

SOCIAL SCIENCE (CODE 087)
SAMPLE QUESTION PAPER
CLASS X – 2024-25

Time Allowed: 3 Hours

Maximum Marks: 80

General Instructions:

1. The 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 questions 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. Answer to each question should not exceed 100 words.
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 must be attempted.
9. A separate question has been provided for visually impaired candidates in lieu of questions having visual inputs, maps etc. Such questions are to be attempted by Visually impaired students only. In addition to this, separate instructions are given with each section and question, wherever necessary.

SECTION A

MCQs (20x1=20)

1. Why did nationalists in late-nineteenth-century India focus on recording and preserving folklore? 1
- (A) To create new forms of artistic expression that reflected modern India.
 - (B) To restore a sense of pride in traditional culture and national identity
 - (C) To use folklore as a tool for economic development and modernization.
 - (D) To promote a uniform culture that could be adopted across all Indian regions.

as an ascetic figure; she is calm, composed, divine and spiritual. In subsequent years, the image of Bharat Mata acquired many different forms, as it circulated in popular prints, and was painted by different artists (see Fig. 14). Devotion to this mother figure came to be seen as evidence of one's nationalism.

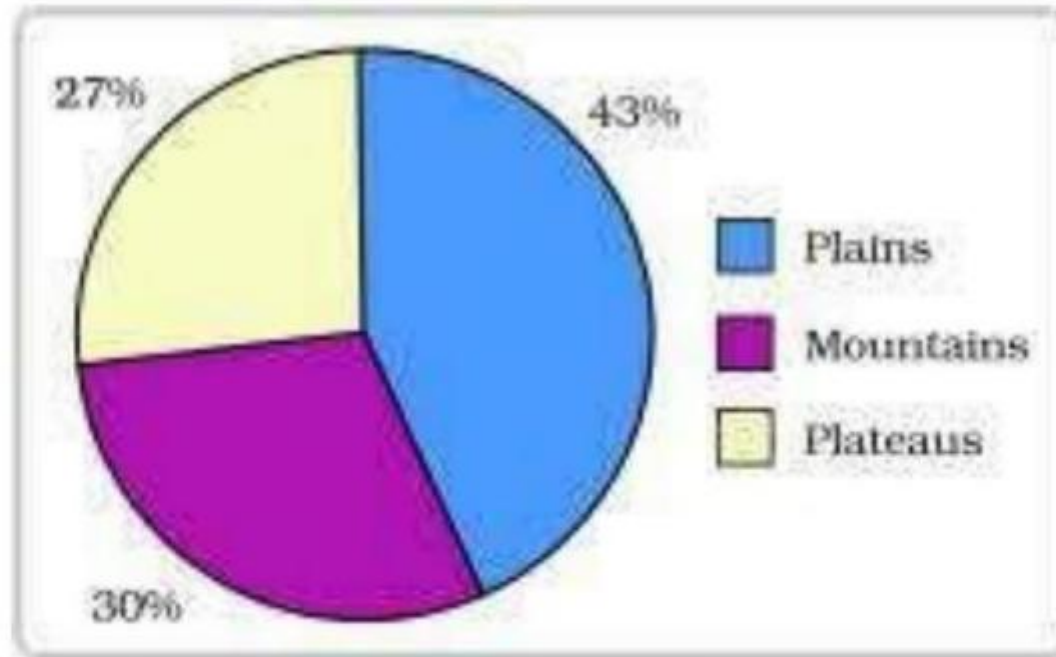
Ideas of nationalism also developed through a movement to revive **Indian folklore**. In late-nineteenth-century India, nationalists began recording folk tales sung by bards and they toured villages to gather folk songs and legends. These tales, they believed, gave a true picture of traditional culture that had been corrupted and damaged by outside forces. It was essential to preserve this folk tradition in order to discover one's national identity and restore a sense of pride in one's past. In Bengal, **Rabindranath Tagore** himself began collecting ballads, nursery rhymes and myths, and led the movement for folk



Fig. 12 – Bharat Mata, Abanindranath Tagore, 1905.

Notice that the mother figure here is shown as dispensing learning, food and clothing. The mala in one hand emphasises her ascetic quality. Abanindranath Tagore, like Ravi Varma before him, tried to develop a style of painting that could be seen as truly Indian.

2. Interpret the following pie diagram and choose the correct option for the following question? 1



What is the significance of 43 percent land under plains?

- (A) It provides facilities for agriculture and industry.
- (B) It provides facilities for tourism.
- (C) It ensures perennial flow of some river.
- (D) It possesses rich reserves of minerals, fossil fuels and forests.

for everybody's need and not for any body's greed." He placed the greedy and selfish individuals and exploitative nature of modern technology as the root cause for resource depletion at the global level. He was against mass production and wanted to replace it with the production by the masses.

At the international level, the Club of Rome advocated resource conservation for the first time in a more systematic way in 1968. Subsequently, in 1974, Gandhian philosophy was once again presented by Schumacher in his book **Small is Beautiful**. The seminal contribution with respect to resource conservation at the global level was made by the Brundtland Commission Report, 1987. This report introduced the concept of 'Sustainable Development' and advocated it as a means for resource conservation, which was subsequently published in a book entitled **Our Common Future**. Another significant contribution was made at the Earth Summit at Rio de Janeiro, Brazil in 1992.

LAND RESOURCES

available land for various purposes with careful planning.

India has land under a variety of relief features, namely; mountains, plateaus, plains and islands. About 43 per cent of the land area is plain, which provides facilities for agriculture and industry. Mountains account for 30 per cent of the total surface area of the country and ensure perennial flow of some rivers, provide facilities for tourism and ecological aspects. About 27 per cent of the area of the country is the plateau region. It possesses rich reserves of minerals, fossil fuels and forests.

LAND UTILISATION

Land resources are used for the following purposes:

1. Forests
2. Land not available for cultivation
 - (a) Barren and waste land
 - (b) Land put to non-agricultural uses, e.g. buildings, roads, factories, etc.
3. Other uncultivated land (excluding fallow land)
 - (a) Permanent pastures and grazing land,
 - (b) Land under miscellaneous tree crops groves (not included in net sown area)

3. Read the data given below and answer the question.

1

State	Infant mortality rate per 1000 live births(2018)	Literacy rate% (2017-18)
A	30	82
B	7	94

As per the data given above, why state B has a low infant mortality rate?

- (A) It has high per capita income.
- (B) It has better infrastructure than state A
- (C) It has good teachers and schools.
- (D) It has health care and education for all.

TABLE 1.4 SOME COMPARATIVE DATA ON HARYANA, KERALA AND BIHAR

State	Infant Mortality Rate per 1,000 live births (2018)	Literacy Rate %	Net Attendance Ratio (per 100 persons) secondary stage (age 14 and 15 years) 2017-18
		2017-18	
Haryana	30	82	61
Kerala	7	94	83
Bihar	32	62	43

Sources : Economic Survey 2020-21, P.A 157, National Sample Survey Organisation (Report No. 585), National statistical office, Government of India.

Explanation of some of the terms used in this table:

Infant Mortality Rate (or IMR) indicates the number of children that die before the age of one year as a proportion of 1000 live children born in that particular year.

Literacy Rate measures the proportion of literate population in the 7-and-above age group.

Net Attendance Ratio is the total number of children of age group 14 and 15 years attending school as a percentage of total number of children in the same age group.

4. Match list I and II and select the correct answer using the codes below in the lists: 1

List I	List II
1. Reserved Forests	a. North Eastern States
2. Protected Forests	b. Andhra Pradesh
3. Unclassed Forests	c. Haryana

Options:

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

a place in conservation planning. In the notification under Wildlife Act of 1980 and 1986, several hundred butterflies, moths, beetles, and one dragonfly have been added to the list of protected species. In 1991, for the first time plants were also added to the list, starting with six species.

Activity

Collect more information on the wildlife sanctuaries and national parks of India and cite their locations on the map of India.

Types and Distribution of Forest and Wildlife Resources

Even if we want to conserve our vast forest and wildlife resources, it is rather difficult to manage, control and regulate them. In India,

eastern states and parts of Gujarat have a very high percentage of their forests as unclassified forests managed by local communities.

Community and Conservation

Conservation strategies are not new in our country. We often ignore that in India, forests are also home to some of the traditional communities. In some areas of India, local communities are struggling to conserve these habitats along with government officials.

depletion.

(iii) **Unclassed Forests:** These are other forests and wastelands belonging to both government and private individuals and communities.

Reserved and protected forests are also referred to as permanent forest estates maintained for the purpose of producing timber and other forest produce, and for protective reasons. Madhya Pradesh has the largest area under permanent forests, constituting 75 per cent of its total forest area. Jammu and Kashmir, Andhra Pradesh, Uttarakhand, Kerala, Tamil Nadu, West Bengal, and Maharashtra have large percentages of reserved forests of its total forest area whereas Bihar, Haryana, Punjab, Himachal Pradesh, Odisha and Rajasthan have a bulk of it under protected forests. All North-



own set of rules and regulations which do not allow hunting, and are protecting the wildlife against any outside encroachments.

