

SAMPLE QUESTION PAPER - 1

Social Science (087)

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.

Section A

1. The reason why Gandhiji attended the Second Round Table Conference of December 1931, were: [1]
 - a) For demanding poorna swaraj.
 - b) The signing of the Gandhi-Irwin Pact in March 1931.
 - c) The arrest of Ghaffar Khan and Jawaharlal Nehru.
 - d) The violence of the Indian people against symbols of the British Raj like railways, police posts.
2. In the year 2006, floods occurred in the states of: [1]

a) Tamil Nadu and Andhra

b) Gujarat and Maharashtra

c) Karnataka and Kerala

d) Maharashtra and Karnataka

3. **SOME DATA REGARDING INDIA AND ITS NEIGHBOURS FOR 2019** [1]

Country	Gross National Income (2011 PPP)	Life Expectancy at Birth	HDI Rank in the World (2018)
Sri Lanka	12,707	77	73
India	6,681	69.7	130
Myanmar	4,961	67.1	148
Pakistan	5,005	67.3	154
Nepal	3,457	70.8	143
Bangladesh	4,976	72.6	134

As per the data given above which country has HDI rank close to India and also has a better life expectancy?

a) Nepal

b) Pakistan

c) Sri Lanka

d) Bangladesh

4. Which of the following options represents the possible reality of the production of sugarcane, tea, or rubber in India? [1]

i. They are grown in large areas and cover large tracts of land.

ii. Their production generally has an interface of agriculture and industry.

iii. Cultivation is done with the help of capital-intensive inputs and migrant labourers.

iv. It is practised in areas of high population pressure on land.

a) Statement i, ii, & iii are correct. b) Statement i and ii are correct.

c) Statement ii, iii & iv are correct. d) Statement ii is correct.

5. _____ is a system of government in which the power is divided between a central authority and various constituent units of the country. [1]

a) Federalism

b) Constitution

c) Parliament

d) Unitary

6. Read the following statements about power sharing arrangement in Belgium and choose the correct option. [1]

I. Brussels has a separate govt. with equal representation.

II. Dutch & French speaking ministers are equal in Central Govt.

III. Community Govt. is elected by People belonging to one language.

IV. Series of majoritarian measures adopted in Belgium.

a) I, II and III

b) II, III and IV

c) I, II and IV

d) I, III and IV

7. **Assertion (A):** Dictatorship is a better form of government. [1]

Reason (R): Democracy is legitimate, accountable, responsive, promotes equality among citizens, enhances the dignity of the individual

a) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.

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

c) A is true but R is false.

d) A is false but R is true.

8. **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

9. In which year new laws were made in Russia giving more powers to its president? [1]

a) 2005

b) 2006

c)2007

d)2004

10. Identify the painting from the options given below.

[1]



a) Club of Thinkers

b) The Dream of Worldwide
Democratic and Social
Republics

c) The Frankfurt Parliament

d) Peasants' uprising

11. Evaluate the reason for putting a barrier to foreign trade by identifying the appropriate statements among the following options:

[1]

- i. To improve the performance of domestic producers.
- ii. To create an opportunity for the producers to cover the international markets.
- iii. To allow businesses to make decisions on imports and exports freely.
- iv. To protect the producers and service providers within the country from foreign competition.

a) Statements i, ii and iii are appropriate.

b). All the statements are appropriate.

c) Statements i and ii are appropriate.

d) Only statement iv is appropriate.

12. Studies on political and social inequalities in democracy show that:

[1]

a) Inequalities do not exist under dictatorship

b) Democracy and development go together

c) Inequalities exist in democracies

d) Dictatorship is better than democracy

13. Arrange the following statements in sequential order:

[1]

- i. Gandhiji begins Civil Disobedience Movement by breaking salt law at Dandi.
- ii. Non-Cooperation and Khilafat movement launched.
- iii. Gandhian hartal against Rowlatt Act and Jallianwala Bagh massacre.
- iv. Distressed UP peasants organised by Baba Ramchandra.

