

**Class- X Session - 2022-23**  
**Subject - Social Science (087)**  
**Sample Question Paper - 7**

**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 Constitution was amended to prevent elected \_\_\_\_\_ from changing parties. [1]  
a) MLAs and MPs  
b) Election Commissioner  
c) MPs and Election Commissioner  
d) Cabinet minister and Election Commissioner
2. Power can be shared among governments at different levels. Such a general government for the entire country is usually called: [1]  
a) federal government  
b) regional government  
c) unitary government  
d) union government
3. Study the picture and answer the question that follows: [1]





Which of the following aspect best signify the image of Bharat Mata?

- a) Heroism and Responsibility                      b) Divinity and Asceticism  
 c) Power and Authority                              d) Heroism and Justice

4. Arrange the following in the correct sequence: [1]

- i. Irwin was unwilling to negotiate.
- ii. Gandhiji reached Dandi and ceremonially violated the law, manufacturing salt by boiling seawater.
- iii. Mahatma Gandhi started his famous salt march accompanied by 78 of his trusted volunteers.
- iv. Gandhiji sent a letter to Viceroy Irwin stating eleven demands

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

5. \_\_\_\_\_ list includes subjects of national importance. [1]

- a) State    b) Concurrent  
 c) Union     d) Residuary

6. Match the following: [1]

(a) First World War	(i) 1945 - 1991
(b) Cold war	(ii) 1845 - 1849
(c) Great Irish potato famine	(iii) 1820 - 1914
(d) World trade is estimated to have multiplied 25 to 40 times	(iv) 1914 - 1918

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

7. Match the following: [1]

Column A	Column B
(a) An energy source that is obtained by the decomposition of organic matter.	(i) Limestone
(b) An energy source that is formed due to the compression of plant material over millions of years.	(ii) Gypsum
(c) Sedimentary mineral.	(iii) Coal
(d) Sedimentary rock.	(iv) Biogas

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

8. Which of the following are also referred as permanent forest? [1]

- a) Reserved and Open forests      b) Reserved and Protected forests
- c) Unclassed and Protected forests.      d) Reserved and Unclassed forests.

9. Match the following: [1]

(a) Collateral	(i) Coins were not fully circular in shape and a picture of a king or a person was depicted on it
(b) Formal sources of credit	(ii) Property such as land titles, deposits with a bank
(c) Gupta coins	(iii) End of a barter system
(d) Introduction of money	(iv) Provide loan at low interest

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

10. Which of the following is a private enterprise? [1]

- a) Indian Postal department      b) Indian Railways
- c) MTNL      d) WIPRO

11. **Assertion (A):** Assurance of security can be a reason behind the **coming together** federation. [1]

**Reason (R):** All the constituent States usually have equal power and are strong vis-a-vis the federal government.

- 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.

12. Match the following:

[1]

Column A	Column B
(a) Important role in the development of plantation farming	(i) Monsoon
(b) Rabi crop	(ii) Markets
(c) Kharif crop	(iii) Summer
(d) Zaid	(iv) Winter

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

13. Read the given data and find out the country where one's average expected length of life is the highest at the time of birth. [1]

Country	Gross National Income (GNI) per capita (2011 PPP \$)	Life Expectancy at birth	Mean Years of Schooling of People aged 25 and above	HDI Rank in the world (2018)
Sri Lanka	12,707	77	10.6	73
<b>India</b>	<b>6,681</b>	<b>69.7</b>	<b>6.5</b>	<b>130</b>
Myanmar	4,961	67.1	5.0	148
Pakistan	5,005	67.3	5.2	154
Nepal	3,457	70.8	5.0	143
Bangladesh	4,976	72.6	6.2	134

Source: Human Development Report, 2020, United Nations Development Programme, New York.

