

Class 10 - Social Science
Sample Paper - 06 (2022-23)

Maximum Marks: 80

Time Allowed: : 3 hours

General Instructions:

- i. Question paper comprises Six Sections – A, B, C, D, E and F. 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 land with deep channels that is unfit for cultivation is called:
 - a) Pastures
 - b) Fallow land
 - c) Badlands
 - d) Barren land
2. Irrigation has also changed the cropping pattern of many regions with farmers shifting to water
 - a) more consuming
 - b) intensive and commercial crops
 - c) less required crops
 - d) required crops
3. Study the picture and answer the question that follows:



Which of the following aspect is best representing the image?

- a) The fallen Marianne
- b) The fallen Mother Albania
- c) The fallen Mother India
- d) The fallen Germania

4. Arrange the following in the correct sequence with the decreasing production of sugar in India?

- i. Maharashtra
- ii. Uttar Pradesh
- iii. Tamil Nadu
- iv. Karnataka

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

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5. Following are the features of communal politics. Identify the incorrect one.

- a) when state favours a particular religion
- b) It occurs when religion is not expressed in politics
- c) when the demand for only one religion is accepted
- d) one religion is presented superior to other

6. What is the reason for the popularity of banks and cooperatives?

- a) They do a good amount of advertisement
- b) Banks provide loans at a very less rate of interest
- c) Decreasing the number of money lenders
- d) People are made to know door to door

7. Match the following:

Column A	Column B
(a) The largest iron ore deposits in the world.	(i) Mica
(b) The largest bauxite producing state.	(ii) Kudremukh deposit
(c) The most indispensable minerals used in electric and electronic industries.	(iii) Limestone
(d) A mineral that is found in sedimentary rocks of most geological formation.	(iv) Odisha

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

8. Find the odd one out from the following options:

- i. Bank deposits
- ii. Demand deposits
- iii. Paper notes and Coins
- iv. Cheques

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

9. Bird Heiglers & Co., Andrew Yule, and Jardine Skinner & Co. are the biggest _____.

- a) Europe Managers and Agents
- b) African Management Companies

- c) European Managing Agencies
- d) Eastern Indian Companies

10. The Scheduled Tribes are often referred to as:

- a) OBCs
- b) Dalits
- c) Untouchables
- d) Adivasis

11. Match the following:

(a) Medium of exchange	(i) Deposits of bank
(b) Digital transaction	(ii) Currency
(c) NABARD	(iii) ATM cards
(d) Form of money	(iv) an apex development financial institution

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

12. **Assertion (A):** It was believed that all power of a government must reside in one person or group of persons located in one place.

Reason (R): People believed that monarchy was the best form of 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.

13. Which of the following is not a modern form of money?

- a) Cheques
- b) Gold coins
- c) Debit card
- d) Demand draft

14. Read the following data and find out the country which ranks the least in HDI standards.

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
India	6,681	69.7	6.5	130
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) Bangladesh
- c) India
- d) Pakistan

15. Read the following data and select the appropriate option from the following:

Production of Manganese in 2016–17	Percentage
Andhra Pradesh	10
Madhya Pradesh	27
Karnataka	11
Odisha	25
Maharashtra	25

Choose the ODD one out in the context of share manganese production.

- Odisha
 - Madhya Pradesh
 - Maharashtra
 - Andhra Pradesh
16. Find the odd one out from the following options:
- Fair price shop, Health and Education, Safe Drinking Water
 - Profit driven, High rate, Individual Owners
 - Reasonable cost, Taxes, Heavy spending
 - Roads, Bridges, Railways
- Option (iii)
 - Option (i)
 - Option (iv)
 - Option (ii)
17. Fill in the blank:

CAUSE	EFFECT
?	Highest employment share of Primary Sector
Emergence of new services	Rise in the employment in tertiary sector

- Disguised unemployment in agriculture
 - Over-employment in agriculture
 - Traditional agricultural equipment
 - Cheap agricultural credit
18. Name the bank with the help of given information:
- This bank is one of the biggest success stories in reaching the poor to meet their credit needs at reasonable rates. Started in the 1970s as a small project, this Bank in 2018 has over 9 million members in about 81,600 villages spread across Bangladesh. Almost all of the borrowers are women and belong to poorest sections of society.
- Gramoday Bank
 - Grameen Bank
 - Grahak Bank
 - None of these
19. Which party wants the full territorial and political integration of Jammu and Kashmir with India?
- Indian National Congress
 - Bahujan Samaj Party
 - Communist Party of India
 - Bharatiya Janata Party

