as well as calcite and soapstone for ceramic industry generate huge quantities of dust which falls down on land. This retards the process of infiltration of water into the soil.
- (iii) Effluents as waste from industries have become a major source of land and water pollution in many parts of the country.
- (iv) Over irrigation in Punjab, Haryana and Western Uttar Pradesh is responsible for land degradation due to waterlogging, leading to increase in salinity.

OR

Gandhiji said, "There is enough for everybody's need and not for anybody's greed." He blamed the greedy and selfish individuals and exploitative nature of modern technology as the root cause for resource depletion at the global level.

Irrational consumption and overutilisation of resources has led to the socio-economic and environmental problems of shortages and pollution.

As resources are vital for any developmental activity, resource conservation at various levels is important to overcome these problems. If resources are used up at the same rate as they are generated or formed, they will be maintained for use by future generations.

31. When power is taken from Central and State Governments and given to local governments, it is called decentralisation.

The advantages of decentralisation are

- (i) The basic idea behind decentralisation is that there are a large number of problems and issues which are best settled at the local level. People have better

knowledge of the problems of their own locality. They have better idea on where to spend money and how to manage things efficiently.

- (ii) Decentralisation makes it possible for the people to directly participate in decision making. This helps the people to develop a habit to participate in democratic activities. Thus local government is the best way to realise the significance of local self-government in democracy.
- (iii) Decentralisation reduces the burden of Central and State Governments. It helps to concentrate on matters of national or state importance in a better way.
- (iv) Decentralisation leads to women empowerment as it provides that at least one-third of all positions are reserved for women in all the local bodies.

OR

The policies adopted by Indian Government have ensured the success of federalism in India.

Policies adopted by India to ensure this success are

- (i) Centre-State Relations Federalism has been strengthened by restructuring of centre-state relations.
 - (ii) Decentralisation In India, power has been decentralised to the local government. The local government includes panchayats and municipalities.
 - (iii) Linguistic States The policy of creating linguistic states has also strengthened federalism. Despite the division, this policy united the nation.
 - (iv) Language Policy Indian federation did not give status of national language to any language. This ultimately has strengthened federalism.
32. China was one of the countries where the earliest kind of print technology was developed.
- The different stages of development of printing technology in China are
- (i) (From AD 594 onwards, books in China were printed by rubbing paper against the inked surface of woodblocks. These papers were also invented in China. The imperial state of China was the major producer of printed material for a very long time. At that time, China possessed a huge bureaucratic system which recruited its personnel through civil service examination. From the 16th century, number of candidates for the examination increased, so the number of books also increased.
 - (ii) By the 17th century, urban culture developed in China and merchants, rich women, wives of scholar-officials not only started reading different books like, fictions, poetry, autobiographies, anthologies of literary masterpieces, romantic plays, they also began to write.
 - (iii) In the late 19th century, Shanghai became the hub of the new print culture by importing Western printing techniques and mechanical presses. From hand printing, there was a gradual shift to mechanical printing in China.

OR

The Gutenberg Press It was the first printing press of Europe. It was invented by Johann Gutenberg of Strasbourg. He grew up in a large agricultural estate and had knowledge and experience in operating olive and wine presses. The olive press provided him the model for the printing press and he used moulds for casting metal types for letters of the alphabet. He invented the printing press around the year 1448.

Erasmus's Idea of the Printed Book Erasmus was a Latin scholar. He was not happy with the printing of books because he was afraid that this would lead to circulation of books with rebellious ideas. According to him only a few books were useful to read and may give useful information and the majority of books were just useless, controversial or may have irreligious ideas which may lead to provoking rebellion. According to him such books devalue the valuable books.

33. Rapid improvement in technology has been playing a key role in encouraging the globalisation process in the following ways

Improvements in transportation technology, e.g. container manufacturing and air transport has made faster delivery of goods across long distances at lower costs.

There have been rapid developments in information technology, e.g. computer, internet, etc. They have made easy access to information around the world thus stimulating globalisation.

Rapid development in means of communication are used to contact one another which have established trade links around the world.

Thus, it can be said that technology has stimulated the globalisation process.

OR

When local companies enter into a joint venture with MNCs:

First, the MNCs provide money for additional investments for faster production. Second, MNCs bring with them the latest technology for enhancing and improving the production.

Some Indian companies have gained from successful collaborations with foreign companies. Globalization has enabled some companies to emerge as multinationals.

Parakh Foods was a small company which was bought over by a large American Company – Cargill Foods. Parakh foods had built a large marketing network in various parts of India as a well- reputed brand. Parakh Foods had four oil refineries whose control has now shifted to Cargill. Cargill is now the largest manufacturer of edible oil in India making five million pouches daily.

- 34.(1) Decentralization is the transfer of authority, responsibility, and accountability from central to local governments. Decentralization can take various forms, commonly described in public administration terms as deconcentration, devolution, and delegation.

- 34.(2) In 1993, a constitutional amendment was passed in India that called for a random one third of village council leader, or sarpanch, positions in gram panchayat, to be reserved for women.

- 34.(3) Two advantages of having a Local Self-Government are:

- It gives an opportunity to provide foundations on which the entire democratic structure of our country can stand. It helps in making it possible for people to take interests in governing their own affairs and also to groom them well to take on larger responsibilities.
- Local Self- Governments provide training grounds for local leadership to manage national or state affairs. This training helps in gaining experience to deal with bigger challenges later on. Many of the peoples' political careers as member of local bodies have helped them to gain experience for the national level.

- 35.(1) NTPC refers to National Thermal Power Corporation. It is a major power providing corporation in India.

- 35.(2) NTPC has a proactive approach for preserving the natural environment and resources like water, oil and gas and fuels in places where it is setting up power plants.

- 35.(3) The ways adopted by the NTPC towards the preservation of natural environment include

- Optimum utilization of equipment by adopting latest techniques and upgrading existing equipment.
- Minimising waste generation by maximising ash utilisation.

- 36.(1) Italians were scattered over several dynastic states as well as the multi-national Habsburg Empire. During the middle of the nineteenth century, Italy was divided into seven states, of which only one, Sardinia-Piedmont, was ruled by an Italian princely house. The north was under Austrian Habsburgs, the centre was ruled by the Pope and the southern regions were under the domination of the Bourbon kings of Spain.

- 36.(2) Young Italy was an Italian Nationalist Movement for the youth of Italy (citizens under 40 years of age). It was founded by Giuseppe Mazzini in the year 1831

- 36.(3) Count Camillo de Cavour was Chief Minister of Sardinia-Piedmont state who led the movement to unify the regions of Italy. He was neither a revolutionary nor a democrat. Like many other wealthy and educated members of the Italian elite, he spoke French much better than he did Italian. He engineered a careful diplomatic alliance with France, which helped Sardinia-Piedmont defeat the Austrian forces in 1859, and thereby free the northern part of Italy from the Austrian Habsburgs.

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

(b)

