

Class- X Session - 2022-23
Subject - Social Science (087)
Sample Question Paper - 6

with Solution

Time Allowed: 3 Hours

Maximum Marks: 80

General Instructions :

- i. Question paper comprises five Sections – A, B, C, D and E. There are 37 questions in the question paper. All questions are compulsory.
- ii. **Section A** – From question 1 to 20 are MCQs of 1 mark each.
- iii. **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.
- iv. **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.
- v. **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.
- vi. **Section-E** - Questions no from 34 to 36 are case based questions with three sub questions and are of 4 marks each
- vii. **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).
- viii. 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.
- ix. In addition to this, separate instructions are given with each section and question, wherever necessary.

Section A

1. The rivers which flow to the west side in India are _____. [1]
 - a) Narmada and Tapi
 - b) Ganga and Godavari
 - c) Ganga and Yamuna
 - d) Krishna and Godavari
2. Resources which are surveyed and their quantity and quality have been determined for utilization is known as: [1]
 - a) developed
 - b) stock
 - c) reserves
 - d) potential
3. Arrange the following in the correct sequence with the decreasing order of producer of cotton in India: [1]
 - i. Karnataka
 - ii. Madhya Pradesh
 - iii. Gujarat
 - iv. Maharashtra
 - a) iii, iv, ii, i
 - b) i, ii, iv, iii



c) iii, i, iv, ii

d) iii, ii, i, iv

4. Identify the incorrect statement regarding the proportion of religion in India: [1]

a) The population of all the religions has declined

b) The population of the Hindus, Jains, and Christians has declined

c) Show that the proportion of the Muslims is expected to go up a little but 3-4%, in the next 50 years

d) The proportion of Muslim, Sikh, and Buddhist population has increased slightly

5. Money acts as: [1]

a) Bills of exchange

b) Medium of exchange

c) Collateral

d) Investment

6. Match the following: [1]

Column A	Column B
(a) The nodal industry for synthetic textile and fertilizer.	(i) Hydroelectricity
(b) Energy resource which is considered an environment-friendly fuel.	(ii) Nuclear energy
(c) Energy resource that is generated by fast-flowing water.	(iii) Petroleum refineries
(d) Energy that is obtained by altering the structure of atoms.	(iv) Natural gas

a) (a) - (iii), (b) - (iv), (c) - (ii), (d) - (i)

b) (a) - (ii), (b) - (iv), (c) - (i), (d) - (iii)

c) (a) - (iii), (b) - (iv), (c) - (i), (d) - (ii)

d) (a) - (iii), (b) - (i), (c) - (iv), (d) - (ii)

7. Study the picture and answer the question that follows: [1]



The picture of cover page was designed by:

- a) Albrecht Durer
- b) Van Gogh
- c) Andreas Rebmann
- d) Otto von Bismarck

8. _____ was published in Inland Printers, 26 January 1901. [1]

- a) Sketch of Spinning Jenny
- b) Magicians of the world
- c) Two Magicians
- d) Dawn of the centaury

9. Identify the incorrect option from the given points: [1]

- a) Barter system solved the problem of double coincidence of wants.
- b) Money can be easily exchanged with any commodity or service.
- c) Money is the perfect store of value.
- d) A Barter system is a system where goods are directly exchanged without the use of money.

10. Match the following: [1]

(a) Bank	(i) The business of banks totally depends
(b) Founder of Grameen Bank	(ii) Crop production
(c) Deposits	(iii) An institution that gives loan and advances to the borrowers and charges interest
(d) Farmers take a loan for	(iv) Prof. Muhammad Yunus

- a) (a) - (iii), (b) - (i), (c) - (iv), (d) - (ii)
- b) (a) - (iii), (b) - (iv), (c) - (i), (d) - (ii)
- c) (a) - (ii), (b) - (iv), (c) - (i), (d) - (iii)
- d) (a) - (iii), (b) - (ii), (c) - (i), (d) - (iv)

11. This problem begins when religion is seen as the basis of the nation: [1]

- a) Communalism
- b) Socialism
- c) Federalism
- d) Secularism

12. **Assertion (A):** There was a feeling of alienation among Sri Lankan Tamils. **Reason (R):** The Sri Lankan government denied them equal political rights and discriminated against them in getting jobs and other opportunities. [1]

- 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.