20. Choose the correct statement with respect to factors that developed a sense of collective belonging among people belonging to different communities, regions or language groups.
- A. A variety of cultural processes through which nationalism captured people's imagination.
 - B. History and fiction, folklore and songs, popular prints, and symbols all developed nationalism.
 - C. Experiences of united struggles.
- a) A and B
 - b) A, B, C
 - c) B only
 - d) C only

Section B

21. Mention the circumstances that compelled Indians and Chinese to work as indentured labour in plantation and mines.
22. In what ways women face discrimination and oppression in our country?
23. Explain the functions and importance of World Trade Organisation (WTO).

OR

What are the impacts of globalisation on India?

24. Give some examples where factors other than income are important aspects of our lives.

Section C

25. How foreign investment is differentiated from investment?

OR

How are local companies benefitted by collaborating with multinational companies? Explain with examples.

26. Write down the features of the reserved forests.
27. Power sharing is the very spirit of democracy. Justify this statement with suitable points.
28. Dynastic succession is one of the most serious challenges before the political parties. Analyse the statement.
29. Distinguish between Coming Together and Holding Together type of federations.

Section D

30. Which crop is known as golden fiber? What are the Geographical conditions required for its growth. Name the major areas of its production.

OR

Distinguish between primitive subsistence farming and commercial farming by stating five points of distinction.

31. Explain the role of Giuseppe Mazzini in the unification of Italy.

OR

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

32. Compare the employment conditions prevailing in the organised and unorganised sectors.

OR

Describe any five provisions of National Rural Employment Guarantee Act 2005.

33. Explain any four ways in which democracies have been able to reduce inequality and poverty.

OR

Democracy stands much superior to any other form of government in promoting dignity and freedom of the individual. Justify this statement.

Section E

34. Read the text carefully and answer the questions:

In his book, Mahatma Gandhi declared that British rule was established in India with the cooperation of Indians, and had survived only because of this cooperation. If Indians refused to cooperate, British rule in India would collapse within a year, and swaraj would come. Non-cooperation became a movement. Gandhiji proposed that the movement should unfold in stages. It should begin with the surrender of titles that the government awarded, and a boycott of civil services, army, police, courts and legislative councils, schools, and foreign goods. Then, in case the government used repression, a full civil disobedience campaign would be launched. Through the summer of 1920, Mahatma Gandhi and Shaukat Ali toured extensively, mobilising popular support for the movement. Many within the Congress were, however, concerned about the proposals. They were reluctant to boycott the council elections scheduled for November 1920. In the months between September and December, there was an intense tussle within Congress. For a while, there seemed no meeting point between the supporters and the opponents of the movement. Finally, at the Congress session at Nagpur in December 1920, a compromise was worked out.

- i. What compromise chalked out in the Congress session of December 1920?
- ii. In which book did Mahatma Gandhi write that the British rule was established because of Indian's cooperation?
- iii. Why were some members of Congress reluctant to boycott the council elections?

35. Read the text carefully and answer the questions:

The Print revolution was not just a development, a new way of producing books; it transformed the lives of people, changing their relationship to information and knowledge, and with institutions and authorities. It influenced popular perceptions and opened up new ways of looking at things.

With the printing press, a new reading public emerged. Printing reduced the cost of books. The time and labour required to produce each book came down, and multiple copies could be produced with greater ease. Books flooded the market, reaching out to an ever-growing readership.

Access to books created a new culture of reading. Earlier, reading was restricted to the elites. Common people lived in a world of oral culture. They heard sacred texts read out, ballads recited, and folk tales narrated. Knowledge was transferred orally. People collectively heard a story or saw a performance. They did not read a book individually and silently. Before the age of print, books were not only expensive but they could not be produced in sufficient numbers. Now books could reach out to wider sections of people. If earlier there was a hearing public, now a reading public came into being.

- i. What were ballads?
- ii. Explain the significance of the Print revolution?
- iii. Enumerate the advantages of Printing Press.

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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. 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. Identify them and write their correct names on the lines drawn near them.