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

14. **Read the information given below and select the correct option** [1]

If in a family all 10 members are working in a shop or small family business when 5 are enough to work efficiently then those extra 5 members are actually unemployed. Which situation is being referred to?

- | | |
|----------------------------|--------------------------|
| a) Disguised Unemployment | b) Seasonal Unemployment |
| c) Structural Unemployment | d) Educated Unemployment |

15. **Consider the statements given below and choose the correct answer** [1]

Statement I: In France, penny chapbooks were carried by petty pedlars known as Chapmen, and sold for a penny, so that even the poor could buy them.

Statement II: In England, were the **Biliotheque Bleue**, which were low-priced small books printed on poor quality paper, and bound in cheap blue covers.

- | | |
|---|---|
| a) Both (i) & (ii) are incorrect | b) Statement (i) is correct and (ii) is incorrect |
| c) Statement (i) is incorrect and (ii) is correct | d) Both (i) & (ii) are correct |

16. In a talent hunt competition, the judge decided to challenge the participants with a unique twist. Alongside their performances, they were given a task to identify a specific type of soil based on clues related to Laterite Soil. Which of the following clues provided by judge would be most useful in identifying the Laterite soil? [1]

Clues:

- i. This is the most widely spread and important soil.
- ii. The formation of this soil depends on climatic conditions and parent rock material.
- iii. These soils are mostly deep to very deep, acidic (pH < 6), and generally deficient in plant nutrients.

- a) Lack of terms of credit b) Lack of Banking system
c) Lack of double coincidence of wants d) Lack of collateral security

Section B

21. Study the map thoroughly and mention the languages that are dominantly spoken in Belgium. [2]



22. Explain any three provisions of the Treaty of Vienna of 1815. [2]

OR

What changes were brought due to Napoleon's reforms and code? What were the reactions to these changes?

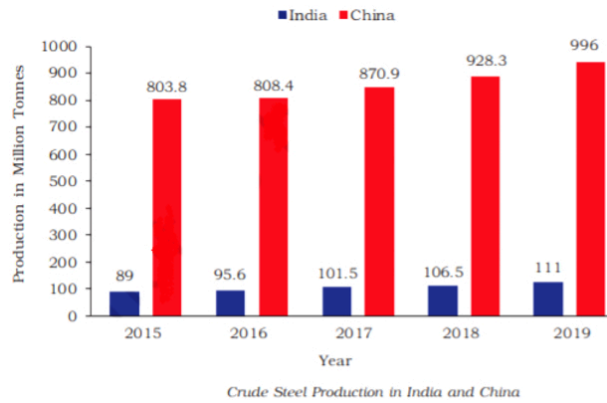
23. Write down the features of Intensive Subsistence agriculture. [2]
24. Explain the factors that make federal government in India so attractive. [2]

Section C

25. How did Mercier describe the impact of printed word and power of reading on himself? [3]
26. Can you write brief outline about the position of Indian cotton industry at international level? [3]

OR

Read the data given in the graph given below and answer the questions that follow:



- Which country was the largest exporter of steel in the year 2004?
- What was the crude steel production of India in 2019? What was its position worldwide?

27. Study the data given in the table and answer the questions that follow.

[3]

Workers in different sector (in million)

Sector	Organised	Unorganised	Total
Primary	2	240	242
Secondary	9	54	63
Tertiary	17	76	93
Total	28	370	398

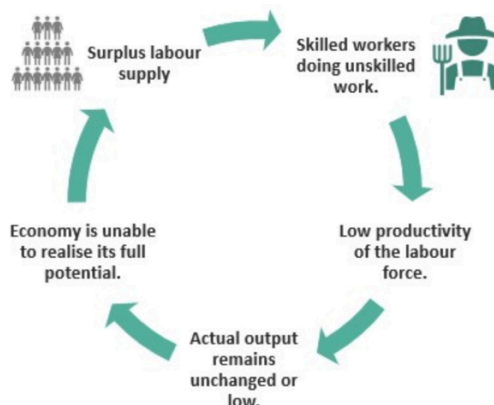
- Which is the most important sector which provides most jobs to people?
- What is the number of people engaged in the unorganised sector?
- Why this unorganised sector is more important?

