

Class-X Session 2022-23
Subject - Social Science (087)
Sample Question Paper - 11
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, 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 (1)			7	
5	Print Culture and the modern world				Q (2)				3	
	Unit-2 : GEOGRAPHY									
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	
	UNIT – 3 : POLITICAL SCIENCE									
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 (2)		6	
5	Outcomes of Democracy									
	UNIT-4 : ECONOMICS									
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									
	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. Why did women and non-propertied men organise opposition movements through the 18th and early 19th century in Europe?
 - (a) Demanding for property
 - (b) Demanding equal political rights
 - (c) Demanding membership in Jacobian club
 - (d) Demanding equal distribution of wealth
2. When did the Non-cooperation Khilafat Movement begin in India?
 - (a) January 1919
 - (b) January 1921
 - (c) February 1920
 - (d) February 1922
3. Which of the following statements about the French Revolution are correct?
 - (i) After the end of the French Revolution it was proclaimed that it was the people who would henceforth constitute the nation and shape its destiny.
 - (ii) France will have a constitutional monarchy and the new republic will be headed by a member of the royal family.
 - (iii) A centralised administrative system will be put in place to formulate uniform laws for all citizens.
 - (iv) Imposition of internal custom duties and dues will continue to exist in France.
 - (a) (ii) and (iii)
 - (b) (ii) and (iv)
 - (c) (i) and (iii)
 - (d) (iii) and (iv)
4. Which of the following aspects best signifies this image in 1848 in France?
 - (a) Peasant uprising, 1848
 - (b) Massacre at Chios
 - (c) Hall of Versailles
 - (d) Frankfurt Parliament
5. Arrange the following events in a chronological order-
 - I. Distressed Uttar Pradesh peasants organised by Baba Ramchandra.
 - II. Incident of Chauri Chaura;
 - III. Mahatma Gandhi returned to India.
 - IV. Khilafat Committee was formed in Bombay
 - (a) III, II, I, IV
 - (b) III, I, IV, II
 - (c) IV, II, I, III
 - (d) IV, I, II, III
6. Identify the crop with the help of given clues
 - It is a tropical as well as a sub-tropical crop.
 - It grows well in hot and humid climates.
 - A temperature of 21°C to 27°C and an annual rainfall between 75cm and 100cm.
 - (a) Oil seeds
 - (b) Sugarcane
 - (c) Tea
 - (d) Coffee
7. Aus, Aman and Boro are types of which crop?
 - (a) Maize
 - (b) Paddy
 - (c) Jowar
 - (d) Bajra

8. Match the following-

List I	List II
A. Ferrous minerals	1. Potash
B. Non-ferrous minerals	2. Uranium
C. Non-metallic minerals	3. Nickel
D. Energy minerals	4. Bauxite

- A B C D
 (a) 3 4 1 2
 (b) 2 3 1 4
 (c) 3 2 4 1
 (d) 1 4 2 3

9. Fill in the blanks

List 1	List 2
A. Metal extraction process from ore	Smelting
B. Method of trapping solid waste from waste water

- (a) Flocculation (b) Particulate matter (c) Screening (d) Sewage treatment

10. Identify the incorrect option.

- (a) Disguised unemployment - More people working than actually needed
 (b) Unemployment - Not getting jobs at a particular time of the year
 (c) Underemployed - Not employed according to skill or education
 (d) Labour effort- the hard work done by a labour to earn income

11. Study the following table and answer the question that follows.

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

For how many years will the reserves of crude oil last in Middle East, if they continue extracting it at the present rate?

- (a) 50 years (b) 70 years (c) 100 years (d) 60 years

12. 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) An equitable distribution of resources has sustained quality of life and global peace.

Reason (R) They promote equality among classes.

- (a) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A
 (b) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A
 (c) A is true, but R is false.
 (d) A is false, but R is true.

13. The following table gives the GDP in Rupees (crores) by the three sectors.

Year	Primary	Secondary	Tertiary
2000	52000	48500	133500
2013	800500	1074000	3668000

What is the share of the secondary sector in the total GDP of 2013.