- a) Sri Lanka      b) Nepal
- c) Myanmar      d) Bangladesh

14. Which of the following revolutions is called as the first expression of **Nationalism**?

[1]

- a) French Revolution      b) Glorious Revolution

- c) The Revolution of the liberals      d) Russian Revolution

15. Find the odd one out from the following options: [1]  
 i. Moneylenders & Traders  
 ii. Employers & Relatives and Friends  
 iii. Landlords & Large Farmers  
 iv. Cooperative societies & Commercial Banks

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

16. Read the given data and find out the percentage of the total surface area of the country responsible for ensuring the perennial flow of some rivers. [1]

Land under important Relief Features	Percentage
Plains	43
Mountains	30
Plateaus	27

- a) 43      b) 27  
 c) 30      d) 50

17. **Read the information given below and select the correct option** [1]  
 After the revolt of 1857, the attitude to freedom of the press changed. Enraged Englishmen demanded a clampdown on the **native** press. As vernacular newspapers became assertively nationalist, the colonial government began debating measures of stringent control. Name the Act passed by the British government to keep regular track of the vernacular newspapers.

- a) The Vernacular Press Act      b) The Vernacular Act  
 c) The Vernacular Newspaper Act      d) The Vernacular Publishing Act

18. Fill in the blank: [1]

CROP	VARIETY
Non-Food Crops	Rubber & Jute
Horticulture Crops	?

- a) Mangoes & Walnuts      b) Tea & Coffee  
 c) Sugarcane & Sesamum      d) Groundnut & Soyabean

19. **Read the information given below and select the correct option** [1]  
 Ram who is a pot manufacturer wants to sell pots in the market and buy rice. Ram will first exchange pots that he has produced for money, and then exchange the money for rice. He would have to look for a rice growing farmer who not

only wants to sell rice but also wants to buy the pots in exchange. That is, both parties have to agree to sell and buy each others commodities. In the given statement which situation is mentioned?

- a) Correlation of wants
- b) Double coincidence of wants
- c) Barter system of wants
- d) Incidence of wants

20. Which industry provides employment to weavers at home as a cottage industry? [1]

- a) Handspun khadi
- b) Silk
- c) Jute
- d) None of these

### Section B

21. How does the use of money make it easier to exchange things? [2]

22. What do you know about Krishna-Godavari dispute? [2]

23. Which institution supervises the [2]

- a. functioning of formal sources of credit in India?
- b. How does it supervise them? State any two points.

24. Describe any three majoritarian measures adopted by the Sri Lankan Government to establish Sinhala supremacy. [2]

OR

Mention any three demands of Sri Lankan Tamils?

### Section C

25. Highlight the support given by local governments in lessening the workload of Centre and State governments. [3]

26. Why do you think NREGA 2005 is referred to as 'Right to work'? Imagine that you are the village head. In that capacity suggest some activities that you think should be taken up under this act that would also increase the income of people. Discuss. [3]

OR

How is the tertiary sector different from other sectors? Give examples.

27. If casteism and communalism are bad, what makes feminism a good thing? Why don't we oppose all those who divided the society on any lines-caste, religion or gender? [3]

28. 'Democracy always respond to the needs of people'. Analyze the statement. [3]

29. Study the table given below and answer the following questions: [3]

State	Infant Mortality Rate per 1000 (2003)	Literacy Rate (%) (2001)

Punjab	49	70
Kerala	11	91
Bihar	60	47

- i. Calculate the difference in the infant mortality rate of Punjab and Kerala.
- ii. Calculate the difference in literacy rate of Kerala and Bihar.
- iii. Which state has the lowest HDI and why?

#### Section D

30. Classify resources on the basis of status of development with example. [5]

OR

What are 'resources'? Distinguish between renewable and non-renewable resources.

31. In your opinion, is globalisation fair? Give reasons in support of your answer. [5]  
Can you suggest some measures to make globalisation just and fair? State measures.

OR

How are Multinational Corporations (MNCs) controlling and spreading their productions across the world? Explain.

32. Describe any five major problems faced by new European merchants in setting up their industries in towns before the industrial revolution. [5]

OR

Mention the name of the Indian entrepreneurs and their individual contribution during the 19th century.

33. Describe any five major functions of political parties. [5]

OR

Explain two functions each of the ruling party as well as of the opposition parties.

#### Section E

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

As primary education became compulsory from the late nineteenth century, children became an important category of readers. Production of school textbooks became critical for the publishing industry. A children's press, devoted to literature for children alone, was set up in France in 1857. This press published new works as well as old fairy tales and folk tales. The Grimm Brothers in Germany spent years compiling traditional folk tales gathered from peasants. What they collected was edited before the stories were published in a collection in 1812. Anything that was considered unsuitable for children or would appear vulgar to the elites, was not included in the published version.