The famous Chipko movement in the Himalayas has not only successfully resisted deforestation in several areas but has also shown that community afforestation with indigenous species can be enormously successful. Attempts to revive the traditional conservation methods or developing new methods of ecological farming are new

5. Conservation of forest is a key to the survival of human mankind. Some of the practices undertaken in India in this direction is Joint Forest Management. Identify the correct information related to Joint Forest Management. 1

1. It involves local communities in the management and restoration of degraded forests.
2. The programme has been in formal existence since 1980.
3. Jharkhand passed the first resolution for Joint Forest Management.
4. The members of local village communities are entitled to intermediary benefits like non timber forest products.

Options:

- (A) 1 and 2 only
- (B) 2 and 3 only
- (C) 1 and 4 only
- (D) 3 and 4 only

Act. In many areas, villagers themselves are protecting habitats and explicitly rejecting government involvement. The inhabitants of five villages in the Alwar district of Rajasthan have declared 1,200 hectares of forest as the Bhairodev Dakav 'Sonchuri', declaring their



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CONTEMPORARY INDIA - II

Sacred Groves: They are a form of nature worship practiced by the tribal people of India. Tribes consider forests as Gods and Goddesses and preserve them in their pristine form. Any human interference is banned in this sacred groves.

Rationalised-2023-24

Sacred groves - a wealth of diverse and rare species

Nature worship is an age old tribal belief based on the premise that all creations of nature have to be protected. Such beliefs have preserved several virgin forests in pristine form called Sacred Groves (the forests of God and Goddesses). These patches of forest or parts of large forests have been left untouched by the local people and any interference with them is banned.

Certain societies revere a particular tree which they have preserved from time immemorial. The Mundas and the Santhal of Chota Nagpur region worship mahua (**Bassia latifolia**) and kadamba (**Anthocaphalus cadamba**) trees, and the tribals of

synthetic chemicals are possible and economically viable.

In India joint forest management (JFM) programme furnishes a good example for involving local communities in the management and restoration of degraded

forests. The programme has been in formal existence since 1988 when the state of Odisha passed the first resolution for joint forest management. JFM depends on the formation of local (village) institutions that undertake protection activities mostly on degraded forest land managed by the forest department. In return, the members of these communities are entitled to intermediary benefits like non-timber forest produces and share in the timber harvested by 'successful protection'.

The clear lesson from the dynamics of both environmental destruction and reconstruction in India is that local

6. The people of Belgium have successfully dealt with their country's power sharing problem and is leading a happy and peaceful life. Which route to federation have they opted for? 1
- (A) Coming together.
 - (B) Cooperative Federation
 - (C) Holding Together
 - (D) Competitive Federation

2 Different tiers of government govern the same citizens, but each tier has its own JURISDICTION in specific matters of legislation, taxation and administration.

3 The jurisdictions of the respective levels or tiers of government are specified in the constitution. So the existence and authority of each tier of government is constitutionally guaranteed.

4 The fundamental provisions of the constitution cannot be unilaterally changed by one level of government. Such changes require the consent of both the levels of government.

5 Courts have the power to interpret the constitution and the powers of different levels of government. The highest court acts as an umpire if disputes arise between different levels of government in the exercise of their respective powers.

6 Sources of revenue for each level of government are clearly specified to ensure its financial autonomy.

context in which the federation was formed. There are two kinds of routes through which federations have been formed. The first route involves independent States coming together on their own to form a bigger unit, so that by pooling sovereignty and retaining identity, they can increase their security. This type of **coming together federations** include the USA, Switzerland and Australia. In this first category of federations, all the constituent States usually have equal power and are strong vis-à-vis the federal government.

The second route is where a large country decides to divide its power between the constituent States and the national government. India, Spain and Belgium are examples of this kind of holding together federations. In this second category, the Central Government tends to be more powerful vis-à-vis the States. Very often different constituent units of the federation have unequal powers. Some units are granted special powers.

Coming Together Federation	Holding Together Federation
i. 'Coming Together Federations' are formed when independent states come together to form a bigger state.	i. 'Holding Together Federations' are formed when a large country decides to divide itself into sub-units.
ii. The state governments are strong in comparison to the central government.	ii. The central government is strong in comparison to the state government.
iii. All state governments have equal power.	iii. Very often the state governments have unequal powers.
iv. Example: the USA, Switzerland, and Australia.	iv. Example: India, Spain, and Belgium.

7. Match list I with list II and select the correct answer using the codes below in the lists:

1

List I	List II
1. Ethnic	a. Either only one or two level government
2. Majoritarianism	b. a violent conflict opposing groups within a country
3. Civil war	c. Belief that the majority community should be able to rule a country
4. Unitary system	d. a social division based on culture

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

Keywords

Ethnic: Division based on shared culture.

Civil war: Conflict between opposing groups.

Prudential: Calculation of gains and losses.

Majoritarian: A belief that let the majority community rule a country.

MUST Read: [Power Sharing Class 10 Important Questions and Answers](#) to get an idea of the type of questions that can be asked from this chapter.

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8. Mr. X has taken credit to make candles during the festive season. Choose the correct options that defines the importance of credit from the given options: 1
- i. it plays a vital and positive role in meeting his target and accelerating his income
 - ii. the credit helps him to meet the ongoing expenses of production
 - iii. the credit helps him complete the production on time
 - iv. it helps him in exercising restraint and get into the habit of taking more credit
- (A) Only 4
(B) 3 and 4
(C) 1, 2 and 3
(D) Only 2

9. The North-eastern States of India like Nagaland, Mizoram, Arunachal Pradesh 1
enjoys special status in the Constitution of India because:
- (A) The area has lush green forests.
 - (B) Literacy rates are very high.
 - (C) Due to their social and historical circumstances.
 - (D) As the people speak lot of different languages

10. Napoleon in the given picture is depicted as a postman. What do each letter falling from his bag represent? 1



Source-<https://ncert.nic.in/ncerts/l/jess301.pdf>

- (A) Number of wars he fought
- (B) Letters he posted to the monarchs
- (C) Territories lost by him
- (D) Areas conquered by him

enjoyed a new-found freedom. Businessmen and small-scale producers of goods, in particular, began to realise that uniform laws, standardised weights and measures, and a common national currency would facilitate the movement and exchange of goods and capital from one region to another.

However, in the areas conquered, the reactions of the local populations to French rule were mixed. Initially, in many places such as Holland and Switzerland, as well as in certain cities like Brussels, Mainz, Milan and Warsaw, the French armies were welcomed as harbingers of liberty. But the initial enthusiasm soon turned to hostility, as it became clear that the new administrative arrangements did not go hand in hand with political freedom. Increased taxation, censorship, forced conscription into the French armies required to conquer the rest of Europe, all seemed to outweigh the advantages of the administrative changes.



Fig. 5 – 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.

11. Which of the following factors significantly contribute to the process of globalisation? 1

Select the correct options.

1. Expansion of Multinational Corporations (MNCs).
2. Advancements in information and communication technology.
3. Nationalisation and trade barriers.
4. Cross-border movement of people for jobs and education.

Options:

- (A) Statements 1 and 2 are appropriate.
- (B) Statements 1, 2 and 3 are appropriate.
- (C) Statements 2, 3 and 4 are appropriate
- (D) Only statement 3 is appropriate

12. Which of the following statements about Federalism in the Indian Constitution are correct? 1

1. India is declared as a Union of States.
2. Power-sharing between the Union and State governments is a basic feature.
3. The power-sharing arrangement is easy to change.
4. Changes in power-sharing require a 1/3rd majority in both houses of Parliament.

Options

- (A) 1 and 2
- (B) 2 and 3
- (C) 1 and 3
- (D) 2 and 4

According to our constitution, the Union Government has the power to legislate on these 'residuary' subjects.

We noted above that most federations that are formed by 'holding together' do not give equal power to its constituent units. Thus, all States in the Indian Union do not have identical powers. Some States enjoy a special status. States such as Assam, Nagaland, Arunachal Pradesh and Mizoram enjoy special powers under certain provisions of the Constitution of India (Article 371) due to their peculiar social and historical circumstances. These special powers are especially enjoyed in relation to the protection of land rights of indigenous peoples, their culture and also preferential

running these areas.

This sharing of power between the Union Government and the State Governments is basic to the structure of the Constitution. It is not easy to make changes to this power sharing arrangement. The Parliament cannot on its own change this arrangement. Any change to it has to be first passed by both the Houses of Parliament with at least two-thirds majority. Then it has to be ratified by the legislatures of at least half of the total States.

The judiciary plays an important role in overseeing the implementation of constitutional provisions and procedures. In case of any dispute about the division of powers, the High Courts and the Supreme Court

commerce in the Union cabinet?