CAUSE	EFFECT
Emergence of new services	Rise in the employment in tertiary sector

a) Disguised unemployment in agriculture

b) Over-employment in agriculture

c) Traditional agricultural equipment

d) Cheap agricultural credit

17. **Find the odd one out:**

[1]

A. Spice jet

B. All India radio

C. Indian Railways

D. MTNL

a) (B)

b) (D)

c) (A)

d) (C)

18. **Read the information given below and select the correct option**

[1]

Village Palampur is situated about 10 kilometres west of Surat. In a village, males of families work as labourers while the females are responsible for household jobs. Due to a lack of income, a collective group was formed by 15 women. Each member of the group deposits Rs. 100 as savings every month. 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. The group help women to become financially self-reliant, the regular meetings of the group provide a platform to discuss and act on a variety of social issues such as health, nutrition, domestic violence, etc. Name the group formed by 15 women.

a) Self Financing Group

b) Self Credit Group

c) Self Women Group

d) Self Help Group

19. Choose the incorrect statement regarding Satyagraha as an idea.

[1]

1. The power of truth and the demand to search for truth.

2. Without being aggressive, a satyagrahi could win the battle through nonviolence.

3. Vengeance was bound to ultimately triumph.

a) 1 and 2

b) 3 only

c) 1 only

d) 2 and 3

20. Which party wants the full territorial and political integration of Jammu and Kashmir with India?

[1]

a) Indian National Congress

b) Bahujan Samaj Party

c) Communist Party of India

d) Bharatiya Janata Party

Section B

21. What is casteism? How casteism in India different as compared to other society? [2]
22. How did the global transfer of disease in the pre-modern world help in the colonization of the Americans? [2]
23. What is human development index? Who has prepared it? Write about basic components of human development measurement. [2]
24. What was the main channel connecting countries in the past? How is it different now? [2]

OR

What are the Special Economic Zones (SEZs)? Why is the government setting up SEZs?

Section C

25. In what ways has competition affected workers, Indian exporters and foreign MNCs in the garment industry? [3]

OR

“The impact of globalisation has not been uniform”. Explain this statement.

26. In modern democracies, power is often shared among different organs of the government. Explain. [3]
27. Write down the features of JFM. [3]
28. Explain merits and demerits of multi-party system. [3]
29. How far is it correct to say that federalism works only in big country? [3]

Section D

30. How did ideas of national unity in early nineteenth-century Europe allied to the ideology of liberalism? Explain. [5]

OR

Explain the objectives of the 'Treaty of Vienna' of 1815.

31. Why is agriculture called the mainstay of Indian economy? [5]

OR

Suggest some measures which should be taken by the government to increase agricultural production besides those that are being taken.

32. Why does the primary sector in India continue to be the largest employer in 1973 as well as in 2000? [5]

OR

The declining share of agriculture in the Gross Domestic Product (G.D.P.) is a matter of serious concern in India. Support the statement with any five reasons.

33. Democratic system is better than any other form of government. Support the statement with examples. [5]

OR

Democracy is based on political equality. Support the statement with examples.

Section E

34. **Read the text carefully and answer the questions:** [4]

‘It is said of “passive resistance” that it is the weapon of the weak, but the power which is the subject of this article can be used only by the strong. This power is not passive resistance; indeed, it calls for intense activity. The movement in South Africa was not passive but active ... ‘Satyagraha is not physical force. A satyagrahi does not inflict pain on the adversary; he does not seek his destruction ... In the use of satyagraha, there is no ill-will whatever. ‘Satyagraha is pure soul-force. Truth is the very substance of the soul. That is why this force is called satyagraha. The soul is informed with knowledge. In it burns the flame of love. ... Nonviolence is the supreme dharma ... ‘It is certain that India cannot rival Britain or Europe in force of arms. The British worship the war-god and they can all of them become, as they are becoming, bearers of arms. The hundreds of millions in India can never carry arms. They have made the religion of non-violence their own ...’

- (i) Why did Gandhiji consider nonviolence as supreme dharma?
- (ii) How was Gandhian satyagraha taken by the people who believed in his philosophy?
- (iii) Why was Gandhian satyagraha considered as a novel way to resist injustice?