- (a) 45.78% (b) 18.70% (c) 32.67% (d) 14.55%

14. Which of the following statements is correct about developmental goals?

- (a) They are the same for all the citizens of a country.
 (b) These goals do not matter to the citizens
 (c) They are different and sometimes even contradictory for different groups and people
 (d) There are no developmental goals

15. Which of the following services rise rapidly?
 - (a) Banking and Trade
 - (b) Software companies
 - (c) Information and Communication Technology
 - (d) Education
16. How would you calculate Body Mass Index?
 - (a) Dividing the weight by the square of the height.
 - (b) Dividing the height by weight.
 - (c) Dividing the weight by height.
 - (d) Adding height to the weight of the person.
17. Who elects the members of the Gram Panchayat?
 - (a) The Presiding officer
 - (b) The Gram Panchayat
 - (c) The Gram Sabha
 - (d) The Nyaya Panchayat
18. Which of the following was the main reason responsible for the killing of thousands of people in Sri Lanka? Identify from the given options.
 - (a) Cold War between Sinhala and Tamil speaking population,
 - (b) Civil War between Sinhala and Tamil speaking population.
 - (c) Cultural riots between Sinhala and Tamil Speaking population
 - (d) None of the above
19. 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) : India is a holding together Federation.
Reason (R) : All the states have equal powers and are strong as Union Government Codes
 - (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.
20. Mark the correct features of 'Holding Together Federation' from the given options
 - (a) States exercise equal powers with the Union.
 - (b) The Central government is more powerful than the states.
 - (c) The jurisdictions of the respective levels of the government are not mentioned in the Constitution.
 - (d) States tend to be more powerful than the central government.

SECTION B (Very Short Answer Questions)

(2 × 4 = 8)

21. What is the difference between personal communication and mass communication?
22. Explain any two facts about the new economic situation created in India by the First World War.
23. What do you understand by GDP of a country?
24. What is an alternative political formation?

OR

Evaluate the meaning of defection.

SECTION C (Short Answer Based Questions)

(5 × 3 = 15)

25. Describe any three features of secularism which is an integral part of our Indian Constitution.
- OR
- Caste can take various forms in Indian politics. Examine this statement by giving a suitable example.
26. What were the consequences of the expansion of print culture for the poor people in the 19th century in the Indian Subcontinent?
 27. Why are the demand deposits considered as money?
 28. Write the meaning and features of demand deposit.
 29. What is the need for water conservation and management?

SECTION D (Long Answer Based Questions)

(5 × 4 = 20)

30. What was the role of technology in transforming the world in the 19th Century?

OR

Explain the impact of the Great Depression on the Indian Economy.

31. How Banks play an integral role in the economic development of the economy.

OR

RBI plays a crucial role in controlling formal sector loans." Explain.

32. Write a brief note on waterways mentioning the national waterways of India.

OR

Enlist and describe the five major ports situated on the Western coast of India alongside the Arabian Sea.

33. Explain the major differences between democracy of Sri Lanka and Belgium.

OR

Describe the ways by which Belgium has accommodated the existing regional differences and cultural diversities

SECTION E (Case Based Questions)

(4 × 3 = 12)

34. Read the given extract and answer the following questions.

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 (popularly known as the World Bank) was set up to finance post-war reconstruction. The IMF and the World Bank are referred to as the Bretton Woods institutions or sometimes the Bretton Woods twins. The post-war international economic system is also often described as the Bretton Woods system. The IMF and the World Bank commenced financial operations in 1947.

Decision-making in these institutions is controlled by the Western industrial powers. The US has an effective right of veto over key IMF and World Bank decisions.

The international monetary system is the system linking national currencies and monetary system. The Bretton Woods system was based on fixed exchange rates. In this system, national currencies for example, the Indian rupee, were pegged to the dollar at a fixed exchange rate. The dollar itself was anchored to gold at a fixed price of \$35 per ounce of gold.

34.(1) Why was the International Monetary Fund (IMF) set up?

34.(2) What was the Bretton Woods system?

34.(3) What decision was taken at Bretton Woods in New Hampshire, USA?

35. Read the given extract and answer the following questions.

The recent efforts and suggestions in our country to reform political parties and its leaders:

The Constitution was amended to prevent elected MLAs and MPs from changing parties. This was done because many elected representatives were indulging in Defection in order to

become ministers or for cash rewards. Now the law says that if any MLA or MP changes parties, he or she will lose the seat in the Legislature.

This new law has helped bring defection down. At the same time this has made any dissent even more difficult. MPs and MLAs have to accept whatever the party leaders decide. The Supreme Court passed an order to reduce the influence of money and criminals. Now, it is mandatory for every candidate who contests elections to file an Affidavit giving details of his property and criminal cases pending against him.

It should be made mandatory for political parties to give a minimum number of tickets, about one-third, to women candidates. Similarly, there should be a quota for women in the decision making bodies of the party.