Women became important as readers as well as writers. Penny magazines were especially meant for women, as were manuals teaching proper behaviour and housekeeping. When novels began to be written in the nineteenth century, women were seen as important readers. Some of the best-known novelists were women.

Their writings became important in defining a new type of woman: a person with a will, the strength of personality, determination and the power to think.

In the nineteenth century, lending libraries in England became instruments for educating white-collar workers, artisans and lower-middle-class people.

Sometimes, self-educated working-class people wrote for themselves. After the working day was gradually shortened from the mid-nineteenth century, workers had some time for self-improvement and self-expression. They wrote political tracts and autobiographies in large numbers.

- (i) What was the special feature of the published version of book for children?
- (ii) What was the impact of print on workers?
- (iii) Name some famous women novelists. How did they redefine the women?

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

[4]

Nationalism spreads when people begin to believe that they are all part of the same nation when they discover some unity that binds them together. This sense of collective belonging came partly through the experience of united struggles. But there were also a variety of cultural processes through which nationalism captured people's imagination. History and fiction, folklore and songs, popular prints and symbols, all played a part in the making of nationalism. The identity of the nation is most often symbolised in a figure or image. This helps create an image with which people can identify the nation. It was in the twentieth century, with the growth of nationalism, that the identity of India came to be visually associated with the image of Bharat Mata.

- (i) Who portrayed Bharat Mata as an ascetic figure?
- (ii) The French replaced the former royal standard with a new flag as a step to create a sense of collective identity among the French people. What similar steps did Indians take?
- (iii) With reference to the context given above, acknowledge the contribution of Bankim Chandra Chattopadhyay in infusing the sense of nationalism.

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

[4]

**Pipelines:**

The pipeline transport network is a new arrival on the transportation map of India. In the past, these were used to transport water to cities and industries. Now, these are used for transporting crude oil, petroleum products and natural gas from oil and natural gas fields to refineries, fertilizer factories and big thermal power plants. Solids can also be transported through a pipeline when converted into a slurry. The far inland locations of refineries like Barauni, Mathura, Panipat and gas-based fertilizer plants could be thought of only because of pipelines. The initial cost of laying pipelines is high but subsequent running costs are minimal. It rules out trans-shipment losses or delays.

**Waterways:**

Since time immemorial, India was one of the seafaring countries. Its seamen sailed far and near, thus, carrying and spreading Indian commerce and culture.



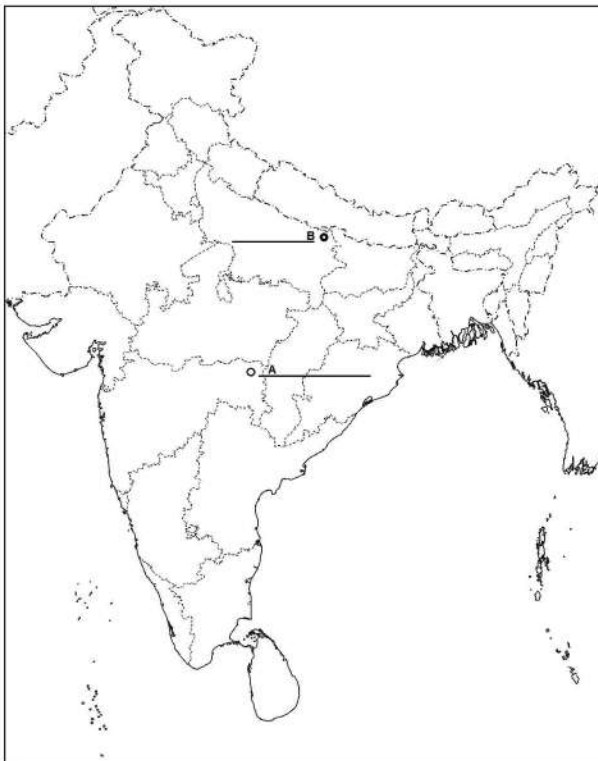
Waterways are the cheapest means of transport. They are most suitable for carrying heavy and bulky goods. It is a fuel-efficient and environment-friendly mode of transport. India has inland navigation waterways of 14,500 km in length. Out of these, only 5685 km are navigable by mechanised vessels. The following waterways have been declared as the National Waterways by the Government.