13. Arrange the following events in the correct chronological order leading up to the Civil Disobedience Movement: 1

1. Boycott of the Simon Commission
2. Poorna Swaraj resolution passed
3. Letter with 11 demands sent to Viceroy Irwin
4. Salt March

Options:

- (A) 4, 3, 2, 1
- (B) 2, 1, 3, 4
- (C) 1, 4, 3, 2
- (D) 1, 2, 3, 4

When the Simon Commission arrived in India in 1928, it was greeted with the slogan 'Go back Simon'. All parties, including the Congress and the Muslim League, participated in the demonstrations. In an effort to win them over, the viceroy, Lord Irwin, announced in October 1929, a vague offer of 'dominion status' for India in an unspecified future, and a Round Table Conference to discuss a future constitution. This did not satisfy the Congress leaders. The radicals within the Congress, led by



Fig. 6 – Meeting of Congress leaders at Allahabad, 1931.
Apart from Mahatma Gandhi, you can see Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel (extreme left), Jawaharlal Nehru (extreme right) and Subhas Chandra Bose (fifth from right).

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* Congress boycotted First Round Table Conference

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Jawaharlal Nehru and Subhas Chandra Bose, became more assertive. The liberals and moderates, who were proposing a constitutional system within the framework of British dominion, gradually lost their influence. In December 1929, under the presidency of Jawaharlal Nehru, the Lahore Congress formalised the demand of 'Purna Swaraj' or full independence for India. It was declared that 26 January 1930, would be celebrated as the Independence Day when people were to take a pledge to struggle for complete independence. But the celebrations attracted very little attention. So Mahatma Gandhi

Source C

The Independence Day Pledge, 26 January 1930

'We believe that it is the inalienable right of the Indian people, as of any other people, to have freedom and to enjoy the fruits of their toil and have the necessities of life, so that they may have full opportunities of growth. We believe also that if any government deprives a people of these rights and oppresses them, the people

3.1 The Salt March and the Civil Disobedience Movement

Mahatma Gandhi found in salt a powerful symbol that could unite the nation. On 31 January 1930, he sent a letter to Viceroy Irwin stating eleven demands. Some of these were of general interest; others were specific demands of different classes, from industrialists to peasants. The idea was to make the demands wide-ranging, so that all classes within Indian society could identify with them and everyone could be brought together in a united campaign. The most stirring of all was the demand to abolish the salt tax. Salt was something consumed by the rich and the poor alike, and it was one of the most essential items of food. The tax on salt and the government monopoly over its production, Mahatma Gandhi declared, revealed the most oppressive face of British rule.

Mahatma Gandhi's letter was, in a way, an ultimatum. If the demands were not fulfilled by 11 March, the letter stated, the Congress would launch a civil disobedience campaign. Irwin was unwilling to negotiate. So Mahatma Gandhi started his famous salt march accompanied by 78 of his trusted volunteers. The march was over 240 miles, from Gandhiji's ashram in Sabarmati to the Gujarati coastal town of Dandi. The volunteers walked for 24 days, about 10 miles a day. Thousands came to hear Mahatma Gandhi wherever he stopped, and he told them what he meant by swaraj and urged them to peacefully defy the British. On 6 April he reached Dandi, and ceremonially violated the law, manufacturing salt by

has based itself on the exploitation of the masses, and has ruined India economically, politically, culturally, and spiritually. We believe, therefore, that India must sever the British connection and attain Purna Swaraj or Complete Independence.'

Source

14. In Indian Economy, the three sectors (Primary, Secondary and Tertiary) are interdependent. However, the share of employment in the primary sector remains high. Most appropriate explanation for this could be: 1

- I. Government policies preferentially treat the primary sector
- II. Indian economy is largely agrarian and majority of population is dependent on agricultur
- III. Inadequate service sector jobs force people to continue working in primary sectors
- IV. Primary sector provides raw material for the secondary and tertiary sector.

Choose the correct option

- (A) Only I and II are true
- (B) Only II and III are true
- (C) Only III and IV are true
- (D) All are true

15

Consider the statements given below and choose the correct answer

1

Statement I. By the 1870s, caricatures and cartoons were being published in Indian journals and newspapers, commenting on social and political issues

Statement II: Some caricatures praised the educated Indians' fascination with Western tastes and clothes, while others were looking forward to social change.

- (A) Statement (I) is correct and (II) is incorrect.
- (B) Statement (I) is incorrect and (II) is correct.
- (C) Both (I) & (II) are incorrect.
- (D) Both (I) & (II) are correct

By the end of the nineteenth century, a new visual culture was taking shape. With the setting up of an increasing number of printing presses, visual images could be easily reproduced in multiple copies. Painters like Raja Ravi Varma produced images for mass circulation. Poor wood engravers who made woodblocks set up shop near the letterpresses, and were employed by print shops. Cheap prints and calendars, easily available in the bazaar, could be bought even by the poor to decorate the walls of their homes or places of work. These prints began shaping popular ideas about modernity and tradition, religion and politics, and society and culture.

By the 1870s, caricatures and cartoons were being published in journals and newspapers, commenting on social and political issues. Some caricatures ridiculed the educated Indians' fascination with Western tastes and clothes, while others expressed the fear of social change. There were imperial caricatures lamprooning nationalists, as well as nationalist cartoons criticising imperial rule.

Fig. 17 – Raja Ritudhwaj rescuing Princess Madalsa from the captivity of demons, print by Ravi Varma. Raja Ravi Varma produced innumerable mythological paintings that were printed at the Ravi Varma Press.



16. The frequent stories of _____ remind us that no system is entirely without shortcomings, even democracies. Identify the issue being referred to from the options given. 1
- (A) Poverty
 - (B) Black Marketing
 - (C) Terrorism
 - (D) Corruption

So, the best outcome of democracy is that it is a democracy! That is what we have discovered after all this mental gymnastics?



major policies and legislations; and citizens' right to information about the government and its functioning. The actual performance of democracies shows a mixed record on this. Democracies have had greater success in setting up regular and free elections and in setting up conditions for open public debate. But most democracies fall short of elections that provide a fair chance to everyone and in subjecting every decision to public debate. Democratic governments do not have a very good record when it comes to sharing information with citizens. All one can say in favour of democratic regimes is that they are much better than any non-democratic regime in these respects.

In substantive terms, it may be reasonable to expect from democracy a government that is attentive to the needs and demands of the people and is largely free of corruption. The record of democracies is not impressive on these two counts. Democracies often frustrate the needs of the people and often ignore

the demands of a majority of its population. The routine tales of corruption are enough to convince us that democracy is not free of this evil. At the same time, there is nothing to show that non-democracies are less corrupt or more sensitive to the people.

There is one respect in which democratic government is certainly better than its alternatives: democratic government is legitimate government. It may be slow, less efficient, not always very responsive or clean. But a democratic government is people's own government. That is why, there is an overwhelming support for the idea of democracy all over the world. As the accompanying evidence from South Asia shows, the support exists in countries with democratic regimes as well as countries without democratic regimes. People wish to be ruled by representatives elected by them. They also believe that democracy is suitable for their country. Democracy's ability to generate its own support is itself an outcome that cannot be ignored.

17. Which of the following is the main factor that led to the rise of multiple political parties at the same level in India? 1
- (A) A federal political system
 - (B) Varied economic conditions.
 - (C) Linguistic and regional diversity
 - (D) Low levels of literacy and political awareness

18 The result of greater foreign investment and greater foreign trade has been 1
_____ across countries. Find the correct option from below.

- (A) greater bifurcation of production and markets
- (B) greater segregation of production and markets
- (C) greater differentiation of production and markets
- (D) greater integration of production and markets

19 Which of the following is the true meaning of 'Equal treatment of women' as a necessary ingredient of a democratic society? 1

- (A) Women are always treated with respect and dignity.
- (B) It is now easier for women to legally wage struggle for their rights.
- (C) Most societies across the world are now women dominated.
- (D) Women are now treated as equals in the political arena.

fellow beings. Often conflicts arise among individuals because some feel that they are not treated with due respect. The passion for respect and freedom are the basis of democracy. Democracies throughout the world have recognised this, at least in principle. This has been achieved

that all individuals are equal.

Take the case of dignity of women. Most societies across the world were historically male dominated societies. Long struggles by women have created some sensitivity today that respect to and equal treatment of women are

Rationalised 2023-24

I am anxious about my board exams. But democracy has so many exams. And millions of examiners!

DEMOCRACY

necessary ingredients of a democratic society. That does not mean that women are actually always treated with respect. But once the principle is recognised, it becomes easier for women to wage a struggle against what is now unacceptable legally and morally. In a non-democratic set up, this unacceptability would not have legal basis because the principle of individual freedom and

What is most distinctive about democracy is that its examination never gets over. As democracy passes one test, it produces another test. As people get some benefits of democracy, they ask for more and want to make democracy even better. That is why, when we ask people about the way democracy functions, they will always come up with more expectations, and many complaints.

20

Consider the statements given below and choose the correct answer.

1

Statement I: A communal mindset can lead to efforts to secure political influence for a specific religious group.

Statement II: Members of the majority community may seek to create a separate political entity as a response to such dynamics.