35. **Read the text carefully and answer the questions:** [4]

India has one of the largest road networks in the world, aggregating to about 2.3 million km at present. In India, roadways have preceded railways. They still have an edge over railways in view of the ease with which they can be built and maintained. The growing importance of road transport vis-à-vis rail transport is rooted in the following reasons; (a) construction cost of roads is much lower than that of railway lines, (b) roads can traverse comparatively more dissected and undulating topography, (c) roads can negotiate higher gradients of slopes and as such can traverse mountains such as the Himalayas, (d) road transport is economical in transportation of few persons and relatively smaller amount of goods over short distances, (e) it also provides door-to-door service, thus the cost of loading and unloading is much lower, (f) road transport is also used as a feeder to other modes of transport such as they provide a link between railway stations, air and seaports. In India, roads are classified in the following six classes according to their capacity.

- (i) Give the importance of road with regards to topographical factors.

(ii) **Roadways still have an edge over railways in India.** Support the statement with two arguments.

(iii) Give the classifications of roads.

36. **Read the text carefully and answer the questions:**

[4]

Gutenberg was the son of a merchant and grew up on a large agricultural estate. From his childhood, he had seen wine and olive presses. Subsequently, he learnt the art of polishing stones, became a master goldsmith, and also acquired the expertise to create lead moulds used for making trinkets. Drawing on this knowledge, Gutenberg adapted existing technology to design his innovation. The olive press provided the model for the printing press, and moulds were used for casting the metal types for the letters of the alphabet.

By 1448, Gutenberg perfected the system. The first book he printed was the Bible. About 180 copies were printed and it took three years to produce them. By the standards of the time, this was fast production. The new technology did not entirely displace the existing art of producing books by hand.

In fact, printed books at first closely resembled the written manuscripts in appearance and layout. The metal letters imitated the ornamental handwritten styles. Borders were illuminated by hand with foliage and other patterns, and illustrations were painted. In the books printed for the rich, space for decoration was kept blank on the printed page. Each purchaser could choose the design and decide on the painting school that would do the illustrations.

(i) What was the major drawback of new technology?

(ii) Which previous knowledge did Gutenberg draw to design his innovation in the form of a printing press?

(iii) Write two features of the first book printed by Gutenberg.

Section F

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.

[5]

A. The place where Indian National Congress session was held in December, 1920 - Nagpur

B. The place associated with Cotton Mill Workers Satyagraha - Ahmedabad

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

i. Tuticorin - Major Sea Port

ii. Bengaluru - Software Technology Park

iii. Mayurbhanj – Iron Ore Mines

iv. Namrup - Thermal Power Plant

v. Indira Gandhi International Airport

INDIA - POLITICAL



Solution

Section A

1. **(a)** Narmada and Tapi
Explanation: The rivers which flow to the west side in India are Narmada and Tapi and flow into the Arabian Sea.
2. **(a)** developed
Explanation: Resources which are developed and surveyed for utilization and are being used in the present time are known as Developed Resources. The level of development depends upon the level of technology. Fossil fuel resources are examples of developed resources.
3. **(a)** iii, iv, ii, i
Explanation: iii, iv, ii, i
4. **(a)** The population of all the religions has declined
Explanation: The population of Hindus, Jains and Christians has declined since 1961. The population of Sikh, Muslims and Buddhist has increased a little. In overall terms, the population balance of different religious groups is not likely to change.
5. **(b)** Medium of exchange
Explanation: Money may be defined as anything which is generally accepted by the people in exchange of goods and services or in repayment of debts. Money acts as a medium of exchange since it acts as a medium in the process of exchange of goods.
6. **(c)** (a) - (iii), (b) - (iv), (c) - (i), (d) - (ii)
Explanation: (a) - (iii), (b) - (iv), (c) - (i), (d) - (ii)
7. **(c)** Andreas Rebmann
Explanation: The cover of a German almanac designed by the journalist Andreas Rebmann in 1798.
8. **(c)** Two Magicians
Explanation: Two Magicians, published in Inland Printers, 26 January 1901.
9. **(a)** Barter system solved the problem of double coincidence of wants.
Explanation: Money solves the problem of double coincidence of wants by acting as a medium of exchange.
10. **(b)** (a) - (iii), (b) - (iv), (c) - (i), (d) - (ii)
Explanation: (a) - (iii), (b) - (iv), (c) - (i), (d) - (ii)
11. **(a)** Communalism
Explanation: Communalism begins when religion is seen as the basis of the nation. The problem becomes more acute when religion is expressed in politics in exclusive and partisan terms when one religion and its followers are pitted against another.
12. **(a)** Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
Explanation: An act was passed in 1956 to recognize Sinhala as as the only official language thus disregarding Tamil. The government of Sri Lanka favoured people from the Sinhala community for higher education and government jobs. It led to resentment among Sri Lankan Tamils as the government was not sensitive to their culture and language.
13. **(d)** Pakistan
Explanation: Pakistan
14. **(b)** Digital transaction
Explanation: Demonetisation refers to the withdrawal of currency from circulation. It