- (i) Which mode of transportation reduces trans-shipment losses and delays in the supply of petroleum and gases?
- (ii) Explain the role of pipelines in the economic development of India.
- (iii) Describe the importance of water transport in India.

### Section F

37. (a) Two places A and B have been marked on the given outline map of India. [5]  
Identify them and write their correct names on the lines drawn near them.
- A. The place where Indian National Congress session was held in December, 1920.
- B. The place associated with Calling off the Non-Cooperation Movement.
- (b) On the same outline map of India locate and label any four of the following with suitable Symbols. (any three)
- i. New Mangalore - Major Sea Port
  - ii. Mumbai - Software Technology Park
  - iii. Bailadila – Iron Ore Mines
  - iv. Kakrapara - Nuclear Power Plant
  - v. Meenam Bakkam - International Airport

INDIA – POLITICAL



# Solution

## Section A

1. (a) MLAs and MPs

**Explanation:** The Constitution was amended to prevent elected MLAs and MPs from changing parties. This was done because many elected representatives were indulging in DEFECTION in order to become ministers or for cash rewards.

2. (a) federal government

**Explanation:** Power can be shared among governments at different levels - a general government for the entire country and governments at the provincial or regional level. Such a general government for the entire country is usually called the federal government.

3. (c) Power and Authority

**Explanation:** This figure of Bharat Mata is a contrast to the one painted by Abanindranath Tagore. Here she is shown with a trishul, standing beside a lion and an elephant- both symbols of power and authority

4. (b)

iv, i, iii , ii

**Explanation:**

iv. On 31 January 1930, he sent a letter to Viceroy Irwin stating eleven demands

i. Irwin was unwilling to negotiate.

iii. Mahatma Gandhi started his famous salt march accompanied by 78 of his trusted volunteers.

ii. On 6 April he reached Dandi, and ceremonially violated the law, manufacturing salt by boiling sea-water.

5. (c) Union

**Explanation:** Union List includes subjects of national importance such as the defence of the country, foreign affairs, banking, communications, and currency.

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

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

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

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

8. (b) Reserved and Protected forests

**Explanation:** Reserved and Protected forests are also referred as permanent forest

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

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

10. (d) WIPRO

**Explanation:** WIPRO is a private sector enterprise that is managed, controlled, and owned privately.

11. (b) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.

**Explanation:** The exact balance of power between the central and the state government varies from one federation to another. This balance depends mainly on the historical 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'** federation includes 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.

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

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

13. **(a)** Sri Lanka

**Explanation:** Sri Lanka

14. **(a)** French Revolution

**Explanation:** The first clear expression of nationalism came with the French Revolution in 1789. French was a full Fledged territorial state in 1789 under the rule of an absolute monarch.

15. **(c)** Option (iv)

**Explanation:** All other are informal source of credit.

16. **(c)** 30

**Explanation:** Mountains 30%

17. **(a)** The Vernacular Press Act

**Explanation:** In 1878, the Vernacular Press Act was passed, modelled on the Irish Press Laws. It provided the government with extensive rights to censor reports and editorials in the vernacular press.

18. **(a)** Mangoes & Walnuts

**Explanation:** Mangoes & Walnuts

19. **(b)** Double coincidence of wants

**Explanation:** Double coincidence of wants means when both the parties – seller and purchaser – agree to sell and buy each other's commodities. It implies that what a person desires to sell is exactly what the other wishes to buy.

20. **(a)** Handspun khadi

**Explanation:** The handspun khadi provides large scale employment to weavers in their homes as a cottage industry.

### Section B

21. Money acts as a medium of exchange as it facilitates exchange through a common medium i.e. currency. With money as a medium, the two components of a transaction namely, sale and purchase can be easily separated. The use of money makes it easier to exchange things because of the following reasons:

- i. It is accepted as a medium of exchange.
- ii. It serves as a unit of value.
- iii. It solves the problem of double coincidence of wants.

