

**Class 10 - Social Science**  
**Sample Paper - 04 (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. Which relief feature of India provides facilities for tourism and ecological aspects?
  - a) Mountain
  - b) Plateau
  - c) Desert
  - d) Plain
2. The floods not only devastate life and property but also cause:
  - a) extensive soil erosion
  - b) water level increases
  - c) diseases
  - d) soil fertility
3. Study the picture and answer the question that follows:



Which French painter painted this?

- a) Eugene Delacroix
- b) Claude Monet
- c) Raymond Bonheur
- d) Constant Troyon

4. Arrange the following in correct sequence:

- i. Iron ore is melted. Limestone is added. The slag is removed. Coke is burnt to heat the ore.
- ii. Transport of raw material to plant.
- iii. Pig iron is further purified by melting and oxidising the impurities. Manganese, nickel, chromium is added and then rolling, pressing, casting and forging is done.
- iv. Molten material is poured into moulds called pigs.

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

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5. Consider the following points regarding the relationship between religion and politics. Identify the incorrect one.

- a) ideals and values of different religions play a role in politics
- b) The needs, interests and demands of the people should be heard
- c) These political acts are not wrong as long as they treat every religion unequally
- d) people should be able to regulate the practice of religion so as to prevent discrimination and oppression

6. \_\_\_\_\_ is the success story that met the credit needs of the poor, at reasonable rates, in Bangladesh.

- a) Reserve Bank
- b) Common Bank
- c) Grameen Bank
- d) Cooperative Bank

7. Match the following:

Column A	Column B
(a) Low-grade brown coal which is soft with high moisture content.	(i) Meghalaya
(b) The most popular coal in commercial use.	(ii) Damodar valley
(c) Gondwana coal deposits.	(iii) Lignite
(d) Tertiary coal deposits.	(iv) Bituminous

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

8. Identify the incorrect option

- a) Commercial Banks make use of the deposits to meet the loan requirements of the people.
- b) People's money is safe with the banks and it earns an amount of interest.
- c) The Reserve Bank of India supervises the functioning of formal sources of loans.
- d) The Central government issues currency notes on behalf of the Reserve Bank of India.

9. In Victorian Britain who preferred things produced by hand?

- a) The aristocrats and the bourgeoisie

- b) Bourgeoisie
- c) Aristocrats
- d) Peasants

10. Which act provides for payment of equal wages for equal work?

- a) Equal Payment Act
- b) Equal Salary Act
- c) Equal Wages Act
- d) Equal Remuneration Act

11. Match the following:

(a) Factors that crucial for the country's development	(i) Bank and Cooperatives
(b) Formal sector of credit	(ii) A person who borrows money from the bank
(c) Moneylenders	(iii) Cheap and affordable credit
(d) Borrowers	(iv) a person who lends money which has to be paid back at a high rate of interest.

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

12. **Assertion (A):** Power Sharing is good.

**Reason (R):** It leads to ethical tension.

- 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. What is collateral?

- a) Assets owned by the government
- b) An asset owned by the borrower
- c) Loan given by the bank
- d) Asset owned by the lender

14. Based on the given data and find out which state can be regarded as the most developed of the three.

STATE	PER CAPITA INCOME for 2018-19 (in ₹)
Haryana	2,36,147
Kerala	2,04,105
Bihar	40,982

- a) Bihar
- b) Kerala
- c) Haryana
- d) Haryana and Kerala both

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.

- a) Odisha
- b) Madhya Pradesh
- c) Maharashtra
- d) Andhra Pradesh

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

- i. Vegetable vendor
- ii. IT sector
- iii. Postal services
- iv. Railway

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

**17. Fill in the blank:**

SECTOR	CRITERIA USED
Industrial	associated with the different kinds of industries
Service	?

- a) Involves the production of goods
- b) Services that help in the production of goods
- c) Involves exploitation of natural resources
- d) Associated with communication

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

Shyam is a small farmer. He took a loan to meet the expenses of cultivation hoping that there would be a good harvest and he would repay the loan. The harvest, however, fails and he is unable to repay the loan. Next year again he took a loan but the crop is not good and loan repayment cannot be made. He has no option but to sell a part of his land to pay off the loan. Loan/credit instead of helping Shyam improve his condition left him worse off. What kind of situation Shyam is facing?

- a) Loan Trap
- b) Debt Trap
- c) Credit Trap
- d) Tariff Trap

**19. Which political party of the six national parties was formed as late as in 1999?**

- a) BSP
- b) NCP
- c) BJP
- d) CPI(M)

**20. Choose the correct statement: Gandhiji began fast unto death when Dr. B.R. Ambedkar demanded a separate electorate for Dalits because:**

- A. Separate electorates would create division in the society.
- B. Separate electorates would slow down the process of integration into society.

C. With separate electorates, Dalits would gain respect in society.

- a) A only
- b) A and B
- c) B only
- d) A and C

**Section B**

- 21. Mention the effects of the British Government's decision for the abolition of the Corn Laws.
- 22. In what ways sexual division of labour is done in our country?
- 23. What is Globalisation? Explain.