encourages people for digital transactions. Digital transactions were promoted to reduce the requirement of cash for transactions. Digital transactions started by using the bank to bank transfer through the internet or mobile phones, cheques, ATM cards, credit cards, and point of sale (POS) swipe machines at shops.

15. **(b)** Odisha

Explanation: Odisha

16. **(a)** Disguised unemployment in agriculture

Explanation: Disguised unemployment in agriculture

17. **(c)** (A)

Explanation: The private sector is the part of the economy, sometimes referred to as the citizen sector, which is run by private individuals or groups, usually as a means of enterprise for profit, and is not controlled by the State. Spice jet is an example of the private sector and therefore it belongs to the private sector whereas the rest three belongs to the public sector.

18. **(d)** Self Help Group

Explanation: A typical SHG has 15-20 members, usually belonging to one neighbourhood, 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.

19. **(b)** 3 only

Explanation: The idea of satyagraha basically emphasised the power of truth and the demand to search for truth. It suggested that if the cause was true, if the struggle was against injustice, then the physical force was not necessary to fight the oppressor. By this huge and great struggle, the truth was bound to ultimately triumph.

20. **(d)** Bharatiya Janata Party

Explanation: Bharatiya Janata Party party wants full territorial and political integration of Jammu and Kashmir with India.

Section B

21. Organisation of people into social groups for the purpose of marriage, work and diet are known as the caste system. The social structure of India is based upon the caste system.

A. It is a system of closed social groups arranged in a fixed hierarchical order of superiority and inferiority.

B. It is different from other society because it is mostly associated with Indian agrarian society and consisting of closed social groups.

C. The stronghold of caste and the trends towards change in its nature and functioning have affected the pattern of social stratification in India.

22. a. America was not conquered and colonized by Europeans with the help of superior firepower alone. Germs, such as those of smallpox were helpful to a great extent.

b. America was long isolated from the rest of the world. Its inhabitants had no knowledge and immunity against diseases of Europe.

c. The Spanish conquerors used their instance to introduce germs of smallpox through their smallpox-infected person. It proved to be a deadly killer.

d. Once introduced, the germs spread deep into the continent decimating whole communities and paving way for conquest.

23. Human development index is the cumulative measurement of the overall development of the people of a country.

It was prepared by United Nation Development Organization and it is published by UNDP.



HDI is the average of education level index, health status index and Per Capita Income index. According to the UNDP Report of 1990, four main aspects of measuring Human Development Index are: Per Capita Income, Life Expectancy at birth, Literacy Rate and Gross Enrolment Ratio of the country. The basic components of human development index are explained as follow:

- a. Life expectancy at birth- It denotes the average expected length of life of a person at the time of birth. It is measured in terms of life expectancy in years.
 - b. Literacy- It is measured by gross enrollment ratio for three levels means enrollment ratio for primary school, secondary school and higher education beyond secondary school.
 - c. Per capita income- It is calculated in dollars for all countries so that it can be compared. It is also done in a way so that every dollar would buy the same amount of goods and services in any country.
24. Trade was the main channel connecting the countries in the past. Silk route connected different countries of the world, as a result, extensive trade took place through this route. Even now trade is a major channel but besides trade, there is also the movement of capital, technology, people and services across the countries. So, we can say that they are the new channels connecting different countries.

OR

SEZs or Special Economic Zones are industrial areas where world-class facilities like water, electricity, roads and transport, recreation, education are available. Companies who set-up units in SEZs are exempted from tax for 5 years. The government is setting up SEZs due to the following reasons:

- i. SEZs promote foreign companies to invest in India.
- ii. They attract foreign investment.

Section C

25. Workers have lost their permanent jobs in the garment industry. Faced with growing competition most employers prefer to employ workers 'flexibly'. It means that jobs are no longer secure and they are employed only when there is intense pressure of work. Wages are low and workers have to put in long hours of work. India's exporters are facing tough competition and try hard to cut down their cost of production to remain in the competition. Competition among the local garment exporters has allowed these MNCs to make large profits. They are also able to find the cheapest goods in order to maximise their profits. Thus, MNCs are financially strong and are successfully managing their production.