22. The Krishna-Godavari dispute is based on the objections raised by the governments of Karnataka and Andhra Pradesh. The reason behind this dispute was diversion of more water flow at Koyna by the Maharashtra government for irrigation and a hydro electricity project. It was felt that this would lessen the flow in their states which would have adverse affects on industry and agriculture.

23. The functioning of formal sources of credit in India is supervised by the Reserve Bank of India (RBI).

This is done by the following methods:

- i. Commercial Banks are required to hold part of their cash reserves with the Reserve Bank of India, besides maintaining a minimum cash balance out of the deposits they receive.

- ii. It ensures that the banks give loans not just to private profit making businesses and traders.
- iii. Commercial Banks have to submit the lending information details to the Reserve Bank of India to ensure that the banks give loans to all kinds of customers.

**24. Sri Lankan Tamils felt alienated because:**

- i. In 1956, an Act was passed to recognize Sinhala as the only official language.
- ii. The governments followed preferential policies that favoured Sinhala applicants for university positions and government jobs.
- iii. A new Constitution stipulated that the state shall protect and foster Buddhism.
- iv. Sri Lankan Tamils felt that none of the major Political parties led by the Buddhist Sinhala leaders was sensitive to their language and culture.

OR

**Demands of the Tamils:**

- i. Recognition of Tamil as an official language.
- ii. Equal opportunities for Tamils in government jobs .
- iii. Regional autonomy.

**Section C**

**25. Local governments support a great deal in lessening the workload of Centre and State governments:**

- i. The local governments take up some of the responsibilities of the Central and State governments.
- ii. They share some of their burdens and allow them time to concentrate on matters of the state importance and national importance.
- iii. Much of their time which was hitherto wasted on local problems, could now be devoted to much more important issues.
- iv. There are a large number of issues and problems which are best settled at the local level.
- v. People have better knowledge of their problems and better ideas on where to spend money and how much to spend.

**26. NREGA 2005 guarantees at least 100 days work for one member of each family. By doing so, this programme fulfils one of the fundamental rights as per the Constitution. Hence, this programme is aptly called 'Right to work'.**

Being a village head, there are many activities that would increase the income of people under this act. Many activities under MGNREGA can be taken up including.

- i. Water conservation and water harvesting.
- ii. Drought proofing by digging tube wells.
- iii. Constructing irrigation canals.
- iv. Making provision of irrigation facility on the lands of disadvantaged sections, SCs, STs and others.
- v. Renovation of traditional water bodies (e.g. tanks).
- vi. Land development for agriculture, horticulture etc.
- vii. Constructing check dams for flood control and protection.
- viii. Construction of roads for improving rural connectivity to provide all-weather access to the villages.

These activities would provide a double benefit. They will provide much needed employment to the people and would help in the development of village as well.

OR

**Tertiary sector is different from other sectors in the following ways:**

- i. Primary sector includes all those activities which result in the output of natural products.
- ii. The secondary sector includes activities which produce a new product by transforming the shape of a natural product.
- iii. Tertiary activities neither produce any natural product nor transform the shape of natural products, it only supports the activities in both sectors. Steel produced in a factory has to move long distance. It can be done by a strong network of tertiary activities.

Hence, the tertiary sector is different from the other two sectors because the other sectors produce goods but this sector does not produce goods by itself. Instead, the tertiary sector activities help in the development of the primary and secondary sectors.

27. Feminism believes in equal rights and opportunities for men and women. It is a collection of movements and ideologies aimed at defining, establishing and defending equal political, economic and social rights for women. A feminist advocates or supports the rights and equality of women. Enhanced women power can make our society more strong. Thus feminism cannot be regarded as a bad thing. But casteism and communalism usually divide society and enhance inequality. These two are major challenges to our democracy. Our Constitution makers were aware of these challenges. That is why they chose the model of a secular state. Also, the Constitution of India prohibited any caste-based discrimination and laid the foundations of policies to reverse the injustices due to casteism. So we must oppose casteism and communalism but not feminism.