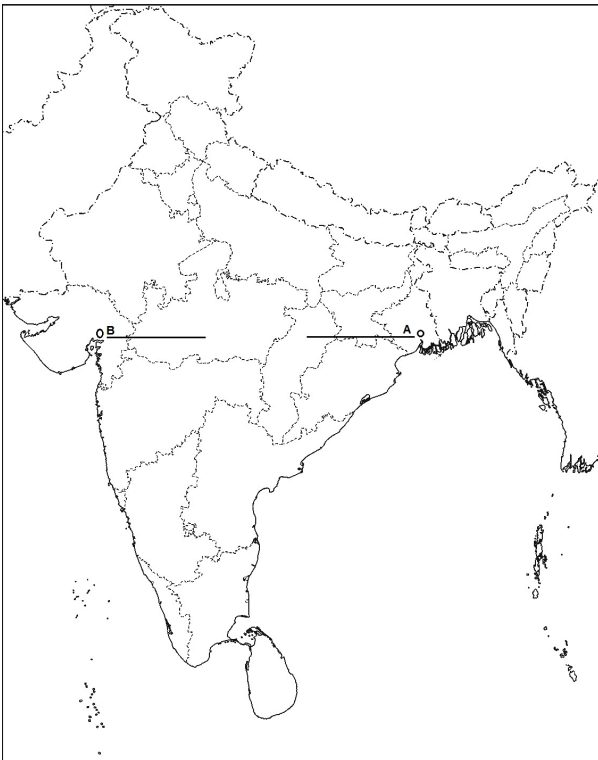
A. The place where Indian National Congress session was held in September, 1920.

B. The place associated with Peasant Satyagraha.

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

- i. Marmagao - Major Sea Port
- ii. Noida - Software Technology Park
- iii. Durg – Iron ore mines
- iv. Kalpakkam - Nuclear Power Plant
- v. Rajiv Gandhi - International Airport

INDIA – POLITICAL



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Solution

Section A

1. (c) Badlands

Explanation: The running water cuts through the clayey soils and makes deep channels as gullies. The land becomes unfit for cultivation and is known as bad land. They are characterized by steep slopes, minimal vegetation, lack of a substantial regolith, and high drainage density. Canyons, ravines, gullies, buttes, mesas, hoodoos, and other such geologic forms are common in badlands.

2. (b) intensive and commercial crops

Explanation: Irrigation has also changed the cropping pattern of many regions with farmers shifting to water-intensive and commercial crops. This has great ecological consequences like the salinization of the soil.

3. (d) The fallen Germania

Explanation: The fallen Germania by Julius Hübner, 1850

4. (a) ii, i, iv, iii

Explanation: ii, i, iv, iii

5. (b) It occurs when religion is not expressed in politics

Explanation: 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. This happens when beliefs of one religion are presented as superior to those of other religions, when the demands of one religious group are formed in opposition to another and when state power is used to establish the domination of one religious group over the rest. This manner of using religion in politics is communal politics.

6. (b) Banks provide loans at a very less rate of interest

Explanation: Banks and cooperatives charge a very low rate of interest, hence, the income of borrowers increases and he finds safe borrowing from the bank. Therefore, people usually prefer banks and cooperatives for credit instead of any other sources.

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

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

8. (b) Option (i)

Explanation: All other are medium of making payments. While people hold money as **deposits** with banks. To practice more questions & prepare well for exams, download **myCBSEguide App**. It provides complete study material for CBSE, NCERT, JEE (main), NEET-UG and NDA exams. Teachers can use **Examin8 App** to create similar papers with their own name and logo.

9. (c) European Managing Agencies

Explanation: Three of the biggest European Managing Agencies were Bird Heiglers & Co., Andrew Yule, and Jardine Skinner & Co. These Agencies mobilised capital, set up joint-stock companies, and managed them.

10. (d) Adivasis

Explanation: The Scheduled Tribes, often referred to as Adivasis, including those communities that led a secluded life usually in hills and forests and did not interact much with the rest of society.

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

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

12. (c) A is true but R is false.

Explanation: For a long time, it was believed that all power of a government must reside in one person or group of persons located in one place. It was felt that **if the power to decide is dispersed, it would not be possible to take quick**

decisions and enforce them. But these notions have changed with the emergence of democracy. Hence, the assertion is true but the reason is false.

13. (b) Gold coins

Explanation: Gold is a precious metal and modern form of currency is not made of precious metals like gold. Cheques, demand drafts, and debit cards are modern forms of money.

14. (d) Pakistan

Explanation: Pakistan

15. (d) Andhra Pradesh

Explanation: The other three are more or less equal contributors.

16. (d) Option (ii)

Explanation: All the three are related to public sector.