OR

It is true that the impact of globalisation has not been uniform. This can be explained through the following points:

- i. Globalisation has some negative impacts on employment and real wages. Due to ushering in of new technologies, output increases, but employment opportunities are not much, especially in rural areas where over 60% of the population lives.
- ii. Globalisation is mainly beneficial to large capitalists, industries and large companies. Consequently, it increases the concentration of economic power and leads to inequalities. In India, during 1990-91 more than 33% of national product originated in the agricultural sector, but this share has come down to 23% in 2004-05.
- iii. Globalisation and greater competition among producers-both local and foreign producers have been of advantage to consumers, particularly the well-off sections in the urban areas. There is a greater choice before these consumers who now enjoy the



improved quality and lower prices for several products. As a result, these people today, enjoy much higher standards of living than was possible earlier.

- iv. Government has also allowed flexibility in the labour laws to attract foreign investment. Instead of hiring workers on a regular basis, companies hire workers 'flexibly' for short periods when there is intense pressure of work. This is done to reduce the cost of labour for the company.
26. Power is shared between different organs of the government such as Legislature, Executive and Judiciary. This system of power-sharing is referred to as a system of 'checks and balances' because:
- i. All three organs are placed at the same level of power.
 - ii. The power distribution ensures that no organ enjoys unlimited powers.
 - iii. Each organ exercises a check on the others. Thus there is a balance of power.
 - iv. Power is shared between different organs of the government such as a legislature, Executive and judiciary. All these organ follow the system of checks and balance.
27. i. In India Joint Forest Management (JFM) programme furnishes a good example for involving local communities in the management and restoration of degraded forests.
- ii. The programme has been in formal existence since 1988 when the state of Orissa passed the first resolution for joint forest management.
 - iii. JFM depends on the formation of local (village) institutions that undertake protection activities mostly on degraded forest land managed by the forest department.
 - iv. 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.
28. **Merits:**
- i. Multi-party system allows a variety of opinions and interests to enjoy political representation.
 - ii. In this system people get a chance to make a smart and responsible choice between several candidates.
- Demerits:**
- i. This system often becomes very messy.
 - ii. This multi-party system may sometimes lead to political instability.
29. A. Federalism means sharing power among the central authorities and various constituent units of the country.
- B. It works in big countries where the area of country is very large and it makes it difficult to be effective managed through only one level of government.
- C. In Such cases different levels of the government are formed to have broad based participation of the people.

Section D

30. **The ideology of liberalism allied with nationalism in the following ways:**
- i. In the political sense, liberalism stood for freedom for the individual and equality of all before the law. It emphasised on the end of aristocracy and clerical privileges, a constitution and representative government through parliament and the inviolability of private property, drawing its basic foundation from the French Revolution.
 - ii. In the economic sense, liberalism stood for the freedom of markets and the abolition of state-imposed restrictions on the movement of goods and capital.
 - iii. From the very beginning, universal suffrage i.e. voting rights were granted only to the property-owning men, excluding men without property and all women. However, throughout the nineteenth century and early twenties, many movements were organised demanding equal political rights.



OR

The Treaty of Vienna of 1815 was brought up with the objective of undoing most of the changes that had come about in Europe during the rule of Napoleonic wars.

Objectives of the Treaty of Vienna:

- i. Undoing most of the changes that had come about in Europe during Napoleonic wars.
 - ii. The Bourbon dynasty that was destroyed during the French Revolution was restored. French lost the territories it has annexed under Napoleon.
 - iii. A series of states were set up on the boundaries of France to prevent French expansion in future.
 - iv. Belgium was set up in the north and Genoa was added to Piedmont in the south.
 - v. Prussia was given important new territories on its western frontiers, while Austria was given control of northern Italy.
 - vi. Monarchy was restored and a new conservative order was created in Europe.
31. Agriculture is the mainstay of the Indian economy because of the following points:
- i. Agriculture constitutes the basic economic activity for our population, around two-thirds of our population is dependent on agriculture for their livelihood.
 - ii. Being the primary sector, it is a major source of raw material, fodder for a vast segment of important industries in the Indian economy and surely to say is the backbone of the Indian economy.
 - iii. It is also a source of demand for many industrial products, particularly fertilizers, pesticides, agricultural implements and a variety of consumer goods.
 - iv. It ensures food security for the country by guaranteeing the availability of food grains in the country.
 - v. Agriculture's contribution to GDP is 14% presently on account of the higher growth rate of the non-farm sector.