**Conclusion:**

- Casteism is the principle in which one caste is superior to others. Communalism is the principle in which one believes is superior to others.
  - Feminism is the movement/principle which focuses on the idea that both genders are equal.
  - So, basically, communalism and casteism are concepts to promote inequality whereas feminism promotes equality.
28. i. In a democracy the government is known as a responsive government as it responds to the needs of the people.
- ii. A non-democratic government may or may not respond to the needs of the people. It all depends upon the wishes of the people who rule.
- iii. A democracy requires the rulers to attend to the needs of people. Therefore, a democratic government is a better form of government because it is a more accountable form of government.
- iv. In a democracy there is always a space for public discussions and has a room for correction of mistakes.
29. From the given table, we can calculate the following:

**i. Difference in the infant mortality rate of Punjab and Kerala:**

Infant Mortality rate in Punjab: 49 per 1000

Infant Mortality rate in Kerala: 11 per 1000

Difference = Infant Mortality rate in Punjab - Infant Mortality rate in Kerala  
= 49 - 11 = 38

Difference = 38 per 1000

**ii. Difference in literacy rate of Kerala and Bihar:**

Literacy rate of Kerala = 91%

Literacy rate of Bihar = 47%



Difference = Literacy rate of Kerala-Literacy rate of Bihar  
= 91% - 47% = 44%

Difference = 44%

iii. **From the given table, we can conclude that Bihar has the lowest HDI because of the following reasons:**

- a. Bihar has the highest Infant Mortality rate i.e., 60 per1000
- b. Literacy rate is very low in Bihar as compared to the other states. The literacy rate in Bihar is only 47%.

#### Section D

30. On the basis of status of development, resources are classified into the following categories:

- i. **Potential resources:** Resources which are found in a region, but have not been utilized due to the lack of capital are called potential capital. For example, the western parts of India particularly Rajasthan and Gujarat have enormous potential for the development of wind and solar energy, but so far these have not been developed properly.
- ii. **Developed resources:** Resources which are surveyed and their quality and quantity have been determined for utilization are called developed capital. The development of resources depends on technology and level of their feasibility.
- iii. **Stock:** Material in the environment which have the potential to satisfy human needs but human being do not have the appropriate technology to access these, are included among stock. For example, water is a compound of two inflammable gases: Hydrogen and oxygen, which can be used as a rich source of energy. But we do not have the required technology to use them for this purpose. Hence, it can be considered as stock.
- iv. **Reserves:** Reserves are the subset of stock, which can be put into use with the help of existing technology but their use has not been started. These can be used for meeting future requirements.

OR

Everything available in our environment which can be used to satisfy our needs, provided, it is technologically accessible, economically feasible and culturally acceptable can be termed as 'Resource'.

Renewable and Non-renewable resources:

S. No.	Renewable Resources	Non-Renewable Resources
1.	Resources whose quantity is not reduced due to use and which can be repeatedly used without fear of exhaustion are termed as renewable resources, They are inexhaustible resources.	Substances whose stock get reduced and are gradually exhausted with use are termed as nonrenewable resources.
2.	Renewable resources exist in nature in infinite quantity,	non-renewable resources are present in limited quantity.
3.	The renewable resources regenerate/reproduce itself, faster than it is used up by the living organisms.	non-renewable resources either take centuries to regenerate itself, or they get extinct, so the scale at which it is regenerated is lower than that of its consumption.



S. No.	Renewable Resources	Non-Renewable Resources
4.	Examples: Solar and wind energy, water, forests, wildlife, etc.	Examples; Fossil fuels like coal, petroleum and minerals.

31. No, the globalisation can not be said fair. Although, it has many advantages, still, there are many problems that it faces.

Some of these problems are as under:

- i. Not everyone has benefited from globalisation. Rather, it has benefitted only well-off consumers and also producers with skill, education and wealth.
- ii. It widens economic inequality among people. The rich have become richer and the population of the poor is still on increase.
- iii. It leads to the insecurity of jobs. In the case of policy changes, the MNC closes its offices. Also, at the time of recession, there is generally large-scale retrenchment in MNCs.
- iv. Globalisation might result in economic imperialism.
- v. MNCs do not use eco-friendly methods as a result of which there are environmental problems in the host country.

Fair globalisation is a dream which would create opportunities for all and ensure that the benefits of globalisation are shared better.