17. (a) Disguised unemployment in agriculture

Explanation: Disguised unemployment in agriculture

18. (b) Grameen Bank

Explanation: Grameen Bank of Bangladesh was started in the 1970s. It has now over 6 million borrowers in about 40,000 villages. Almost all the borrowers are women and belong to poorest sections of society. These borrowers have proved that not only are poor women reliable borrowers, but they can start and run a variety of small income-generating activities successfully.

19. (d) Bharatiya Janata Party

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

20. (b) A, B, C

Explanation: The sense of collective belonging came partly through the experience of united struggles. But there were also a number of cultural mechanisms by 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.

Section B

21. In the 19th century, hundreds of thousands of Indians and Chinese labourers went to work in mines, on plantations and in different construction projects around the world. The following are the circumstances that compelled them to work as indentured labour:

- i. The cottage industries had started declining.
- ii. The land rents rose exorbitantly and lands were cleared for mines and plantations.
- iii. Due to unemployment, poverty and indebtedness poor were forced to migrate in search of work. The prospective migrants were tempted by the false promises of the agents and became indentured labourers.

22. Women face disadvantages, discrimination and oppression in various ways:

- i. **Literacy Rate:** The literacy rate among women is only 54 per cent compared with 76 per cent among men. A smaller proportion of girls go for higher studies. If we look at school results, girls always perform better than boys, but they drop out because parents prefer to spend their resources for their son's education rather than spending on their daughters.
- ii. **Unequal Wages:** No wonder the proportion of women among the highly paid and valued jobs is still very small. On an average, an Indian woman works one hour more than an average man every day. Yet much of her work is not paid and therefore often not valued.
- iii. **Women Are Paid Less:** The Equal Wages Act provides that equal wages should be paid for equal work. However in almost all areas of work, from sports and cinema to factories and fields, women are paid less than men, even when both do exactly the same work.
- iv. **Sex Ratio:** In many parts of India parents prefer to have sons and find ways to have the girl child aborted before she is born. Such sex selective abortions led to a decline in child sex ratio in the country to merely 927.

There are reports of various kinds of harassment, exploitation and violence against women. Urban areas became particularly unsafe for women. They are not safe even within their own home from beating, harassment and other forms of domestic violence.

23. The following points state functions and importance of World Trade Organisation:
- i. World Trade Organisation deals with regulation of trade between participating countries.
 - ii. World Trade Organisation provides a forum for negotiations and for settling disputes.
 - iii. It is also a centre of economic research and analysis.
 - iv. It looks after the promotion of free and fair trade amongst nations.
 - v. It is an organisation that intends to supervise and liberalise international trade.
 - vi. It oversees the implementation, administration and operations of the covered agreements.
 - vii. It promotes an environment that is encouraging to its member countries to come forward to WTO in mitigating their grievances.

OR

Globalisation has impacted the Indian economy in the following ways:

- i. It has resulted in an increase in foreign investment over the past twenty years.
 - ii. Many Indian companies like Tata Motors, Infosys, Ranbaxy, etc. have emerged as MNCs and they have been able to get the benefit from the increased competition created as a result of Globalisation.
 - iii. Globalisation has created new jobs and has helped in reducing unemployment to an extent.
 - iv. The impacts of globalisation are that although it has created a lot of jobs labour laws are not implemented properly.
 - v. Workers are denied their rights and its benefits have not been shared equally.
24. Though income is one of the most important aspects of our lives, there are other important factors also which we aspire for in our lives. Some of these factors are given below:
- i. People seek things like equal treatment, freedom, security and respect and they resent discrimination.
 - ii. Women need a safe and secure environment to take up jobs or to run a business.
 - iii. People also need political rights.
 - iv. People seek a pollution-free environment.
 - v. People aspire for regular work, better wages and decent price for their crops or other product.

Section C

25. The money that is used to set up industries, buy assets, merge with companies based in a foreign land is called foreign investment. It is the monetary investment made across borders. Investment refers to the investing of money or capital, with the purpose of receiving profit in return, on that investment. This is done in various forms like money, capital, assets, stocks, bonds, etc. In other words, the buying of assets, land, building etc. are called investment.