There should be state funding of elections. The government should give parties money to support their election expenses. This support could be given in kind: petrol, paper, telephone etc. Or it could be given in cash on the basis of the votes secured by the party in the last election.

35.(1) What is defection?

35.(2) Analyse the merits of an Affidavit given by the candidate during the contesting election.

35.(3) How does the position of women changed due to the reforms made for political parties?

36. Read the given extract and answer the following questions.

Planning is the widely accepted strategy for judicious use of resources. It has importance in a country like India, which has enormous diversity in the availability of resources. There are regions which are rich in certain types of resources, but are deficient in some other resources. There are some regions which can be considered self sufficient in terms of the availability of resources and there are some regions which have acute shortage of some vital resources. For example, the states of Jharkhand, Chhattisgarh and Madhya Pradesh are rich in minerals and coal deposits. Arunachal Pradesh has abundance of water resources, but lacks in infrastructural development.

36.(1) How judicious use of resources can be done, by planning?

36.(2) Give two examples of resource availability in India.

36.(3) Why is planning necessary in India?

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 place where an incident occurred due to which Mahatma Gandhi called off the Non-cooperation Movement.

B. The place associated with the cotton Mill's worker's satyagraha

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

(i) A dam in Rajasthan

(ii) A airport in Delhi

(iii) A software technology park

(iv) A sea port

Solution

SAMPLE PAPER-4

- (b) During early 18th and 19th century's women and non-property men organised opposition movements, demanding equal political rights. In France, the right to vote and to get elected was granted exclusively to persons who owned property. Men without properties and women were excluded from this right.
- (b) The non-cooperation Khilafat movement began in January 1921. Various social groups participated in this movement, each with its own specific aspiration. All of them responded to the call of Swaraj, but the term meant different things to different people.
- (c) Statements 1 and 3 are correct about the French Revolution. Statements 2 and 4 are incorrect because The revolution proclaimed that it was the people who would henceforth constitute the nation and shape its destiny and monarchy should be abolished. Internal customs duties and dues were abolished and a uniform system of weights and measures was adopted.



- (a) Peasant Uprising is depicted in the image. Peasant Uprising first great popular rebellion in English history. Its immediate cause was the imposition of the unpopular poll tax of 1380, which brought to a head the economic discontent that had been growing since the middle of the century.
- (b) Events arranged in a chronological order- Mahatma Gandhi returned to India from South Africa in 1915. Distressed Uttar Pradesh peasants organised by Baba Ramchandra in 1918-19. Khilafat Committee was formed in Bombay in 1919. The Chauri Chaura incident occurred at Chauri Chaura in the Gorakhpur district of the United Province, (modern Uttar Pradesh) in British India on 4 February 1922.
- (b) The crop described here is Sugarcane. It is a tropical as well as a subtropical crop. It grows well in hot and humid climate with a temperature of 21°C to 27°C and an annual rainfall between 75cm.
- (b) Aus refers to the July- August season. Aman refers to the December- January seasons. Boro refers to the March-May seasons, these are the varieties of rice. Rice is a staple food for many countries around the world. Rice is the third highest worldwide production after maize and sugarcane.
- (a) Ferrous minerals are those minerals that contain iron. Some examples of ferrous minerals include iron ore, manganese, nickel and chromite.

Minerals that do not contain iron content are called non-ferrous minerals. These include copper, bauxite, lead, zinc and gold.

Non-metallic minerals are those minerals that do not contain metal elements. Potash, Clay, Diamond, Dolomite, Gypsum, Mica, Amethyst, Quartz, etc. are some common examples.

Energy minerals are those minerals which are used for producing power, heat and energy. It includes coal, oil, natural gas and uranium.