28. Examine the 'holding together' nature of Indian Federalism.

[3]

29. Nita cannot buy sewing machine due to which she has no other option than to work on the small farm land where already her husband and four children are working. Is Nita unemployed? If so then what kind of unemployment is it?

[3]



Section D

30. Write a short note on Bauxite, its formation, features and distribution in India. [5]

OR

"Nuclear energy is expected to play an increasingly important role in India." Give arguments to support this statement.

31. Mention the obstacles in the way of the Italian Unification. [5]

OR

Describe the role of culture in shaping the feelings of nationalism in Europe at the end of the nineteenth century.

32. 'The political scene is the mass of many parties.' How do politicians manage these coalitions? Give your opinion. [5]

OR

Why is there a lack of internal democracy within the political parties in India? Explain with examples.

33. Define credit. Describe the vital and positive role of credit with examples. [5]

OR

Explain the differences between Formal and Informal Sources of Credit.

Section E

34. Read the following text carefully and answer the questions that follow: [4]

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 have a further right to alter it or to abolish it. The British Government in India has not only deprived the Indian people of their freedom but 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.

- i. What was considered as an inalienable right? (1)
- ii. Why did Indians ask for **Purna Swaraj**? (1)

iii. Examine the views of Indians towards the British Government in reference to this passage. (2)

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

Most of the objections to the projects arose due to their failure to achieve the purposes for which they were built. Ironically, the dams that were constructed to control floods have triggered floods due to sedimentation in the reservoir.

Moreover, the big dams have mostly been unsuccessful in controlling floods at the time of excessive rainfall. You may have seen or read how the release of water from dams during heavy rains aggravated the flood situation in Maharashtra and Gujarat in 2006. The floods have not only devastated life and property but also caused extensive soil erosion. Sedimentation also meant that the flood plains were deprived of silt, a natural fertiliser, further adding on to the problem of land degradation. It was also observed that the multi-purpose projects induced earthquakes, caused water-borne diseases and pests and pollution resulting from excessive use of water.

i. What is one of the impacts of sedimentation in reservoirs? (1)

ii. What impact did the release of water from dams during heavy rains have on the flood situation in Maharashtra and Gujarat in 2006? (1)

iii. Explain the negative environmental impacts associated with multi-purpose projects. (2)

36. **Read the following text carefully and answer the questions that follow:** [4]

Suppose for the present that a particular country is quite developed. We would certainly like this level of development to go up further or at least be maintained for future generations. This is obviously desirable. However, since the second half of the twentieth century, a number of scientists have been warning that the present type and levels of development are not sustainable. Groundwater is an example of renewable resources. These resources are replenished by nature as in the case of crops and plants. However, even these resources may be overused. For example, in the case of groundwater, if we use more than what is being replenished by rain then we would be overusing this resource. Non-renewable resources are those which will get exhausted after years of use. We have a fixed stock on earth that cannot be replenished. We do discover new resources that we did not know of earlier. New sources in this way add to the stock. However, over time, even this will get exhausted. Consequences of environmental degradation do not respect national or state boundaries; this issue is no longer region or nation-specific. Our future is