Following measures can be suggested to make globalisation just and fair:

- i. The government should ensure that labour laws are properly implemented and the workers get their rights.
- ii. It should protect small domestic producers at their initial stage.
- iii. It should work with other developing countries to negotiate at the WTO for fairer rules.
- iv. MNCs should not take into account their profits only but have to take into consideration the welfare of the people also.
- v. It should increase employment opportunities in developing countries where unemployment is a major issue.

OR

MNC is an enterprise operating in several countries but managed from one (home) country. There are a variety of ways in which the MNCs are spreading their production across the globe which are as under:

- i. MNCs set up production jointly with the local companies of that area. This benefits the local companies as the MNC may bring with it better technology and provide money for investment.
- ii. They set-up units where there is skilled and unskilled labour available at low cost.
- iii. Large MNCs in developed countries place orders for productions with small producers.
- iv. They have tremendous power to determine price, quality delivery and labour conditions for distant producers.
- v. Sometimes, MNCs order the product from local producers. When the product like garments is supplied to the MNC, they sell it under their own brand name.
- vi. Most of the times, MNCs buy up the local companies to expand production. For example, Cargill Food, an American MNC had bought Parakh Food.

32. Due to expansion of world trade, the merchants wanted to expand their production. But the major problems faced by new European merchants in setting up their industries in towns before the industrial revolution were:

- i. Urban crafts and trade guilds were very powerful. They could create many problems for the merchants in their towns.
- ii. These associations of producers that trained craftspeople, maintained control over production, regulated competition and prices, and restricted the entry of new people into the trade.
- iii. Rulers had granted the monopoly rights to different guild to produce and trade in specific products.
- iv. In the countryside, peasants and artisans were available for work.

OR

The early industrialists of India contributed significantly to shaping the industrial development of India :

- a. **Dwarkanath Tagore:** First of all, he was involved in China trade. Later, he set up six joint-stock companies in the 1830s and 1840s. He believed that India would develop through westernization and industrialization. He invested in shipping, ship-building, mining, banking, plantations and insurance.
  - b. **Dinshaw Petit:** He built a huge industrial empire in India. He was involved in China trade and raw cotton shipments to England.
  - c. **Jamsetjee Nusserwanjee Tata:** Initially, he was involved in China trade and raw cotton shipments to England. In 1912, he set up the first iron and steel works in India at Jamshedpur.
  - d. **Seth Hukumchand:** He was a Marwari businessman who set up the first Indian jute mill in Calcutta in 1917. He also traded with China.
33. Functions of political parties are:
- i. Contesting elections: In most elections around the world, parties put up candidates who compete in the elections. Different countries have a different way of selecting candidates like in India, top leaders choose.
  - ii. Making policies and programmes: Parties make and support policies and programmes according to the various opinions and interests of people. The government usually follows the programmes of the ruling party.
  - iii. Making Laws: The legislature debate and make the laws. Most of the members would belong to a party so they adhere to the party's decisions and not personal ones usually.
  - iv. Forming governments: The big decisions are taken by the political executives who are chosen and are part of the winning party. Hence, they form and run the government.
  - v. Role of opposition: Those who lose the elections become the opposition and they question and criticise the policies of the government. They represent different views and keep the ruling party in check.

OR

#### **Functions of the ruling parties:**

- i. A ruling party is one which has secured a majority in elections and has formed the government. Ruling party ensures that the country runs as per set ideologies and programmes. A ruling party makes laws and policies for the country. Members of the legislature belong to various political parties and are guided by party ideologies.
- ii. Parties give representation to diverse interests in society, they give recognition to minorities. Parties provide access to people to government machinery. Ordinary citizens can also vent their grievances to local party leaders with regard to any policy and its implementation.

#### **Functions of the opposition parties:**



- i. To keep a check on the government in and outside the Parliament and also to provide an alternative to the people of the country.
- ii. Opposition plays an important role in acting as a link between the people and the government. It also offers constructive criticism.

### Section E

#### 34. Read the text carefully and answer the questions:

As primary education became compulsory from the late nineteenth century, children became an important category of readers. Production of school textbooks became critical for the publishing industry. A children's press, devoted to literature for children alone, was set up in France in 1857. This press published new works as well as old fairy tales and folk tales. The Grimm Brothers in Germany spent years compiling traditional folk tales gathered from peasants. What they collected was edited before the stories were published in a collection in 1812. Anything that was considered unsuitable for children or would appear vulgar to the elites, was not included in the published version.