- (c) Method of trapping solid waste from waste water is known as screening. Screening is a wastewater pre-treatment, which aims to prevent coarse solids, such as plastics, rags and other trash, from entering a sewage system or treatment plant.
- (b) Option b is incorrect as The term unemployment refers to a situation where a person actively searches for employment but is unable to find work. Unemployment indicates the health of the economy. The unemployment rate is the most frequent measure of unemployment.
- (b) For 70 many years will the reserves of crude oil last in Middle East, if they continue extracting it at the present rate.
- (c) If there was no equitable distribution, resources will not be evenly spread among people and inequalities will increase leading to unrest and chaos. Hence, an equitable distribution of resources has become essential for a sustained quality of life and global peace. Hence, Assertion is true, but statement R is false.
- (b) In 2013, primary sector = 13.94%, secondary sector = 18.70%, tertiary sector = 67.36%. So share of the secondary sector in the total GDP of 2013 is 18.7%.
- (c) Different persons can have different developmental goals and what may be development for one may not be development for the other person. It may even be destructive for the other.
- (c) Information and Communication Technology Rise rapidly. Online retailing, cloud computing and e-commerce are all contributing to the speedy growth of the IT industry. The rate of growth in the IT sector for 2019-20 is approximately ten percent. The Indian IT industry has grown rapidly with an exponential growth rate after the economic reform of 1991-92.
- (c) The Gram Sabha elects the members of the Gram Panchayat. The Pradhan and members of the Gram Panchayat shall be elected by direct election under secret ballot by the members of the Gram Sabha from amongst themselves in such manner as may be prescribed.
- (b) The main reason responsible for the killing of thousands of people in Sri Lanka is the civil war between Sinhala and Tamil speaking population. It also caused great impact to the social, cultural and economic life of the country.

19. (c) Here the assertion is true but the reason is false. In India, there is a union government at the centre and the state governments at the state level. In this form of government, the central government has all the powers and there is no role of the state governments.
20. (b) Option b is correct regarding features of 'Holding Together Federation'. 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.
21. Personal communication means a communication between two persons either through oral letter or through telephone etc while mass communication includes the use of radio television press films etc for wider public audience.
22. Two facts about the new economic situation created in India by the First World War are-
 - (i) It led to a huge increase in defence expenditure which was financed by war loans and increasing taxes.
 - (ii) Through the war years prices increased-doubling between 1913 and 1918 - leading to extreme hardship for the common people.
23. GDP is the calculation of total production in a country/ state within a time period, normally a year. It is the calculation of values of all final goods and services within a year.
24. Alternative political formation is one of the concepts that helps in explaining the dissatisfaction of the people or the community in which the requirements and the demands of the people are not fulfilled by the political parties. Due to the dissatisfaction act, the people are forming their own laws and rules so that they can govern their group and they also raised the public voice in front of the government.

OR

Defection in politics means moving of a person from one party to another party for some personal benefit. It means changing party allegiance from the party on which a person got elected to a different party.

25. Three features of secularism are-
 - (i) There is no official religion for the Indian state. Unlike the status of Buddhism in Sri Lanka, that of Islam in Pakistan and that of Christianity in England, our Constitution does not give a special status to any religion.
 - (ii) The Constitution provides to all individuals and communities freedom to prefer, practice and propagate any religion or not to follow any.
 - (iii) The Constitution allows the state to intervene in the matters of religion in order to ensure equality within religious communities. For example it bans untouchability.

OR

Caste can take various forms in Indian politics. For example-

- (i) When parties choose candidates in elections, they keep in mind the caste composition of the electorate and nominate candidates from the same castes so as to get necessary support to win elections. A candidate from a particular minority community became a candidate from the constituency which is mostly inhabited by that particular minority.
 - (ii) During the campaigning, political parties and candidates make appeals to people to give their votes on the basis of caste. Some political parties are known to favour some castes and are seen as their representatives.
 - (iii) When governments are formed, political parties take care that representatives of different castes and tribes should get a place in the ministry.
26. Print culture came to India with the coming of Portuguese missionaries. Konkani was the first Indian language in which books were printed. The first Tamil book printed was printed in 1579 and Malayalam book in 1713. English printing in India commenced with the publication of Bengal Gazette in 1780. The consequences of the expansion of print culture on poor people in 19th century in Indian Subcontinent were as follows
 - (i) The literacy rate improved in India. Printed material, especially for entertainment, began to reach even the poor in the 19th century. Publishers started producing small and cheap books for the poor. These books were sold at crossroads. Public libraries were setup by Christian missionaries and rich people.
 - (ii) Enlightening essays were written against caste discrimination and its inherent injustices. These were read by people across the country.
 - (iii) On the encouragement and support of social reformers, overworked factory workers set up libraries for self-education. Some of them even published their own works, like Kashibaba published Chhote Aur Bade Ka Sawal.
 27. Due to following reasons the demand deposits are considered as money
 - (i) Demand deposits can be withdrawn from the bank whenever it is required.
 - (ii) Demand deposits widely accepted as a means of payment, along with the currency, thus they are considered as money.
 - (iii) Demand deposits are also accepted widely as means of payment by way of a cheque instead of cash.
 28. Those deposits in the bank accounts that can be withdrawn on demand, are called demand deposits. Some important features of demand deposits are
 - (i) Demand deposits are accepted widely as a means of payment by way of a cheque along with currency.
 - (ii) Demand deposits are closely linked to the working of the modern banking system. Such deposits earn Loan amount as interest.