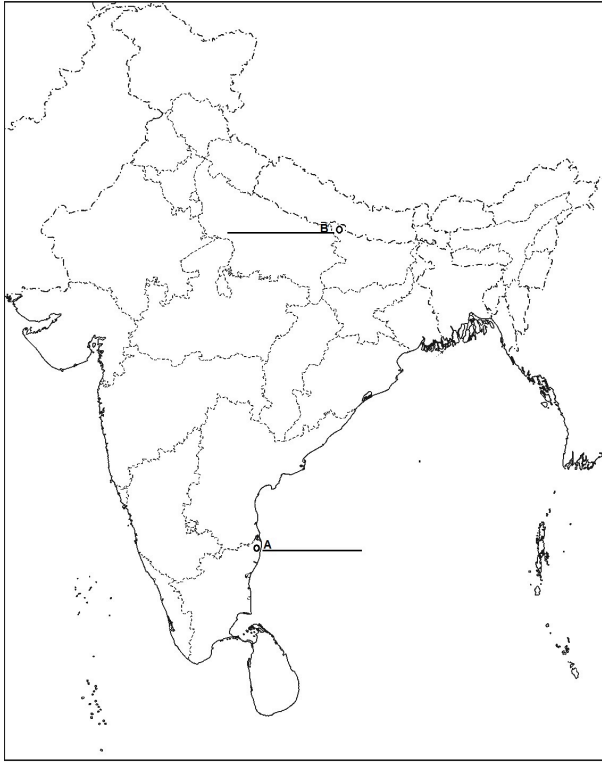
linked together. Sustainability of development is comparatively a new area of knowledge in which scientists, economists, philosophers and other social scientists are working together. In general, the question of development or progress is perennial. At all times as a member of society and as individuals we need to ask where we want to go, what we wish to become and what our goals are. So the debate on development continues.

- i. Identify the new area of knowledge which has been a subject of interest for social scientists and philosophers alike. (1)
- ii. What have the scientists warned about the present type of development? Explain. (1)
- iii. Explain how our future is linked together? (2)

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 1927
- B. The place associated with the Movement of Indigo Planters.
- (b) On the same outline map of India locate and label any four of the following with suitable Symbols. (any **three**)
- i. Kandla - Major Sea Port
 - ii. Gandhinagar - Software Technology Park
 - iii. Talcher – Coal Field
 - iv. Rawatbhata - Nuclear Power Plant
 - v. Raja Sansi - International Airport

INDIA – POLITICAL



Vizon Clazes

Solution
SAMPLE QUESTION PAPER - 1
Social Science (087)
Class X (2024-25)

Section A

1.
(b) The signing of the Gandhi-Irwin Pact in March 1931.
Explanation:
In such a situation, Mahatma Gandhi once again decided to call off the movement and entered into a pact with Irwin on 5 March 1931. By this Gandhi-Irwin Pact, Gandhiji consented to participate in a Round Table Conference. In December 1931, Gandhiji went to London for the conference, but the negotiations broke down and he returned disappointed.
2.
(b) Gujarat and Maharashtra
Explanation:
The release of water from dams during heavy rains aggravated the flood situation in Maharashtra and Gujarat in 2006.
3.
(d) Bangladesh
Explanation:
HDI of India is 130 while that of Bangladesh is 134. Its life expectancy is 72.6 which is better than India's 69.7.
4. **(a)** Statement i, ii, & iii are correct.
Explanation:
In India, tea, coffee, rubber, sugarcane, banana, etc., are important plantation crops. Plantation is also a type of commercial farming. In this type of farming, a single crop is grown on a large area. The plantation has an interface of agriculture and industry. Plantations cover large tracts of land, using capital intensive inputs, with the help of migrant labourers. All the produce is used as raw material in respective industries. While, Intensive Subsistence Farming is practised in areas of high population pressure on land.
5. **(a)** Federalism
Explanation:
Federalism is a system of government in which the power is divided between a central authority and various constituent units of the country. Usually, a federation has two levels of government.
6. **(a)** I, II and III
Explanation:

I, II and III

7.

(d) A is false but R is true.

Explanation:

Democracy is a better form of government because it is legitimate, accountable, responsive, promotes equality among citizens, enhances the dignity and freedom of the people, improves the quality of decision-making, and allows room to correct mistakes.