OR

Some of the measures which we suggest are as follows:

- a. Provide incentives to farmers to trade in agricultural products and also for their supply to the domestic market by facilitating access to land, rural finance, technical knowledge, communications and transport.
 - b. To facilitate the farmers to produce new farm inputs and enable them to sell their product in markets. It would help to raise their income which in turn stimulates the farmer's interest to adopt better farm technology with sufficient income.
 - c. It is also suggested that efforts should be made to plug the loopholes in the existing land legislation process so that the surplus land may be distributed among the small and marginal farmers.
 - d. Promote a change away from staple foods to more Labour-intensive, high income-elastic products such as vegetables, fruits, and livestock products.
 - e. An indigenous system for generating technical change is necessary if the technology is to match changing local needs.
 - f. Agricultural development should be broad-based, with small/medium-scale rural industries. The development of such industries requires an appropriate industrial policy.
32. **Primary sector continues to be the largest employer because of the following reasons:**
- o In the secondary and tertiary sectors, enough jobs have not been created. Even though industrial output went up by eight times during the period, employment in the industry sector went up by only 2.5 times.

- The production has increased by eleven times in the tertiary sector but the employment has increased only less than three times. The primary sector still employs about sixty-three percent of people in the country.
- Both the secondary and the tertiary sectors offer a limited number of services which employ highly-skilled and educated workers. Not all are able to get employment in these sectors. Hence they retain the primary sector which requires fewer skills and no education.

OR

Agriculture has been the backbone of the Indian economy through its share in the Gross Domestic Product has registered a declining trend (from 1951 onwards). In 1950-51 the share of agriculture in GDP was 52% but in 2013-14 it was only 18%. However, its share in employment is not declining and in 2010-11 about 52% of the total workforce was employed by the farm sector which makes more than half of the Indian population is dependent on agriculture for sustenance.

The declining share of agriculture in the GDP is a matter of serious concern because any decline and stagnation in agriculture will lead to a decline in other spheres of the economy having wider implications for society. Following points will make it more clear.

- i. If the produce in agriculture reduces, then it means that there is not much work for rural farmers. There is more unemployment.
 - ii. There are many industries that process crops/foods from the agricultural sector. They will be out of business too. So, the economy goes down.
 - iii. The stock exchange indices also go down. That leads also the devaluation of the currency. People in the nation go hungry due to lack of sufficient produce.
 - iv. Grains and seeds need to be imported. Hence, the government and people have to spend money on import and pay extra too.
 - v. That also means self-sufficiency suffers. This could topple even governments.
- 33. Democracy is better than any other form of government because:**
- i. A democratic government is a better government because it is a more accountable form of government
 - ii. Democracy improves the quality of Decision Making
 - iii. Democracy provides a method to deal with differences and conflicts
 - iv. Democracy allows people to correct their own mistakes
 - v. It is an accountable and legitimate form of the government
 - vi. It promotes equality among citizens
 - vii. Since every individual is given equal rights, there is less danger of conflicts in society. There are fewer conflicts based on caste, religion or region and less social tensions in society
 - viii. In politics, the dignity of the individual is cared for

OR

Democracy is based on the principle of political equality. So all the citizens whether rich or poor, educated or uneducated have the same status. People are not subjects of a ruler, they are the rulers themselves. The ruler has to rule or work according to the wishes and the needs of the people. If the people do not like the ruler they can change him through election. Democracies encourage the political participation of all people through voting and election. People of all caste, religion, sex, language, etc. are given the right to vote. The political institutions in democracies such as the executive and legislature derive its

power from the people. This clearly signifies that democracies are based on political equality.

Section E

34. Read the text carefully and answer the questions:

‘It is said of “passive resistance” that it is the weapon of the weak, but the power which is the subject of this article can be used only by the strong. This 4 power is not passive resistance; indeed, it calls for intense activity. The movement in South Africa was not passive but active ... ‘Satyagraha is not physical force. A satyagrahi does not inflict pain on the adversary; he does not seek his destruction ... In the use of satyagraha, there is no ill-will whatever. ‘Satyagraha is pure soul-force. Truth is the very substance of the soul. That is why this force is called satyagraha. The soul is informed with knowledge. In it burns the flame of love. ... Nonviolence is the supreme dharma ... ‘It is certain that India cannot rival Britain or Europe in force of arms. The British worship the war-god and they can all of them become, as they are becoming, bearers of arms. The hundreds of millions in India can never carry arms. They have made the religion of non-violence their own ...’