29. It is the need of the hour to conserve and manage our water resources. This can be understood through the following points

- To meet the water demand effectively.
- To safeguard people from health hazards caused by drinking toxic water.
- To ensure food security.
- To ensure continuation of our livelihoods and productive activities.
- To prevent degradation of our natural ecosystems.
- To reduce over exploitation and mismanagement of water resources..

• Irrigated agriculture is the largest consumer of water. So, there is a need to revolutionise agriculture through developing drought-resistant crops and dry farming techniques.

30. The role of technology in transforming the world in the 19th century is :

Transformation of World Economy Technology played an important role in transforming and developing railways, steam ships, telegraph, etc. Through these inventions, it was not possible to imagine the transformation of the 19th century world.

Inter-linking the Markets The new investments in transportation system in the form of faster railways and larger ships helped to move food more cheaply and quickly from far away farms to markets. This by 1890, a global agricultural economy had taken shape, accompanied by complex changes in labour movement patterns, capital flows, ecologies and technology.

Impact on Meat-trade Till the 1870s, animals were shipped live from America to Europe and then slaughtered when they arrived there. But live animals took up a lot of ship space, many also died in voyage, fell ill, lost weight, or became unfit to eat. Meat was hence an expensive luxury beyond the reach of the European poor. High prices in turn kept demand and production down until the development of a new technology, namely, refrigerated ships, which enabled the transport of perishable foods over long distances.

Social Peace and Imperialism The refrigerated ships reduced shipping costs and lowered meat prices in Europe. The poor people in Europe could now afford and consume a varied diet. Better living conditions promoted social peace and support for imperialism abroad.

OR

The Great Depression immediately affected Indian trade. India's exports and imports nearly halved between 1928 and 1934. As international prices crashed, prices in India also plunged. Between 1928 and 1934, wheat prices in India fell by 50 per cent. Peasants and farmers suffered more than urban dwellers. Though agricultural prices fell sharply, the colonial government refused to reduce revenue demands. Peasants producing for the world market were the worst hit. The depression proved less grim for urban India. Because of falling prices, those with

fixed incomes such as urban landowners who received rents and middle-class salaried employees, now found themselves better off as everything cost less. Industrial investment also grew as the government extended tariff protection to industries.

31. Banks play an important role in the economy of India in the following ways

(i) **Provide Deposits** Bank accept the deposits and also pay an amount as interest on the deposits. In this way, people's money is safe with the banks and it earns an amount as interest. People also have the provision to withdraw the money as when they require it. Since the deposits in the bank account can be withdrawn on demand, So these deposits are called demand deposits.

(ii) **Provide Loans** Banks keep only a small portion of their deposits as cash with themselves. Banks use the major position of the deposits to give loans. There is a huge demand for loans for various economic activities. Banks make use of the deposits to meet the loan requirements of the people.

(iii) In this way, banks provide credit to set up of industries and in agriculture. This generates more employment and raises income thereby bringing economic development.

OR

The Reserve Bank of India (RBI) supervises all formal sources of credit or loan approvals or disbursements in India. This is the Central Bank of India.

(i) **Commercial Banks** are also required to hold part of their cash with the Reserve Bank of India maintaining a minimum type of cash out deposits and banks also have to submit the lending information details to the Reserve Bank of India to ensure the bank gives loans to everyone in need.

(ii) Reserve Bank of India sees that the banks give loans not just to profit making business and traders but also to small cultivators, small-scale industries to small borrowers, etc. (iii) Banks have to submit the lending information details to the Reserve Bank of India to ensure that the bank give loans to all kinds of customer

32. **Waterways** are the cheapest means of transport. It is fuel-efficient, environment-friendly and suitable for carrying heavy and bulky goods. India has inland navigation waterways of about 14,500 km in length out of which 5,685 km are navigable by mechanised boats. The waterways declared as the National Waterways are .
NW-1 Allahabad to Haldia (1,620 km) on the Ganga river system. NW-2 Sadiya to Dhubri (891 km) on the Brahmaputra river.

NW-3 West-Coast canal in Kerala (205 km), (Kottapuram-Komman, Udyogamandal and Champakkara canals).

NW-4 Parts of Krishna and Godavari rivers along with Kakinada-Puducherry stretch of canals (1,078 km).