- (A) Statement (I) is correct and (II) is incorrect.
- (B) Statement (I) is incorrect and (II) is correct
- (C) Both (I) & (II) are incorrect
- (D) Both (I) & (II) are correct

along the following lines. ^① The followers of a particular religion must belong to one community. Their fundamental interests are the same. Any difference that they may have is irrelevant or trivial for community life. ^② It also follows that people who follow different religions cannot belong to the same social community. If the followers of different religions have some commonalities these are superficial and immaterial, their interests are bound to be different and involve a conflict. ^③ In its extreme form, communalism leads to the belief that people belonging to different religions cannot live as equal citizens within one nation. Either, one of them has to dominate the rest or they have to form different nations.

This belief is fundamentally

that we often fail to notice it, even when we believe in it.

- A communal mind often leads to a quest for political dominance of one's own religious community. For those belonging to majority community, this takes the form of majoritarian dominance. For those belonging to the minority community, it can take the form of a desire to form a separate political unit.
- Political mobilisation on religious lines is another frequent form of communalism. This involves the use of sacred symbols, religious leaders, emotional appeal and plain fear in order to bring the followers of one religion together in the political arena. In electoral politics, this often involves special appeal to the interests or emotions of voters of one religion in preference to others.

I often crack jokes about people from one religion. Does that make me communal?



SECTION B

VERY SHORT ANSWER QUESTION (4x2=8)

- 21 “Agriculture and industry are not exclusive of each other. They move hand in hand”. 2
Justify your answer with examples.

Agriculture and industry are not exclusive of each other. They move hand in hand. For instance, the agro-industries in India have given a major boost to agriculture by raising its productivity. They depend on the latter for raw materials and sell their products such as irrigation pumps, fertilisers, insecticides, pesticides, plastic and PVC pipes, machines and tools, etc. to the farmers.

are manufactured in small industries, while items like **diyas** are made by individual artisans in household industry.

Do you have some ideas about these industries?

Production of goods in large quantities after processing from raw materials to more valuable products is called manufacturing. Do you know that paper is manufactured from wood, sugar from sugarcane, iron and steel from iron ore and aluminium from bauxite? Do you also know that some types of clothes are manufactured from yarn which itself is an industrial product?

People employed in the secondary activities manufacture the primary materials into finished goods. The workers employed in steel factories, car, breweries, textile industries, bakeries etc. fall into this category. Some people are employed in providing services. In this chapter, we are mainly concerned with manufacturing industries which fall in the secondary sector.

The economic strength of a country is measured by the development of manufacturing industries.

- Industrial development is a precondition for eradication of unemployment and poverty from our country. This was the main philosophy behind public sector industries and joint sector ventures in India. It was also aimed at bringing down regional disparities by establishing industries in tribal and backward areas.
- Export of manufactured goods expands trade and commerce, and brings in much needed foreign exchange.
- Countries that transform their raw materials into a wide variety of finished goods of higher value are prosperous. India's prosperity lies in increasing and diversifying its manufacturing industries as quickly as possible.

Agriculture and industry are not exclusive of each other. They move hand in hand. For instance, the agro-industries in India have given a major boost to agriculture by raising its productivity. They depend on the latter for raw materials and sell their products such as irrigation pumps, fertilisers, insecticides, pesticides, plastic and PVC pipes, machines and tools, etc. to the farmers. Thus, development and competitiveness of

22 (A) 'The silk routes are a good example of vibrant pre -modern trade and cultural links between distant parts of the world. 'Substantiate the statement with illustrations.

2

22 | Ans- The silk routes are a good example of vibrant pre-modern trade and cultural links between distant parts of the world. There were several silk routes, over land and by sea that brought together regions of Asia, and linked Asia with Europe and northern Africa. They existed since before the Christian Era and thrived almost till the 15th century. The name 'silk routes' points to the importance of West-bound Chinese silk cargoes along this route.

2

1. Chinese pottery, textiles and spices from India and Southeast Asia also travelled the same route. In return, precious metals – gold and silver – flowed from Europe to Asia.

2. Trade and cultural exchange went hand in hand. Buddhism from India spread in several directions through intersecting points on the silk routes. Early Christian missionaries travelled this route to reach Asia and Muslim preachers took the same route a few centuries later.

(any 1 illustration)



1.1 Silk Routes Link the World

The silk routes are a good example of vibrant pre-modern trade and cultural links between distant parts of the world. The name 'silk routes' points to the importance of West-bound Chinese silk cargoes along this route. Historians have identified several silk routes, over land and by sea, knitting together vast regions of Asia, and linking Asia with Europe and northern Africa. They are known to have existed since before the Christian Era and thrived almost till the fifteenth century. But Chinese pottery also travelled the same route, as did textiles and spices from India and Southeast Asia. In return, precious metals – gold and silver – flowed from Europe to Asia.

Trade and cultural exchange always went hand in hand. Early Christian missionaries almost certainly travelled this route to Asia, as did early Muslim preachers a few centuries later. Much before all this, Buddhism emerged from eastern India and spread in several directions through intersecting points on the silk routes.



Fig. 2 – Silk route trade as depicted in a Chinese cave painting, eighth century, Cave 217, Mogao Grottoes, Gansu, China.

(B) "New crops can significantly impact survival and well-being." Provide evidence to support this statement.

Ans—1. Europe's poor began to eat better and live longer with the introduction of the humble potato.

2. Ireland's poorest peasants became so dependent on potatoes that when disease destroyed the potato crop in the mid-1840s, hundreds of thousands died of starvation. Thus new crops can significantly impact survival and well-being.

(Here we will use 'America' to describe North America, South America and the Caribbean.) In fact, many of our common foods came from America's original inhabitants – the American Indians.

Sometimes the new crops could make the difference between life and death. Europe's poor began to eat better and live longer with the introduction of the humble potato. Ireland's poorest peasants became so dependent on potatoes that when disease destroyed the potato crop in the mid-1840s, hundreds of thousands died of starvation.

1.3 Conquest, Disease and Trade

The pre-modern world shrank greatly in the sixteenth century after European sailors found a sea route to Asia and also successfully crossed the western ocean to America. For centuries before, the Indian Ocean had known a bustling trade, with goods, people, knowledge, customs, etc. criss-crossing its waters. The Indian subcontinent was central to these flows and a crucial point in their networks. The entry of the Europeans helped expand or redirect some of these flows towards Europe.

Before its 'discovery', America had been cut off from regular contact with the rest of the world for millions of years. But from the sixteenth century, its vast lands and abundant crops and minerals began to transform trade and lives everywhere.

Precious metals, particularly silver, from mines located in present-day Peru and Mexico also enhanced Europe's wealth and financed



Fig. 4 – The Irish Potato Famine, Illustrated London News, 1849.
Hungry children digging for potatoes in a field that has already been harvested, hoping to discover some leftovers. During the Great Irish Potato Famine (1845 to 1849), around 1,000,000 people died of starvation in Ireland, and double the number emigrated in search of work.

- 23 India with vast population and diversity represents a classic example of power sharing that exemplifies the very spirit of democracy. Justify the statement. 2

Ans. Power sharing is the very spirit of democracy. A democratic rule involves sharing power with those affected by its exercise, and who have to live with its effects. People have a right to be consulted on how they are to be governed. A legitimate government is one where citizens, through participation, acquire a stake in the system.



Why power sharing is desirable?

Thus, two different sets of reasons can be given in favour of power sharing. **Firstly**, power sharing is good because it helps to reduce the possibility of conflict between social groups. Since social conflict often leads to violence and political instability, power sharing is a good way to ensure the stability of political order. Imposing the will of majority community over others may look like an attractive option in the short run, but in the long run it undermines the unity of the nation.

For details about the German Parliament, visit <https://www.bundestag.de/en>

Tyranny of the majority is not just oppressive for the minority; it often brings ruin to the majority as well.

There is a **second**, deeper reason why power sharing is good for democracies. Power sharing is the very spirit of democracy. A democratic rule involves sharing power with those affected by its exercise, and who have to live with its effects. People have a right to be consulted on how they are to be governed. A legitimate government is one where citizens, through participation, acquire a stake in the system.

Let us call the first set of reasons PRUDENTIAL and the second moral. While **prudential reasons** stress that power sharing will bring out better outcomes, **moral reasons** emphasise the very act of power sharing as valuable.



24

"Local Government is an effective way to uphold the democratic principle of decentralization." Justify this statement with valid points.

2

Ans When power is taken away from Central and State governments and given to local government, it is called decentralisation. The basic idea behind decentralisation is that there are many problems and issues which are best settled at the local level.

1. People have better knowledge of problems in their localities.
2. They also have better ideas on where to spend money and how to manage things more efficiently.
3. Besides, at the local level it is possible for the people to directly participate in decision making.
4. This helps to inculcate a habit of democratic participation. Local government is the best way to realise one important principle of democracy, namely local self-government, or self-rule. Local Government is thus an effective way to uphold the democratic principle of decentralization.

(Any two points)

always prefer the lower berth!

is bigger than Russia, Maharashtra is about as big as Germany. Many of these States are internally very diverse. There is thus a need for power sharing within these States. Federal power sharing in India needs another tier of government, below that of the State governments. This is the rationale for decentralisation of power. Thus, resulted a third-tier of government, called local government.