- (i) Gandhiji adopted nonviolence as a philosophy and an ideal way of life. According to him philosophy of nonviolence is not a weapon of the weak; it is a weapon, which can be tried by all.
- (ii) A satyagrahi does not inflict pain on the adversary; he does not seek his destruction. In the use of satyagraha, there is no ill-will.
- (iii)a. One could win the battle through nonviolence.
b. This could be done by appealing to the conscience of the oppressor.
c. People - including the oppressors - had to be persuaded to see the truth, instead of being forced to accept truth through the use of violence.

35. Read the text carefully and answer the questions:

India has one of the largest road networks in the world, aggregating to about 2.3 million km at present. In India, roadways have preceded railways. They still have an edge over railways in view of the ease with which they can be built and maintained. The growing importance of road transport vis-à-vis rail transport is rooted in the following reasons; (a) construction cost of roads is much lower than that of railway lines, (b) roads can traverse comparatively more dissected and undulating topography, (c) roads can negotiate higher gradients of slopes and as such can traverse mountains such as the Himalayas, (d) road transport is economical in transportation of few persons and relatively smaller amount of goods over short distances, (e) it also provides door-to-door service, thus the cost of loading and unloading is much lower, (f) road transport is also used as a feeder to other modes of transport such as they provide a link between railway stations, air and seaports. In India, roads are classified in the following six classes according to their capacity.

- (i) Roads can traverse comparatively more dissected and undulating topography.
- (ii) Roadways still have an edge over railways in India for the following reasons:
 - i. It is because it is still the most common means of transport in the country.
 - ii. The construction costs of roadways are much lower than the construction costs of railways.

- iii. While it is difficult to lay down railway lines in hilly tracts or mountainous regions, roads can be easily built-in dissecting tracts of land.
- iv. Roads today connect even the smallest village to a large town. Railways have yet not been able to connect villages to cities.
- v. Roadways are economical in transporting a few people and a small quantity of goods over short distances. Roads provide a link between various railway stations.
(Any two relevant points)

(iii) In India, roads are classified in the following six classes according to their capacity:

- i. Golden Quadrilateral Super Highways
- ii. National Highways
- iii. State Highways
- iv. District Roads
- v. Border Roads
- vi. Other Roads

36. Read the text carefully and answer the questions:

Gutenberg was the son of a merchant and grew up on a large agricultural estate. From his childhood, he had seen wine and olive presses. Subsequently, he learnt the art of polishing stones, became a master goldsmith, and also acquired the expertise to create lead moulds used for making trinkets. Drawing on this knowledge, Gutenberg adapted existing technology to design his innovation.

The olive press provided the model for the printing press, and moulds were used for casting the metal types for the letters of the alphabet.

By 1448, Gutenberg perfected the system. The first book he printed was the Bible. About 180 copies were printed and it took three years to produce them. By the standards of the time, this was fast production. The new technology did not entirely displace the existing art of producing books by hand.

In fact, printed books at first closely resembled the written manuscripts in appearance and layout. The metal letters imitated the ornamental handwritten styles. Borders were illuminated by hand with foliage and other patterns, and illustrations were painted. In the books printed for the rich, space for decoration was kept blank on the printed page. Each purchaser could choose the design and decide on the painting school that would do the illustrations.

- (i) The new technology did not entirely displace the existing art of producing books by hand.
- (ii) In his childhood, Gutenberg had seen wine and olive presses. He also learnt the art of polishing stones, became a master goldsmith and acquired the expertise to create lead moulds used for making trinkets that helped him to design his new printing press.
- (iii) Main features of the printed Bible are as follows:
 - a. It closely resembled the written manuscripts in appearance and layout.
 - b. The types of metal letters imitated the ornamental handwritten style.
 - c. Borders of the Bible were illuminated by hand with foliage and other patterns.
 - d. The printing of books for elites and the commons was different.

Section F

37. a. A. Ahmedabad
B. Nagpur



b.