NW-5 Parts of Brahmani river along with Matai river, delta channels of Mahanadi and Brahmani rivers and East coast canal (588 km). There are some other

inland waterways on which substantial transportation takes place. These are Mandavi, Zuari and Cumberjua, Sunderbans, Barak and backwaters of Kerala.

OR

The following are the major ports lying on the Western coast along the side of the Arabian Sea

(i) Kandla It is located in the Gulf of Kutch. It was the first port which was developed soon after independence when the Karachi port went to Pakistan due to partition. It was developed to facilitate the volume of trade on the Mumbai port. It is also known as the Deendayal port. It is a tidal port. It handles exports and imports of highly productive granary and industrial belt stretching across the states of Jammu and Kashmir, Himachal Pradesh, Punjab, Haryana, Rajasthan and Gujarat.

(ii) Mumbai It is the biggest port in India with a natural harbour. Jawahar Lal Nehru port developed nearby to ease off the decongestant in Mumbai port.

(iii) Marmagao (Goa) It is the premier iron ore exporting port in India. This port accounts for about 50% of India's iron ore export.

(iv) New Mangalore It is located in Karnataka. It caters to export of iron-ore from Kudremukh mines.

(v) Kochchi It is the extreme South-Western port located at the entrance of a lagoon with a natural harbour.

33. The major differences between the Belgium and Sri Lankar democracies were as follows

Policy Belgium adopted the policy of accommodation of social and ethnics divisions. On the other hand, Sri Lanka also adopted democratic system but followed majoritarian policies

Power Sharing Under the Belgium model of democracy, power was shared among two ethnic groups. Sri Lanka favoured the interests of the majority Sinhala community. **Treatment of Communities** In Belgium, both the communities had equal share in working of government but in Sri Lanka the minority community was isolated. To maintain political stability and unity, equal representation was provided to both the groups. Apart from that, community governments of both the ethnic groups also existed at the local level. Sri Lanka, however, had no such arrangement.

Constitutional Provision The Constitution of Belgium was amended four times before arriving at a final draft to prevent civil strife. In Sri Lanka, majoritarianism led to Civil War for long twenty years.

OR

The ways by which Belgium has accommodated the existing regional differences and cultural diversities are as follows-

The Government of Belgium has equal number of Dutch-speaking and French-speaking ministers. This has been done to give equal power to the majority and the minority language speaking groups. Community Government

A third kind of government, named the Community government, was introduced in addition to the Central and the State Governments. This government has powers to decide cultural, educational and linguistic issues.

This government comprises members from all the three communities ie. Dutch-speaking, French-speaking and German-speaking.

Many powers of the Central Government in Belgium were given to the State governments of the two regions of the country. The State governments were not subordinate to the Central Government, but were made independent of it..Equal Representation In the State Government of Brussels, the capital city, both the French-speaking and Dutch-speaking communities have equal representation

34.1 The IMF was set up to promote International Monetary Cooperation.

34.2 The Bretton Woods System was based on fixed exchange rates. In this system, national currencies viz. the Indian rupees were pegged to the dollar at a fixed exchange rate. The dollar itself was anchored to gold at a fixed price of \$35 per ounce of gold.

34.3 In Bretton Woods Conference New Hampshire USA, decisions were taken for establishing the World Bank and International Monetary Fund (IMF) to preserve Global economic stability and full employment in the industrial world. These institutions would also deal with surplus and deficit of member nations and finance post war reconstruction.

35.1 Defection is changing party allegiance (a person's continued support for a political party) from the party on which a person got elected to a legislative body to a different party.

35.2 Due to the Supreme's Court order candidate has to give the details of his property and criminal case report through an Affidavit. It helps the public to decide the suitable candidate to elect.

35.3 Many suggestions are made to reform political parties. Among these one of the most important reforms is to give at least one-third number of tickets to women candidate. This helps women to participate in direct politics and they can raise their voice for their own demands.

36.1 Planning involves identification and quantification of resources. By knowing their exact quantity, ways can be developed to use them properly.

36.2 The states of Jharkhand, Chhattisgarh and Madhya Pradesh are rich in minerals and coal deposits. Arunachal Pradesh has an abundance of water resources. This shows that India has resource availability.

36.3 Planning is necessary in India due to two reasons.

(a) There are regions which are rich in certain types of resources, but are deficient in some other resources.

(b) There are some regions that can be considered self-sufficient in terms of the availability of resources, and there are some regions which have acute shortage of some vital resources.

37.(a)

- A. Chauri Chaura
- B. Ahmedabad

(b)