8.

(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.

9. **(a)** 2005

Explanation:

In 2005, some new laws were made in Russia giving more powers to its president. During the same time the US president visited Russia.

10.

(b) The Dream of Worldwide Democratic and Social Republics

Explanation:

The Dream of Worldwide Democratic and Social Republics

11.

(d) Only statement iv is appropriate.

Explanation:

Only statement iv is appropriate.

12.

(c) Inequalities exist in democracies

Explanation:

A small number of ultra-rich people enjoy a highly disproportionate share of wealth and incomes. On the other hand, the people who are at the bottom of society sometimes find it difficult to meet their basic needs of life like food, shelter, clothing, education, and health. So we can say that inequalities exist in democracies.

13.

(c) iv, iii, ii, i

Explanation:

iv. 1918-19: Distressed UP peasants organised by Baba Ramchandra.

iii. April 1919: Gandhian hartal against Rowlatt Act and Jallianwala Bagh massacre.

ii. January 1921: Non-Cooperation and Khilafat movement launched.

i. March 1930: Gandhiji begins Civil Disobedience Movement by breaking salt law at Dandi.

14. (a) Disguised Unemployment

Explanation:

Disguised unemployment or hidden unemployment is a kind of unemployment where some people seem to be employed but are actually not.

15. (a) Both (i) & (ii) are incorrect

Explanation:

In **France**, were the “Biliotheque Bleue”, which were low-priced small books printed on poor quality paper, and bound in cheap blue covers. In **England**, penny chapbooks were carried by petty pedlars known as Chapmen, and sold for a penny, so that even the poor could buy them.

16.

(c) Clue iii

Explanation: Lateritic soils are mostly deep to very deep, acidic (pH<6)), generally deficient in plant nutrients.

17.

(b) Statement iii is right.

Explanation:

It is mandatory for every candidate who contests elections to file an affidavit giving details of his property and criminal cases pending against him. The new system has made a lot of information available to the public. **But there is no system to check if the information given by the candidates is true.**

18.

(c) secularism

Explanation:

Communalism was and continues to be one of the major challenges to democracy in our country. The makers of our Constitution were aware of this challenge. That is why they chose the model of a secular state under which, our Constitution does not give a special status to any religion.

19.

(c) The United States of America has a multi-party system

Explanation:

The United States of America is an example of the two-party system.

20.

(c) Lack of double coincidence of wants

Explanation:

Lack of double coincidence of wants

Section B

21. The languages that are dominantly spoken in Belgium are Dutch and French.
22. The provisions of Treaty of Vienna were as follows:
 - i. There was restoration of the power of the Bourbon dynasty in France.
 - ii. France lost all the territories that it had annexed while under the rule of Napoleon.
 - iii. Genoa was added to Piedmont in the South and the kingdom of Netherlands was set-up in North.
 - iv. New territories were added to Prussia on its western frontier.
 - v. Austria was granted control over Northern Italy.
 - vi. Russia was given part of Poland and Prussia was given a part of Saxony.

OR

Napoleon introduced the following changes in order to make the administrative system in Europe much more efficient.

- i. By the Civil Code of 1804, also known as the Napoleonic Code, all such privileges that were based on birth were done away with.
- ii. There was a much more efficient administrative system.
- iii. The Right to Property was secured.
- iv. The administrative divisions were simplified.
- v. The feudal system was abolished.
- vi. The peasants were freed from serfdom and dues.
- vii. Guild restrictions were removed in the towns as well.
- viii. There was improved transport and communication.
- ix. Peasants, artisans, workers and new businessmen enjoyed new-found freedom uniform laws, standardised weights and the measures facilitated the movement of goods and capital from one region to another.

Reactions to these changes: Businessmen and small scale producers of goods, in particular, began to realise.