OR

The following examples show that local companies benefitted by collaborating with multinational companies:

- i. MNCs can finance additional investments for the local companies like buying new machinery for faster production.
 - ii. MNCs may provide the companies with the latest technology for efficient production as MNCs have an international outreach.
 - iii. Local companies will benefit financially through a partnership with an MNC because the production and its efficiency would naturally increase.
 - iv. By more production, local companies earn greater profits.
26. Reserved forests are regarded as the most valuable as far as the conservation of forest and wildlife resources are concerned.
- i. These forests are permanently earmarked for production of either timber or other forest produce.
 - ii. Grazing and cultivation are not allowed.

- iii. More than 50 per cent of the total forest land has been declared as reserved forest.
 - iv. The forests of Jammu and Kashmir, Andhra Pradesh, Uttarakhand, Kerala, Tamil Nadu, West Bengal and Maharashtra fall under this category.
27. Power sharing is true spirit of democracy because:
- i. It helps to reduce the possibility of conflict between social groups.
 - ii. It is a good way to ensure the stability of the political order.
 - iii. A democratic rule involves sharing power with those affected by its exercise, and who have to live with its effects.
 - iv. Here, people have a right to be consulted on how they are to be governed. Thus, a legitimate government is one where citizens, through participation, acquire a stake in the system.
 - v. These are the moral reasons which emphasise that the very act of power sharing is valuable.
28. Dynastic succession is one of the most serious challenges before the political parties because:
- i. Most political parties do not practice open and transparent procedures for their functioning.
 - ii. There are few ways for an ordinary worker to rise to the top at a party. Those who happen to be the leaders are in a position of unfair advantage to favour people close to them or even their family members.
 - iii. In many parties, the top positions are always controlled by members of one family.
 - iv. This practice is unfair to other members of that party and is also bad for democracy.
 - v. This is also bad for democracy since people who do not have adequate experience or popular support come to occupy positions of power. This tendency is present in some measure all over the world, including in some of the older democracies.
29. The difference between Coming Together and Holding Together type of federations are as follows:

Coming Together Federation	Holding Together Federation
Coming Together Federalism involves independent states coming together on their own to form a bigger unit.	In Holding Together Federation, the large power or country decides to divide its power between its constituent states and national government.
In this type of federation, units try to increase their security by pooling sovereignty and retaining identity.	In this type of federation, there is the absence of pooling sovereignty and retaining identity. In fact in this federation the central government subordinates over the constituent units.
All the constituent units usually have equal power and are strong vis-a-vis the federal government in the Coming Together Federation.	The central government tends to be more powerful vis-a-vis the states in Holding Together Federation. Sometimes constituent units of the federation have unequal powers. For example, in India, Jammu and Kashmir have been granted special status.
United States of America, Switzerland, and Australia are examples of Coming Together Federations.	India, Spain and Belgium are examples of Holding Together Federations.

Section D

30. i. Jute is known as the golden fiber. It is used to make mats, ropes, carpets, yarns, gunny bags and many other ornamental things.
- ii. Jute is in great demand because of the cheapness, softness, strength, length, lustre and uniformity of its fibre.
- iii. Climate: warm and wet climate .The crop takes 8- 10 months to mature
- iv. Soil Type: Well drained fertile soil in the flood plains. The soil which renewed every year.
- v. Temperature: Temperatures ranging from 70–100 °F and relative humidity of 70%–90% are favorable for successful cultivation
- vi. Rainfall : Jute requires 2–3 inches of rainfall weekly with extra needed during the sowing period.
- vii. Areas of Cultivation: West Bengal, Bihar, Assam, Orissa and Meghalaya are the major Jute producing states.

viii. West Bengal is the undisputed king of jute production in India accounting for over four-fifths of the production and nearly three-fourths of the area under jute

OR

Subsistence farming	Commercial farming
The farming practice in which crops are raised for personal consumption, it is known as subsistence farming.	The farming practice, in which the farmer grows crops for the purpose of trade, it is called commercial farming.
It is practised in small patches.	It is practised on a large scale.
Farming depends on irrigation.	Irrigation facilities are available.
Primitive tools like hoe, dao and digging sticks are used.	Modern technology is used. Modern inputs like HYV seeds, chemical fertilisers, insecticides, etc., to obtain higher productivity are used.
Production is low.	Production is high.
No costly fertilisers are used.	Chemical fertilisers are used.
Family members provide labour.	Labourers are hired.
Only cereals and other food crops are grown.	Commercial crops are grown.