When power is taken away from Central and State governments and given to local government, it is called decentralisation. 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 problems in their localities. They also have better ideas on where to spend money and how to manage things more efficiently. Besides, at the local level it is possible for the people to directly participate in decision making. This helps to inculcate a habit of democratic participation. Local government is the best way to realise one important principle of democracy, namely local self-government.

decentralisation in effective terms.

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

SECTION C
SHORT ANSWER-BASED QUESTIONS (5x3=15)

25 'By the seventeenth century, as urban culture bloomed in China, the uses of print diversified'. Explain the statement by giving suitable examples. 3

1. Print was no longer used just by scholar officials. Merchants used print in their everyday life, as they collected trade information.

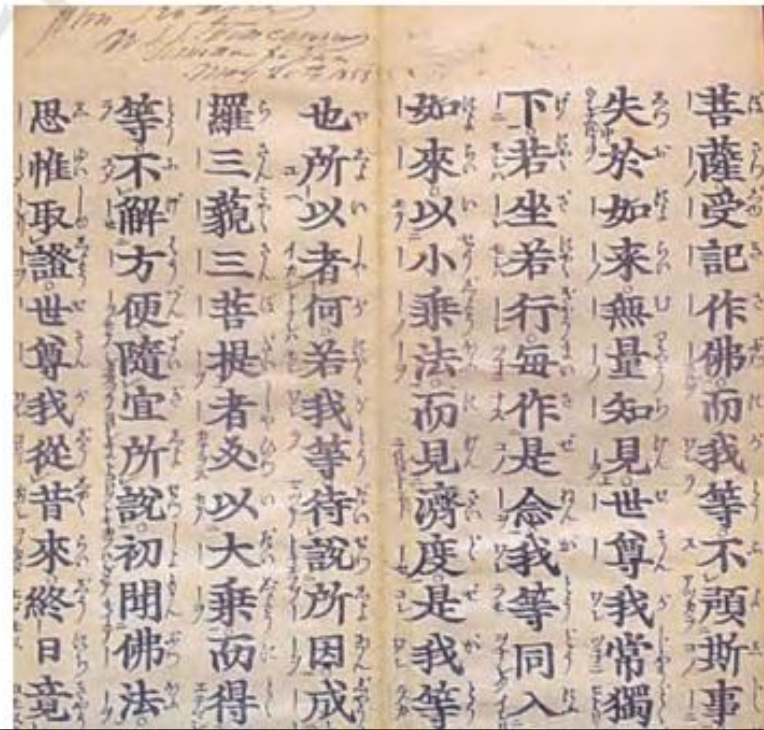
2. Reading increasingly became a leisure activity. The new readership preferred fictional narratives, poetry, autobiographies, anthologies of literary masterpieces, and romantic plays.

3. Rich women began to read, and many women began publishing their poetry and plays. Wives of scholar-officials published their works and courtesans wrote about their lives.

The imperial state in China was, for a very long time, the major producer of printed material. China possessed a huge **bureaucratic system** which recruited its personnel through civil service examinations. Textbooks for this examination were printed in vast numbers under the sponsorship of the imperial state. From the sixteenth century, the number of examination candidates went up and that increased the volume of print.

By the seventeenth century, as **urban culture bloomed** in China, the uses of print diversified. Print was no longer used just by scholar-officials. **Merchants** used print in their everyday life, as they collected trade information. Reading increasingly became a **leisure activity**. The new readership preferred fictional narratives, poetry, autobiographies, anthologies of literary masterpieces, and romantic plays. **Rich women** began to read, and many women began publishing their poetry and plays. **Wives of scholar-officials** published their works and **courtesans** wrote about their lives.

This new reading culture was accompanied by a new technology. **Western printing techniques and mechanical presses were imported in the late nineteenth century** as Western powers established their outposts in China. Shanghai became the hub of the new print culture, catering to the Western-style schools. From **hand printing** there was now a gradual shift to **mechanical printing**.



26

(A) Mr.Y from a city in India visits a rural area and finds five people working in a small agricultural farm. More than two people are not required to work in the farm and removing the other three will not affect production. How can one solve this problem of underemployment in rural areas? Explain.

3

If more men are working than required is called as disguised unemployment. In this case the other three who are not required should take up different jobs that would increase the total family income. For example, they can be employed in projects like building of dams, canals or roads in the village.

1. Government can invest some money in transportation and storage of crops or make better rural roads so that mini-trucks reach everywhere.
2. Promotion of industries like setting up a dal mill, opening a cold storage could give an opportunity for farmers to store their products like potatoes and onions and sell them when the price is good.
3. In villages near forest areas, they can start honey collection centres where farmers can come and sell wild honey. It is also possible to set up industries that process vegetables and agricultural produce like potato, sweet potato, rice, wheat, tomato, fruits, which can be sold in outside markets and thus generate employment.
4. Government can plan to give loans at lower rates of interest to people in rural areas to start something new thereby solving problems of underemployment.

(Any 3 points)

OR

(B) Sunil and Raman did their graduation from the same college. Sunil got employed in an unorganised sector and was not satisfied whereas Raman got employed in an organised sector and was happy and satisfied. Identify three reasons for Sunil's dissatisfaction as compared to Raman.

1. Raman was happy because in the organised sector they enjoy security of employment. They are expected to work only a fixed number of hours. If they work more, they have to be paid overtime by the employer. They also get several other benefits from their employers as they get paid leave, payment during holidays, provident fund, gratuity etc. They are supposed to get medical benefits, and, under the laws, the factory manager must ensure facilities like drinking water and a safe working environment. When they retire, these workers get pensions as well.
2. Whereas Sunil was unhappy because the unorganised sector is characterised by small and scattered units which are largely outside the control of the government. There are rules and regulations, but these are not followed. Jobs here are low-paid and often not regular. There is no provision for overtime, paid leave, holidays, leave due to sickness etc. Employment is not secure. People can be asked to leave without any reason. When there is less work, such as during some seasons, some people may be asked to leave.
3. A lot also depends on the whims of the employer. This sector includes many people who are employed on their own doing small jobs such as selling on the street or doing repair work.

Division of Sectors as Organized and Unorganized

Organized Sector	Unorganized Sector
i. These units are registered with the government.	i. These units are not registered with the government.
ii. These are big units.	ii. These are small and scattered units.
iii. They follow the labor laws given by the government.	iii. They do not follow the labor laws given by the government.
iv. There are some formal processes and procedures in this sector.	iv. There are no formal processes and procedures in this sector.
v. There is a security of employment.	v. There is no security of employment.
vi. There are fixed working hours and workers are paid for overtime.	vi. There are no fixed working hours and workers are not paid for overtime.
vii. There are some other benefits like paid holidays, medical facilities, a safe working environment, a provident fund, etc.	vii. There are no benefits like paid holidays, medical facilities, a safe working environment, provident fund, etc.

Sectors in Terms of Ownership: Public and Private Sectors

Public Sector	Private Sector
i. The sector of a nation's economy which is under the control of the government is known as the public sector.	i. The sector of a nation's economy which is owned and controlled by private individuals or companies is known as the private sector.
ii. Government owns most of the assets and provides all the services.	ii. Ownership of assets and delivery of services is in the hands of private individuals or companies.
iii. The main motive is to provide benefits to the people.	iii. The main motive is to earn profit.
iv. Government can raise money through taxes.	iv. To get services we have to pay money to individuals or companies.
v. For example - police, army, health, Indian railways, etc.	v. For example - Reliance company limited, TISCO, etc.

- 27 Define agricultural term used for cultivation of fruits and vegetables? Write its features with reference to India. 3

Horticulture is a term used for the cultivation of fruits and vegetables.

Some features are—

1. India is one of the major producers of fruits and vegetables in the world
2. It is a producer of tropical and temperate fruits.
3. India produces 13% of the world's vegetables.

- 28 Women empowerment has greatly improved their status in society over the years. 3
Give any three examples to prove the statement.

Women empowerment has taken leaps and bounds from yesteryears to the present. We can see the following developments:

- a. Passing of Women Reservation Bill, 2023
- b. Improved literacy rates
- c. Women have equal rights as men on their father's property.
- d. Women could be seen in all the fields of development- science, economy, education, media, corporate etc.

(Any other point can be considered)

bottom group of nations in the world (see the graph below). India is behind the averages for several developing countries of Africa and Latin America. In the government, cabinets are largely all-male even when a woman becomes the Chief Minister or the Prime Minister.

One way to solve this problem is to make it legally binding to have a fair proportion of women in the elected bodies. This is what the **Panchayati Raj** has done in India. One-third of seats in local government bodies – in panchayats and municipalities – are now reserved for women. Now there are more than 10 lakh elected women representatives in rural and urban local bodies.

Women's organizations and activists had been demanding a

similar reservation of at least one-third of seats in Lok Sabha and State Assemblies for women. A bill with this proposal was pending before the Parliament for many decades. In 2023, **Nari shakti Vandan Adhiniyam (Womens' Reservation Act, 2023)** has been passed which will give 33 percent reservation of seats for women in Lok Sabha, State Legislative Assemblies and also Delhi Assembly.