23. Some features of Intensive Subsistence agriculture are
 - i. It is practiced in areas of high population .
 - ii. It is labour intensive farming, where high doses of biochemical inputs and irrigation are used for obtaining higher production.
 - iii. The right of inheritance leading to division of land among successive generations has rendered land holding size uneconomical.
 - iv. The farmers continue to take maximum output from the limited land in the absence of alternative source of livelihood. Thus there is enormous pressure on agricultural land.

- v. It is practised by majority of the farmers in the country.
 - vi. It is characterised by small and scattered land holdings and use of primitive tools.
 - vii. Most of the food production is consumed by the farmers and their families.
24. India is a vast country where many states are bigger than countries in Europe. Soon after Independence, the constitution declared India as a union of states. The success of Federalism in India is due to the following reasons:
- i. The formation of linguistic states has made the country more united and has also made administration easier.
 - ii. Mobilisation.
 - iii. Flexibility in following the language policy.
 - iv. New culture of power sharing and respect for the autonomy of state governments.
 - v. Administrative knowledge of the people at all the levels.
 - vi. Efficacy to solve all kinds of issues at respective levels.

Section C

25. Louise-Sebastien Mercier, a novelist in 18th century France described the impact of the printed word, and the power of reading in one of his books in the following way:
- a. He compares himself to a man dying of thirst and gulping down some fresh, pure water.
 - b. He lighted the lamp and started reading page to page. A clock struck off the hours in the silence of the shadows and he heard nothing
 - c. In spite of the oil being run out in the lamp, he kept on reading. He did not want to interrupt his pleasure of reading.
26. Indian cotton industry has a fair position at the international level. As India has the second largest installed capacity of spindles in the world, next to china at around 34 million. We have a large share in the world trade of cotton yarn, accounting for one fourth of total trade. Our trade in garments is only four percent of the world's total. Our spinning mills are competitive at global level and capable of using all the fiber products.

OR

- i. In 2004, India was the largest exporter of steel which accounted for 2.25 per cent of the global steel trade.
 - ii. In 2019 with 111 million tonnes of crude steel production, India ranked 2nd among the world crude steel producers. It is the largest producer of sponge iron. In 2019 per capita consumption of finished steel in the country was only around 74.3 kg per annum against the world average of 229.3 kg.
27. i. As per the given data in the table, Unorganised sector is providing jobs to 370 millions people hence it is the most important sector which provides most jobs to people.
- ii. 370 million people are engaged in the unorganised sector.
 - iii. Unorganised sector is important as it provides employment to a large number of people.

28. Since India is a vast country with cultural and linguistic diversity, hence the nature of federation here is 'holding together'.
- The states have not been given identical powers with Union government.
 - Few states have been given special status - like Jammu and Kashmir and North-eastern states in order to protect and preserve their custom, tradition, culture and linguistic diversity.
 - Apart from these some territories of the Indian Union like Chandigarh, Lakshadweep or the capital city of Delhi are administered by the Union government hence known as Union Territories.
29. In the given case, due to lack of alternative source of income, Nita is putting her labour in agriculture where it is not needed. Nita seems to be employed but actually she is in a situation known as disguised unemployment. Disguised unemployment is a kind of unemployment in which some people look like being employed but are actually not employed fully. This situation is also known as Hidden Unemployment. In such a situation more people are engaged in work than required.

Section D

30. Bauxite is a clay-like substance from which alumina and later aluminium is obtained. Aluminium is an important metal because it combines the strength of metals such as iron, with extreme lightness and also with good conductivity and great malleable ability.
- Formation: Bauxite deposits are formed by the decomposition of a wide variety of rocks rich in aluminium silicates.
- Distribution:
- Bauxite is found in the Amarkantak Plateau, Maikal Hills and the plateau region of Bilaspur-Katni.
 - Odisha is the largest bauxite producing state in India.
 - Panchpatmali deposits in Koraput district are the most important bauxite deposits in the state.
 - 45 per cent of the country's total production in 2000-01 was in Odisha.