31. **Role of Mazzini in the unification of Italy was as follows:**

- i. Italian revolutionary Giuseppe Mazzini was born in Genoa in 1807.
- ii. He became a member of the secret society of the Carbonari.
- iii. At the age of 24, he was sent into exile in 1831 for attempting a revolution in Liguria.
- iv. He became a member of various secret societies such as Young Italy in Marseilles and Young Europe in Berne.
- v. He wanted unification with a wider alliance of nations.
- vi. He frightened conservatives through the opposition of monarchy and vision of democratic republics.
- vii. He favoured war for the unification of Italy.
- viii. He wanted economic development and political dominance.

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.

32.	organized sector	Unorganized sector
	Workers have job security.	Workers do not have job security.
	Workers get a regular monthly salary.	Workers get daily wages.
	Rules and regulations are followed here.	Rules and regulations are not followed here.

Workers get benefits like provident fund, paid leave, medical benefits, etc.	Workers do not get any such benefits,
Working hours are fixed here.	Working hours are not fixed here. Sometimes, workers work for 10-12 hours straight.
It is called the organized sector because it has some formal processes and procedures.	There are no formal processes and producers here.
Working conditions are favourable.	Working conditions are not favourable.
The organized sector companies those enterprises where the terms of employment are regular. They are registered by the government.	The unorganized sector is characterized by small scattered units. They are generally outside the control of the government.

OR

The Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA), also known as Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (MNREGS) is Indian legislation enacted on August 25, 2005. The MGNREGA provides a legal guarantee for one hundred days of employment in every financial year to adult members of any rural household willing to do public work-related unskilled manual work at the statutory minimum wage. The Ministry of Rural Development (MRD), Govt of India is monitoring the entire implementation of this scheme in association with state governments

Following are the provisions of NREGA 2005:

- i. 100 days assured employment every year to each rural household.
- ii. One-third of the proposed jobs to be reserved for women.
- iii. Under the program, if an applicant is not provided employment within 15 days, he/she will be entitled to a daily unemployment allowance.
- iv. The governments have to establish Central Employment Guarantee Funds and State Employment Guarantee Funds for the implementation of the scheme.
- v. The scheme is to be extended to 600 districts. The schemes provided employment to 220 crore person-days of employment to 4.78 crore households.

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33. Democracy is mostly based on the principle of equality and is likely to promote greater social justice too. Democratic laws work for the betterment of the people as a whole.

The ways in which democracies have been able to reduce inequality and poverty are:

- i. In most of the democratic countries, women have been given equal rights like those of men such as in India.
- ii. In a democracy, special efforts have been made to uplift the weaker sections (SCs & STs) of the society so that they could live with dignity and honour.
- iii. Democracies everywhere insist on a fair share to every citizen in the natural resources of the country.
- iv. In almost all democratic countries of the world, poor people are given many concessions for their upliftment but richer classes are made to pay more income tax.

OR

In our society, every individual wants to receive respect from fellow beings. In this respect, the democratic form of government stands much superior to any other form of government in promoting the dignity and freedom of the

individual.

The following points support the given statement:

- i. Often conflict arises among individuals because some feel that they are not treated with equal respect in comparison to others. It is very common in non- democratic countries. But in democracy, respect and freedom are the basis of it. Democracy throughout the world has recognised this at least in principle.
- ii. Most societies were historically male dominating. The status of women was not satisfactory. After long struggles by women, democracy throughout the world has recognised equal treatment and respect to women at least in principles. Thus in a democracy, it becomes easier for women to wage a struggle against what is now unacceptable legally and morally for them.
- iii. Democracy in India has strengthened the claims of the disadvantaged and discriminated castes for equal status and opportunity, which is not possible in any non-democratic country.

Thus, it can be concluded that democracy stands much superior to any other form of government in promoting the dignity and freedom of the individual.

Section E

34.
 - i. A non-cooperation programme was adopted as in the Congress session of December 1920.
 - ii. In his famous book Hind Swaraj, Mahatma Gandhi declared that British rule was established in India with the cooperation of Indians.
 - iii. Some members were reluctant to boycott the council elections because they feared that the movement might lead to popular violence.
35.
 - i. A historical account or folk tale in verse, usually sung or recited.
 - ii. The significance of Print revolution:
 - a. It transformed the lives of people, changing their relationship to information and knowledge, and with institutions and authorities.
 - b. It influenced popular perceptions and opened up new ways of looking at things.
 - iii. The advantages of Printing Press:
 - a. Printing reduced the cost of books.
 - b. The time and labour required to produce each book came down, and multiple copies could be produced with greater ease.
36.
 - 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. Calcutta
B. Kheda

b.