Gender division is an example that some form of social division needs to be expressed in politics. This also shows that disadvantaged groups do benefit when social divisions become a political issue. Do you think that women could have made the gains we noted above if their unequal treatment was not raised in the political domain?



If casteism and communalism are bad, what makes feminism a good thing? Why don't we oppose all those who divide the society on any lines – caste, religion or gender?

Over the forty years between 1973-74 and 2013-14, while production in all the three sectors has increased, it has increased the most in the tertiary sector. As a result, in the year 2013-14, the tertiary sector has emerged as the largest producing sector in India replacing the primary sector. Why do you think tertiary sector has become so popular in India? Support your answer giving any 3 reasons

Ans.

1. In any country several services such as hospitals, educational institutions, post and telegraph services, police stations, courts, village administrative offices, municipal corporations, defence, transport, banks, insurance companies, etc. are required, these can be considered as basic services. In a developing country the government must take responsibility for the provision of these services.

2. The development of agriculture and industry leads to the development of services such as transport, trade, storage and the like, as we have already seen. Greater the development of the primary and secondary sectors, more would be the demand for such services.

3. As income levels rise, certain sections of people start demanding many more services like eating out, tourism, shopping, private hospitals, private schools, professional training etc. You can see this change quite sharply in cities, especially in big cities.

4. Over the past decade or so, certain new services such as those based on information and communication technology have become important and essential. The production of these services has been rising rapidly.

Nevertheless, the service sector in India employs many different kinds of people. At one end there are a limited number of services that employ highly skilled and educated workers. At the other end, there are a very large number of workers engaged in services such as small shopkeepers, repair persons, transport persons, etc. These people barely manage to earn a living and yet they perform these services because no alternative opportunities for work are available to them. Hence, only a part of this sector is growing in importance.

(Any THREE points)

Reasons for Rising Importance of the Tertiary Sector in India:

- Basic services: Services such as hospitals, educational institutions, post and telegraph services, transport, banks, and insurance companies are in this group.
- Development of primary and secondary sectors: The development of agriculture and industry leads to the development of services such as transport, trade, and storage.
- Rise in income levels: As income levels rise, certain sections of people start demanding many more services like eating out, tourism, shopping, private hospitals, private schools, and professional training centers.
- Rise in information technology: Over the past decade or so, certain new services, such as those based on information and communication technology have become important and essential.
- Globalization: Due to globalization, people have become aware of new services and activities, because of which the tertiary sector has gained importance.

SECTION D

LONG ANSWER-BASED QUESTIONS (4X5=20)

- 30 (A) Analyse the measures adopted to prevent soil erosion caused due to natural forces. 5

There are various measures which can be adopted to prevent soil erosion caused due to natural forces.

1. Ploughing along the contour lines can decelerate the flow of water down the slopes. This is called contour ploughing.
2. Steps can be cut out on the slopes making terraces. Terrace cultivation restricts erosion. Western and central Himalayas have well developed terrace farming.
3. Large fields can be divided into strips. Strips of grass are left to grow between the crops. This breaks up the force of the wind. This method is known as strip cropping.
4. Planting lines of trees to create shelter also works in a similar way. Rows of such trees are called shelter belts. These shelter belts have contributed significantly to the stabilisation of sand dunes and in stabilising the desert in western India.
5. Natural forces like wind, glacier and water lead to soil erosion.

Soil Erosion and Soil Conservation

The denudation of the soil cover and subsequent washing down is described as **soil erosion**. The processes of **soil formation** and **erosion**, go on simultaneously and generally there is a **balance** between the two. Sometimes, this balance is disturbed due to human activities like deforestation, over-grazing, construction and mining etc., while natural forces like wind, glacier and water lead to **soil erosion**. The running water cuts through the clayey soils and makes deep channels as **gullies**. The land becomes unfit for cultivation and is known as **bad land**. In the Chambal basin such lands are called **ravines**. Sometimes water flows as a sheet over large areas down a slope. In such cases the top



Fig. 1.10: Soil Erosion



Fig. 1.11: Gully Erosion

soil is washed away. This is known as **sheet erosion**. Wind blows loose soil off flat or sloping land known as **wind erosion**. Soil erosion is also caused due to defective methods of farming. Ploughing in a wrong way i.e. up and down the slope form channels for the quick flow of water leading to soil erosion.

Ploughing along the contour lines can decelerate the flow of water down the slopes. This is called **contour ploughing**. Steps can be cut out on the slopes making terraces. **Terrace cultivation** restricts erosion. Western and central Himalayas have well developed terrace farming. Large fields can be divided into strips. Strips of grass are left to grow between the crops. This breaks up the force of the wind. This method is known as **strip cropping**. Planting lines of trees to create shelter also works in a similar way. Rows of such trees are called **shelter belts**. These shelter belts have contributed significantly to the stabilisation of sand dunes and in stabilising the desert in western India.

OR

(B) "Mohan recently bought a farm and wants to grow crops such as sugarcane, cotton, and jowar. He is unfamiliar with the local soil types and climatic conditions." Help him identify the appropriate soil type and its properties for successful farming.

Black soil is ideal for growing cotton, jowar and sugarcane.

1. This type of soil is typical of the Deccan trap (Basalt) region spread over northwest Deccan plateau and is made up of lava flows.
2. They cover the plateaus of Maharashtra, Saurashtra, Malwa, Madhya Pradesh and Chhattisgarh and extend in the south east direction along the Godavari and the Krishna valleys.
3. The black soils are made up of extremely fine i.e. clayey material. They are well-known for their capacity to hold moisture.
4. In addition, they are rich in soil nutrients, such as calcium carbonate, magnesium, potash and lime
5. These soils are generally poor in phosphoric contents
6. They develop deep cracks during hot weather, which helps in the proper aeration of the soil.
7. These soils are sticky when wet and difficult to work on unless tilled immediately after the first shower or during the pre-monsoon period.

types of soils.

Alluvial Soils

This is the most widely spread and important soil. In fact, the entire northern plains are made of alluvial soil. These have been deposited by three important Himalayan river systems– the Indus, the Ganga and the Brahmaputra. These soils also extend in Rajasthan and Gujarat through a narrow corridor. Alluvial soil is also found in the eastern coastal plains particularly in the deltas of the Mahanadi, the Godavari, the Krishna and the Kaveri rivers.

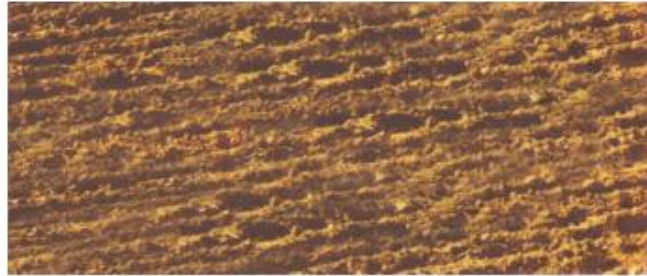


Fig. 1.6: Alluvial Soil

The alluvial soil consists of various proportions of sand, silt and clay. As we move inland towards the river valleys, soil particles appear some what bigger in size. In the upper reaches of the river valley i.e. near the place of the break of slope, the soils are coarse. Such soils are more common in piedmont plains such as Duars, Chos and Terai.

Apart from the size of their grains or components, soils are also described on the basis of their **age**. According to their age alluvial soils can be classified as old alluvial (Bangar) and new alluvial (Khadar). The bangar soil has higher concentration of kanker

Black Soil

These soils are black in colour and are also known as regur soils. Black soil is ideal for growing cotton and is also known as black cotton soil. It is believed that climatic condition along with the parent rock material are the important factors for the formation of black soil. This type of soil is typical of the Deccan trap (Basalt) region spread over northwest Deccan plateau and is made up of lava flows. They cover the plateaus of Maharashtra, Saurashtra, Malwa, Madhya Pradesh and Chhattisgarh and extend in the south east direction along the Godavari and the Krishna valleys.

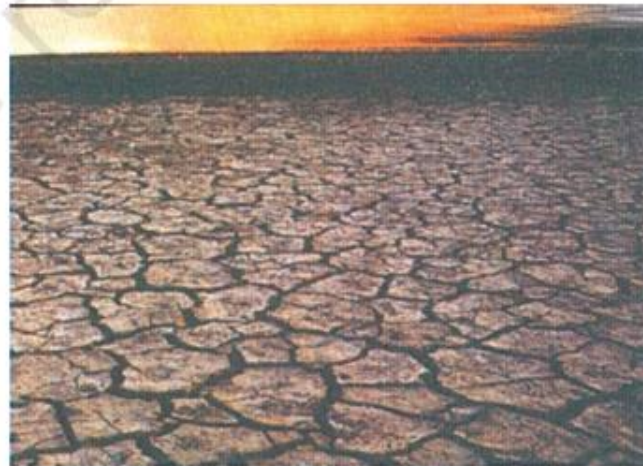


Fig. 1.7: Black Soil

The black soils are made up of extremely fine i.e. clayey material. They are well-known for their capacity to hold moisture. In addition, they are rich in soil nutrients, such as calcium carbonate, magnesium, potash and lime. These

soils are generally poor in phosphoric contents. They develop deep cracks during hot weather, which helps in the proper aeration of the soil. These soils are sticky when wet and difficult to work on unless tilled immediately after the first shower or during the pre-monsoon period.