OR

Atomic energy is generated by splitting nuclear substances such as the atoms of uranium, thorium, Cheralite, Zirconium under controlled conditions. Splitting of these atoms gives out a lot of energy which can be used for a variety of purposes such as generating electricity. This energy is expected to play an increasingly important role in India due to the following reasons:

- India has limited reserves of coal and petroleum. Nuclear energy minerals like Thorium is found in plenty in India.
- Hence, nuclear energy can compensate for the deficiency of fossil fuels.

- iii. Nuclear power stations can be established easily and conveniently in those areas where other sources are not available.
- iv. Nuclear power releases tremendous amounts of energy. India can utilize this energy for peaceful purposes such as the generation of electricity that can be used to run machines in industries.
- v. It is a non-conventional source of energy. After the initial expenses, it becomes very economical.

31. Italian Unification faced the following obstacles in its way:

- i. Quarrelsome Division: The division of Italy into many states and their mutual quarrels rendered Italy quite weak.
- ii. Foreign Rules: Foreign countries like France and Austria established their control over a large part of Italy. Napoleon, the French emperor, had conquered the whole of Italy. Thus, the foreign rule was a big hurdle in the way of the Italian Unification.
- iii. Congress of Vienna: After the downfall of Napoleon, the Congress of Vienna once again divided Italy into small states and thus played a great havoc with the task of Italian unification.
- iv. The Pope of Rome: The Pope of Rome was keeping Rome and its adjoining territories under his dominance. This way he was also proving a great hurdle in the way of the Italian unification.
- v. Reactionary Rulers: Reactionary rulers in most of the Italian states were also proving a great hurdle in the way of Italian Unification.

OR

- i. Culture played an important role in creating the idea of the nation.
- ii. Art & poetry, stories and music helped in expressing and shaping nationalist feelings.
- iii. Romanticism, a cultural movement which sought to develop a particular form of nationalist sentiment.
- iv. Romantic artists and poets generally criticized the glorification of reason and science and focused instead on emotions, intuition and mystical feelings.
- v. The effort of romantic artists and poets was to create a sense of a shared collective heritage, a common cultural past, as the basis of a nation.
- vi. The emphasis on vernacular language and the local folklore to carry the modern nationalist message to large audiences who were mostly illiterate.
- vii. German philosopher Johann Gottfried Herder popularized the true spirit of the nation (volksgeist) through folk songs, folk poetry and folk dances.
- viii. To oppose French domination, Grimm brothers collected folktales as an effort to develop the German language and create a German national identity.

- ix. Karol Kurpinski celebrated the national struggle through his operas and music, turning folk dances like the polonaise and mazurka into nationalist symbols.
- x. Language too played an important role in developing nationalist sentiments. For example: The use of Polish came to be seen as a symbol of the struggle against Russian dominance.
- xi. Any other relevant point.

Any Five points to be described.

32. It is true that **presently political scene is dominated by many parties.**

The politicians do manage these coalitions **by giving proportional representation** to all the emerging political parties and their members.

With the mushrooming of political parties, it has now become difficult in the Indian political scenario, for any particular party to garner majority of seats to form the government.

In such a case, several political parties with almost similar agenda come together to form a government and if voted to power, all such parties as a coalition form the government. Generally, all the major decision making is done by the biggest party in the coalition, like that of BJP in the general elections of 2014.

If we take it in positive sense we see that this signifies:

- A. The concept of **popular participation.**
- B. **Equal representation** to all the sections of the society.
- C. This system **has strengthened federal system** of democracy.
- D. It is helpful to get **equal share in the power.**
- E. Ministries are allotted keeping in mind all the members of the coalition.

Such a system may face problems if one of more than one political parties, opts out of the coalition leading to instability.

Though at times difficult to manage, such system allows a assortment of interests and opinions for political representation.