Women became important as readers as well as writers. Penny magazines were especially meant for women, as were manuals teaching proper behaviour and housekeeping. When novels began to be written in the nineteenth century, women were seen as important readers. Some of the best-known novelists were women. Their writings became important in defining a new type of woman: a person with a will, the strength of personality, determination and the power to think.

In the nineteenth century, lending libraries in England became instruments for educating white-collar workers, artisans and lower-middle-class people. Sometimes, self-educated working-class people wrote for themselves. After the working day was gradually shortened from the mid-nineteenth century, workers had some time for self-improvement and self-expression. They wrote political tracts and autobiographies in large numbers.

- (i) Anything that was considered unsuitable for children or would appear vulgar to the elites, was not included in the published version.
- (ii) In the nineteenth century, lending libraries in England became instruments for educating white-collar workers, artisans and lower-middle-class people. Sometimes, self-educated working-class people wrote for themselves. Workers had some time for self-improvement and self-expression. They wrote political tracts and autobiographies in large numbers.
- (iii) Some of the best-known novelists were Jane Austen, the Bronte sisters, George Eliot. Their writings became important in defining a new type of woman: a person with a will, the strength of personality, determination and the power to think.

#### 35. Read the text carefully and answer the questions:

Nationalism spreads when people begin to believe that they are all part of the same nation when they discover some unity that binds them together. This sense of collective belonging came partly through the experience of united struggles. But there were also a variety of cultural processes through which nationalism captured people's imagination. History and fiction, folklore and songs, popular prints and symbols, all played a part in the making of nationalism. The identity of the nation is most often symbolised in a figure or image. This helps create an image with which people can identify the nation. It was in the twentieth century, with the growth of nationalism, that the identity of India came to be visually associated with the image of Bharat Mata.

- (i) In the year 1905, Abanindranath Tagore painted his famous image of Bharat Mata. In this painting Bharat Mata is portrayed as an ascetic figure; she is calm, composed, divine, and spiritual.
- (ii) By 1921, Gandhiji had designed the Swaraj flag. It was again a tricolor (red, green and white) and had a spinning wheel in the centre, representing the Gandhian ideal of self-help.
- (iii) The image of Bharat Mata was first created by Bankim Chandra Chattopadhyay. In the 1870s he wrote 'Vande Mataram' as a hymn to the motherland.

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

**Pipelines:**

The pipeline transport network is a new arrival on the transportation map of India. In the past, these were used to transport water to cities and industries. Now, these are used for transporting crude oil, petroleum products and natural gas from oil and natural gas fields to refineries, fertilizer factories and big thermal power plants. Solids can also be transported through a pipeline when converted into a slurry. The far inland locations of refineries like Barauni, Mathura, Panipat and gas-based fertilizer plants could be thought of only because of pipelines. The initial cost of laying pipelines is high but subsequent running costs are minimal. It rules out trans-shipment losses or delays.

**Waterways:**

Since time immemorial, India was one of the seafaring countries. Its seamen sailed far and near, thus, carrying and spreading Indian commerce and culture. Waterways are the cheapest means of transport. They are most suitable for carrying heavy and bulky goods. It is a fuel-efficient and environment-friendly mode of transport. India has inland navigation waterways of 14,500 km in length. Out of these, only 5685 km are navigable by mechanised vessels. The following waterways have been declared as the National Waterways by the Government.

- (i) Pipelines mode of transportation reduces trans-shipment losses and delays in the supply of petroleum and gases.
- (ii) i. Pipelines transportation are the most convenient and efficient mode of transporting liquids and gases in large quantities over long distances.
  - ii. These are used for transporting crude oil, petroleum products and natural gas from oil and natural gas fields to refineries, fertilizer factories and big thermal power plants.
  - iii. Solids can also be transported through a pipeline when converted into a slurry. (Any two relevant points)
- (iii) i. Waterways are the cheapest means of transport.
  - ii. They are most suitable for carrying heavy and bulky goods.
  - iii. It is a fuel-efficient and environment-friendly mode of transport. (Any two relevant points)

**Section F**

- 37. a. A. Nagpur
- B. Chauri Chaura

b.