Red and Yellow Soils

Red soil develops on crystalline igneous rocks in areas of low rainfall in the eastern and



The development of nationalism did not come about only through wars and territorial expansion. Culture played an important role in creating the idea of the nation: art and poetry, stories and music helped express and shape nationalist feelings.

1. Romantic artists and poets generally criticised the glorification of reason and science and focused instead on emotions, intuition and mystical feelings. Their effort was to create a sense of a shared collective heritage, a common cultural past, as the basis of a nation.
2. Romantics such as the German philosopher Johann Gottfried Herder (1744-1803) claimed that true German culture was to be discovered among the common people – das volk. It was through folk songs, folk poetry and folk dances that the true spirit of the nation (volksgeist) was popularised. So collecting and recording these forms of folk culture was essential to the project of nation-building.
3. -The emphasis on vernacular language and the collection of local folklore was not just to recover an ancient national spirit, but also to carry the modern nationalist message to large audiences who were mostly illiterate. This was especially so in the case of Poland, which had been partitioned at the end of the eighteenth century by the Great Powers – Russia, Prussia and Austria.
4. Even though Poland no longer existed as an independent territory, national feelings were kept alive through music and language. Karol Kurpinski, for example, celebrated the national struggle through his operas and music, turning folk dances like the polonaise and mazurka into nationalist symbols.
5. Language too played an important role in developing nationalist sentiments. After the Russian occupation, the Polish language was forced out of schools and the Russian language was imposed everywhere. In 1831, an armed rebellion against Russian rule took place which was ultimately crushed. Following this, many members of the clergy in Poland began to use language as a weapon of national resistance. Polish was used for Church gatherings and all religious instruction. As a result, a large number of priests and bishops were put in jail or sent to Siberia by the Russian authorities as punishment for their refusal to preach in Russian. The use of Polish came to be seen as a symbol of the struggle against Russian dominance.

Romanticism

It was a cultural movement that sought to develop a particular form of nationalist sentiment in the following ways:

- Romantic artists and poets generally criticized the glorification of reason and science and focused on emotions, intuition, and mystical feelings.
- The German philosopher Johann Gottfried Herder claimed that through folk songs, folk poetry, and folk dances, the true spirit of the nation could be popularized.
- They gave emphasis on vernacular language and the collection of local folklore to recover an ancient national spirit and to carry the modern nationalist message to large audiences who were mostly illiterate.

The Role of Language in developing national sentiments in Europe

Poland had been partitioned at the end of the 18th century by the Great Powers – Russia, Prussia, and Austria. Even though it did not exist as an independent territory, nationalist feelings were kept alive through music and language.

- Karol Kurpinski, for example, celebrated the national struggle through his operas and music, turning folk dances like the polonaise and mazurka into nationalist symbols.
- When Russia occupied Poland, the Polish language was forced out of schools and Russian was imposed everywhere.
- Many members of the clergy in Poland began to use language as a weapon of national resistance. Polish was used for Church gatherings and all religious instruction.
- As a result, a large number of priests and bishops were put in jail or sent to Siberia by the Russian authorities as punishment for refusing to preach in Russian.
- The use of Polish came to be seen as a symbol of the struggle against Russian dominance.

OR

(B) 'The Treaty of Vienna depicted the spirit of conservatism.' Substantiate the statement with key features of the treaty.

Ans-- After the defeat of Napoleon in 1815, European governments were driven by a spirit of conservatism. The representatives of the four great European powers – Britain, Russia, Prussia and Austria who had collectively defeated Napoleon, met at Vienna to draw up a settlement for Europe. The Congress was hosted by the Austrian Chancellor Duke Metternich. The result was the **Treaty of Vienna of 1815**.

1. Its object was to undo the changes that had come about in Europe during the Napoleonic wars and to restore the monarchies that had been overthrown by Napoleon and create a new conservative order in Europe. Conservatives believed that established, traditional institutions of state and society – like the monarchy, the Church, social hierarchies, property, and the family – should be preserved.
2. The Bourbon dynasty, (deposed during the French Revolution) was restored to power. France lost the territories it had annexed under Napoleon.
3. A series of states were set up on the boundaries of France to prevent it from expansion in future. For example, kingdom of the Netherlands, which included Belgium, was set up in the north. Genoa was added to Piedmont in the south.
4. Prussia was given territories on its western frontiers. Austria was given control of northern Italy. The German confederation of 39 states set up by Napoleon was left untouched.
5. In the east, Russia was given part of Poland while Prussia was given a portion of Saxony.

The main intention was to restore the monarchies that had been overthrown by Napoleon and create a new conservative order in Europe.

The Treaty of Vienna 1815

In 1815, representatives of the European powers – Britain, Russia, Prussia, and Austria – who had collectively defeated Napoleon, met at Vienna to draw up a settlement for Europe. The Congress was hosted by the Austrian Chancellor Duke Metternich.

The main provisions of the Treaty of Vienna held in 1815 were:

- The Bourbon dynasty which was destroyed during the French Revolution was restored to power.
- France lost the territories it had annexed under Napoleon.
- A series of states were set up on the boundaries of France to prevent French expansion in the future.
- Prussia was given new territories on its western frontiers, and Austria was given control of northern Italy.
- The German confederation of 39 states set up by Napoleon was left untouched.
- Russia was given part of Poland and Prussia was given part of Saxony.
- Monarchy was restored and a new conservative order was created in Europe.

- 32 (A) Political parties are a necessary condition for a democracy.' Analyse the statement with relevant points. 5

Ans--In a democratic set-up, political parties are required because without political parties:

1. Every candidate in the elections will be independent. No promises could be made, and the utility of the government formed will remain uncertain.
2. No one will be responsible for running the country. Elected representatives will only be accountable to their constituency.
3. There will be no agency to gather and present different views on various issues to the government.
4. No one will be responsible for bringing various representatives together to form a responsible government.
5. There will be no mechanism to support the government, make policies and justify or oppose them.

OR

(B) "Political parties today face several challenges that impact their democratic functioning." Justify this statement.

Ans—

1. The first challenge is lack of internal democracy within parties. All over the world, there is a tendency in political parties towards the concentration of power in one or few leaders at the top. Parties do not keep membership registers, do not hold organisational meetings, and do not conduct internal elections regularly. Ordinary members of the party do not get sufficient information on what happens inside the party. They do not have the means, or the connections needed to influence the decisions.
2. The second challenge of dynastic succession is related to the first one. Since most political parties do not practise open and transparent procedures for their functioning, there are very few ways for an ordinary worker to rise to the top in a party. Those who happen to be the leaders are in a position of unfair advantage to favour people close to them or even their family members. In many parties, the top positions are always controlled by members of one family.
3. The third challenge is about the growing role of money and muscle power in parties, especially during elections. Since parties are focussed only on winning elections, they tend to use shortcuts to win elections. They tend to nominate those candidates who have or can raise lots of money. Rich people and companies who give funds to the political parties tend to have influence on the policies and decisions of the party.
4. The fourth challenge is that very often parties do not seem to offer a meaningful choice to the voters. To offer meaningful choice, parties must be significantly different. In recent years there has been a decline in the ideological differences among parties in most parts of world. For example- The difference between the Labour Party and the Conservative Party in Britain is very little. They agree on more fundamental aspects but differ only in details on how policies are to be framed and implemented.
5. Not much difference between the leaders as well. They keep shifting from one party to another.

Challenges to political parties

1. Lack of internal democracy within parties

- Parties do not keep membership registers, do not hold organizational meetings, and do not conduct internal elections regularly.
- Ordinary members of the party do not get sufficient information on what happens inside the party.
- They do not have the means or the connections needed to influence the decisions. As a result, the leaders assume greater power to make decisions in the name of the party.
- Since one or few leaders exercise paramount power in the party, those who disagree with the leadership find it difficult to continue in the party.
- More than loyalty to party principles and policies, personal loyalty to the leader becomes more important.

2. The challenge of dynastic succession

- Most parties do not practice open and transparent procedures, hence, there are very few opportunities for an ordinary worker to rise to the top in a party.
- Top leaders favor people close to them or even their family members. In many parties, the top positions are always controlled by members of one family.
- This practice is unfair to other members of that party and is also bad for democracy since people who do not have adequate experience or popular support come to occupy positions of power.

3. The growing role of money and muscle power in parties, especially during elections

- Since parties are focused only on winning elections, they tend to use shortcuts to win elections.
 - They tend to nominate those candidates who have or can raise lots of money.
 - Rich people and companies who give funds to the parties tend to influence the policies and decisions of the party.
 - In some cases, parties support criminals who can win elections.
 - Democrats all over the world are worried about the increasing role of rich people and big companies in democratic politics.
-

4. Parties do not seem to offer a meaningful choice to the voters.

- In recent years there has been a decline in the ideological differences among parties in most parts of the world.
- They agree on more fundamental aspects but differ only in details on how policies are to be framed and implemented.
- Those who want different policies have no option available to them.
- Sometimes people cannot even elect very different leaders either, because the same set of leaders keeps shifting from one party to another.