OR

It is a dilemma that while the political parties are seen as an effective instrument of democratic decentralisation, there is no democracy within the parties i.e. the lack of Internal Democracy.

- All over the world, there is a tendency in political parties towards the concentration of power in one or a few leaders at the top.
- Political parties do not keep membership registers.
- Parties do not have the means or the connections needed to influence the decisions.
- Ordinary members of the party do not get sufficient information on what happens inside the party.

As a result, the leaders assume greater power to make decisions in the name of the party. Since one or few leaders enjoy extreme power in the party, those who disagree with the leadership find it difficult to continue in the party. However, more than loyalty to the party principles and policies, personal loyalty to the leaders becomes more important. For example, all the newly formed parties, including BSP and Jana Sangh, suffer from a lack of internal democracy.

33. "Credit" refers to an agreement in which the lender supplies the borrower with money, goods or services in return for the promise of future payment.

Credit plays a vital and positive role as:

- i. Credit helps people from all walks of life in setting up their business, increase their income and support their families.
- ii. Credits help to increase earnings and therefore the persons are better off than before.
- iii. To some people, loan helps a lot in constructing their houses and get relief from monthly rent.
- iv. To others, it helps a lot in raising their standards.

Examples:

- o A person who has enough calibre to start an industry but lacks money can start it by taking loans and under favourable condition pays it and starts his industrial life.
- o A student who is unable to take admission in universities but is a scholar can use the loan as an opportunity.
- o Farmers can buy new machinery to fasten their production using loans.

OR

Formal Sector Credit	Informal Sector Credit
These sources of credit are registered by the government and have to follow its rules and regulations.	These include those small and scattered units which are largely outside of the control of the government.
Formal sector credit includes banks and cooperatives.	Informal sector credit includes moneylenders, traders, employees friends and relatives.
Banks require collateral and proper documentation for getting a loan.	No collateral required.
A reasonable rate of interest is charged.	They charge much higher rates of interest. Repeated borrowing can lead to a debt trap.
Apart from profit-making, they also have an objective of social welfare.	Their only motive is to extract profit as much as possible.

Terms of credit are fair and reasonable.	They impose very tough and sometimes even unreasonable terms of credit on borrowers.
The Reserve Bank of India supervises its functioning.	Banks do not supervise. There is no organisation which supervises credit activities.

Section E

34. i. To have freedom and to enjoy the fruits of their toil and have the necessities of life. To have full opportunities to grow was considered an inalienable right.
- ii. Indians wanted to sever the British connection and attain Purna Swaraj or Complete Independence because the British government exploited the Indians and deprived them of their freedom.
- iii. Indians believed that the British Government in India did not only deprive them of their freedom but was based itself on the exploitation of the masses, and had ruined India economically, politically, culturally, and spiritually.
35. i. One of the impacts of sedimentation in reservoirs is the triggering of floods.
- ii. The release of water from dams during heavy rains aggravated the flood situation in Maharashtra and Gujarat in 2006.
- iii. The negative environmental impacts associated with multi-purpose projects include
- The triggering of floods due to sedimentation in reservoirs.
 - Failure to control floods during excessive rainfall.
 - Soil erosion caused by floods.
 - Deprivation of silt as a natural fertilizer for flood plains.
 - Induced earthquakes, water-borne diseases and pests, and pollution resulting from excessive water usage.
36. i. Sustainability of development/Sustainable Development is a new area of knowledge that has been a subject of interest for social scientists and philosophers alike.
- ii. Many scientists have warned that the present types and levels of development are not sustainable. Resources are being overused by the present generation, which will ultimately make them exhausted.
- iii. Since the present type and levels of development are not sustainable so its effect will not be limited to a place. The consequences of environmental degradation do not respect national or state boundaries; this issue is no longer region or nation-specific. In this way, our future is linked together.

Section F

37. a.A. Madras

B. Champaran

b.



Vizon Clazes