33

(A) Miss X wants to start a savoury food store in her village. She wants to supplement her income to raise the standard of living of her family. How, do you think, self-help groups can help, support your answer with reasons?

5

Ans.-Self Help Groups help the poor to become self-reliant in terms of savings and generating income.

1. Can avail the facilities of loans from formal sources like banks at a low rate of interest.
2. They do not demand collateral and so she can easily access.
3. Self-help groups are exclusively meant for rural women like Miss X to make them economically independent through self-employment opportunities.
4. This will help her to start and expand her business and thus improving the standard of living.
5. Skill development: SHGs in India have also been successful in providing skill development and training opportunities to women. Through training programs, she can be equipped with the necessary skills to start and run a successful business.
6. Social empowerment. By providing a platform for women to come together, share their experiences, and support each other, SHGs have empowered women to take charge of their lives and become active participants in their communities.

Self-Help Groups for the Poor

Working

- Self Help Groups pool their savings.
- A typical SHG has 15-20 members, usually belonging to one neighborhood, who meet and save regularly.
- Saving per member varies from Rs. 25 to Rs. 100 or more, depending on the ability of the people to save.
- Members can take small loans from the group itself to meet their needs.
- The group charges interest on these loans but this is still less than what the moneylender charges.
- After a year or two, if the group is regular in savings, it becomes eligible for availing loan from the bank.

Advantages

- People can get timely loans for a variety of purposes and at a reasonable interest rate.
- SHGs are regular in their savings which can be used as monetary help.
- Members can take small loans without collateral to meet their needs.
- Any case of non-repayment of a loan by any one member is followed up seriously by other members of the group.
- Because of this feature, banks are willing to lend to poor women when organized in SHGs, even though they have no collateral as such.
- Due to timely repayment, banks also lend loans to SHGs.

OR

(B) Money by providing the crucial intermediate step eliminates the need for double coincidence of wants. Justify the statement highlighting the significance of the modern form of money in India.

1. Ans.- In a barter system where goods are directly exchanged without the use of money, double coincidence of wants is an essential feature. In contrast, in an economy where money is in use, money by providing the crucial intermediate step eliminates the need for double coincidence of wants.
2. People with the help of money can purchase whatever he needs. No goods or other items are needed for exchange anymore. Since money acts as an intermediate in the exchange process, it is called a medium of exchange.
3. Modern forms of money include currency — paper notes and coins. Unlike the things that were used as money earlier, modern currency is not made of precious metals such as gold, silver and copper. And unlike grain and cattle, they are neither of everyday use. The modern currency is without any use of its own.
4. It is accepted as a medium of exchange because the currency is authorised by the government of the country. In India, the Reserve Bank of India issues currency notes on behalf of the central government. As per Indian law, no other individual or organisation is allowed to issue currency. Moreover, the law legalises the use of rupee as a medium of payment that cannot be refused in settling transactions in India. No individual in India can legally refuse a payment made in rupees. Hence, the rupee is widely accepted as a medium of exchange.

Double Coincidence of Wants: The condition when both parties in a barter economy agree to sell and buy each other's commodities is known as a double coincidence of wants.

Money

- It is a medium of exchange that is widely accepted in transactions for goods and services. It can take many forms, such as currency, coins, bank deposits, and digital currency.
- Money acts as an intermediate in the exchange process and thus eliminates the need for a double coincidence of wants.
- Since money acts as an intermediate in the exchange process, it is called a medium of exchange.

Modern Forms of Money

Currency

Two forms of modern currency are

- Paper notes
- Coins

Modern currency is accepted as a medium of exchange because:

- Modern currency is authorized by the government of the country.
- The law legalizes the use of rupees in India as a medium of payment and it cannot be refused in doing transactions in India.
- In India, the Reserve Bank of India issues currency notes on behalf of the government.

Deposits with Banks

Demand deposits: The deposits in the bank accounts, which can be withdrawn on demand, are called demand deposits.

Cheque: A cheque is a paper instructing the bank to pay a specific amount from a person's account to the person in whose name the cheque has been issued.

The benefits of deposits with the banks are:

- This ensures the safety of money and they also earn interest from the bank.
- Demand deposits can be withdrawn whenever the person wants. It also allows payments to be made through cheque.

SECTION E
CASE-BASED QUESTIONS (3X4=12)

34 **Read the source given below and answer the questions that follow:**

1+2+
1

Emboldened with this success, Gandhi ji in 1919 decided to launch a nationwide *Satyagraha* against the proposed Rowlatt Act (1919). This Act had been hurriedly passed through the Imperial Legislative Council despite the united opposition of the Indian members. It gave the government enormous powers to repress political activities, and allowed detention of political prisoners without trial for two years. Mahatma Gandhi wanted non-violent civil disobedience against such unjust laws, which would start with a *hartal* on 6 April.

- i. Why did the British introduce the Rowlatt Act?
- ii. Examine the effect of this Act on Indians.
- iii. How did Mahatma Gandhi respond to the Rowlatt Act? Provide one reason for his reaction.

1. Ans.-One of the primary reasons for the Rowlatt Act was to suppress the growing nationalist movements and unrest in India. The Rowlatt Act gave the colonial authorities all powers to arrest and detain individuals without trial, making it easier to suppress political opposition and prevent further nationalist agitation.

2. Ans--The Act gave the authorities the power to prohibit public gatherings and censor the press.

i This curbed the freedom of speech and assembly, as Indians were no longer free to express their political views, hold public meetings, or publish materials critical of British rule without risking arrest and prosecution.

ii Random arrests and detention powers under the Rowlatt Act led to widespread misuse of power. Many political leaders, activists, and ordinary citizens were arrested on suspicion of being involved in anti-British activities. This resulted in a climate of fear, where people were afraid to voice their opinions against British oppression.

3. Ans--Mahatma Gandhi wanted non-violent civil disobedience against such unjust laws, which would start with a hartal on 6 April. Gandhiji in 1919 decided to launch a nationwide satyagraha against the proposed Rowlatt Act (1919).

35

Read the source given below and answer the questions that follow:

1+1+
2

Given the abundance and renewability of water, it is difficult to imagine that we may suffer from water scarcity. The moment we speak of water shortages; we immediately associate it with regions having low rainfall or those that are drought prone. We instantaneously visualise the deserts of Rajasthan and women balancing many 'matkas' (earthen pots) used for collecting and storing water and travelling long distances to get water. True, the availability of water resources varies over space and time, mainly due to the variations in seasonal and annual precipitation, but water scarcity in most cases is caused by over-exploitation, excessive use and unequal access to water among different social groups.

- i. Give any one reason that could contribute to water scarcity in the future?
- ii. Why a resident of Rajasthan would choose to install a submersible water pump?
- iii. Why is water conservation crucial? Discuss any one key for effective water management and conservation.

1 Water scarcity in most cases is caused by over-exploitation, excessive use and unequal access to water among different social groups.

2 People of Rajasthan have to travel long distances for collecting water, having a submersible water tank would solve the purpose of water

3. Water conservation is crucial to provide clean water for humans to sustain life.

Conservation of water requires a lot concerted efforts from every person in the world. We can take following steps:

- a. Constructing sophisticated hydraulic structures like dams built of stone rubble, reservoirs or lakes, embankments and canals for irrigation.
- b. Rain water harvesting

36

Read the source given below and answer the questions that follow:

1+2+1

HUMAN DEVELOPMENT REPORT Once it is realised that even though the level of income is important, yet it is an inadequate measure of the level of development, we begin to think of other criterion. There could be a long list of such criterion but then it would not be so useful. What we need is a small number of the most important things. Health and education indicators, such as the ones we used in comparison of Kerala and Punjab, are among them. Over the past decade or so, health and education indicators have come to be widely used along with income as a measure of development. For instance, Human Development Report published by UNDP compares countries based on the educational levels of the people, their health status and per capita income. It would be interesting to look at certain relevant data regarding India and its neighbours from Human Development Report 2006.

- i. On what basis the UNDP compares countries on Human Development?
- ii. Explain Human development briefly.
- iii. Mention other aspects that should be considered in measuring human development.

1. Human Development Report published by UNDP compares countries based on the educational levels of the people, their health status and per capita income.

2. Human development is a process of enhancing the range of people's choices, increasing their opportunities for education, health care, income, and empowerment. It also covers the full range of human choices from a sound physical environment to economic, political, and social freedom.

(Any other relevant points)

3. Yes, there are other aspects as well like- Life expectancy, access to public facilities such as water, sanitation, roads, electricity etc.

SECTION F
MAP SKILL-BASED QUESTION (2+3=5)

- 37.a 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. 1+1
- A. The place where the Peasant Satyagraha took place.
B. Indian National congress session was held at this place in Sept. 1920.
- 37.b On the same outline map of India locate and label **any three** of the following with suitable symbols. 1+1
+1
- i. A software Technology Park in Maharashtra.
ii. A coal mine in Jharkhand.
iii. The tallest dam in India.
iv. A seaport located in West Bengal.