**OR**

What was the main channel connecting countries in the past? How is it different now?

- 24. What are the major attributes of development considered by UNDP in making the Human Development Report? Explain the importance of each of these attributes.

**Section C**

- 25. Explain with an example how the opening up of foreign trade results in connecting the markets of different countries.

**OR**

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

- 26. Write down the features of JFM.
- 27. "Both Belgium and Sri Lanka are democracies, but they follow different systems of power sharing". Support the statement by giving three points of difference.
- 28. How do money and muscle power play an important role in elections? Explain.
- 29. State any three differences between the local government before and after the constitutional Amendment in 1992.

**Section D**

- 30. "Wheat and rice farming in India are fairly different from each other". Support the statement with five suitable examples.

**OR**

What are the four important fibre crops of India? Describe any one of them.

- 31. Explain the different factors which led to the rise of nationalism in Europe.

**OR**

With reference to Scotland and Ireland, explain how British nationalism grew at the cost of other cultures.

- 32. How far is it correct to say that several services which cannot be provided by private sector can be provided by the public sector? Explain.

**OR**

Explain the meaning of disguised unemployment with the help of any two suitable examples.

- 33. How are democracies based on political and economic equalities?

**OR**

Democracy is best suited to produce better results. Examine the statement.

**Section E**

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

In the countryside, rich peasant communities were active in the movement. Being producers of commercial crops, they were very hard hit by the trade depression and falling prices. As their cash income disappeared, they found it impossible to pay the government's revenue demand. And the refusal of the government to reduce the revenue demand led to widespread resentment. These rich peasants became enthusiastic supporters of the Movement, organising their communities, and at times forcing reluctant members, to participate in the boycott programmes. For them, the fight for swaraj was a struggle against high revenues. But they were deeply disappointed when the movement was called off in 1931 without the revenue rates being revised. So when the movement was restarted in 1932, many of them refused to participate. The poorer peasantry was not just interested in the lowering of the revenue demand. Many of them were small tenants cultivating land they had rented from landlords. As the Depression continued and cash incomes dwindled, the small tenants found it difficult to pay their rent. They wanted the unpaid rent to the landlord to be remitted. They joined a variety of radical movements, often led by Socialists and Communists. Congress was unwilling to support 'no rent' campaigns in most places. So the relationship between the poor peasants and the Congress remained uncertain.

- i. Name the peasant communities that were active in the movement.
- ii. Why was Congress unwilling to support 'no rent' campaigns in most places? (It might upset the rich peasants and landlords.)
- iii. What did **Swaraj** meant for the rich peasants?

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

Before 1798, the colonial state under the East India Company was not too concerned with censorship. Strangely, its early measures to control printed matter were directed against Englishmen in India who were critical of Company misrule and hated the actions of particular Company officers. The Company was worried that such criticisms might be used by its critics in England to attack its trade monopoly in India.

By the 1820s, the Calcutta Supreme Court passed certain regulations to control press freedom and the Company began encouraging publication of newspapers that would celebrate British rule. In 1835, faced with urgent petitions by editors of English and vernacular newspapers, Governor-General Bentinck agreed to revise press laws. Thomas Macaulay, a liberal colonial official, formulated new rules that restored the earlier freedoms.

After the revolt of 1857, the attitude towards freedom of the press changed. Enraged Englishmen demanded a clamp-down on the 'native' press. As vernacular newspapers became assertively nationalist, the colonial government began debating measures of stringent control. 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. From now on the government kept regular track of the vernacular newspapers published in different provinces. When a report was judged as seditious, the newspaper was warned, and if the warning was ignored, the press was liable to be seized and the printing machinery confiscated.

- i. How did Governor General William Bentinck react to the petition filed by editors of English and vernacular newspapers?
- ii. How did the Vernacular Press Act strengthen the British government in India?
- iii. Why did the British government curb the freedom of the Indian press?

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

India has one of the largest road networks in the world, aggregating to about 2.3 million km at present. In India, roadways have preceded railways. They still have an edge over railways in view of the ease with which they can be built and maintained. The growing importance of road transport vis-à-vis rail transport is rooted in the following reasons; (a) construction cost of roads is much lower than that of railway lines, (b) roads can traverse comparatively more dissected and undulating topography, (c) roads can negotiate higher gradients of slopes and as such can traverse mountains such as

the Himalayas, (d) road transport is economical in transportation of few persons and relatively smaller amount of goods over short distances, (e) it also provides door-to-door service, thus the cost of loading and unloading is much lower, (f) road transport is also used as a feeder to other modes of transport such as they provide a link between railway stations, air and seaports. In India, roads are classified in the following six classes according to their capacity.

- i. Give the importance of road with regards to topographical factors.
- ii. **Roadways still have an edge over railways in India.** Support the statement with two arguments.
- iii. Give the classifications of roads.

#### 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.

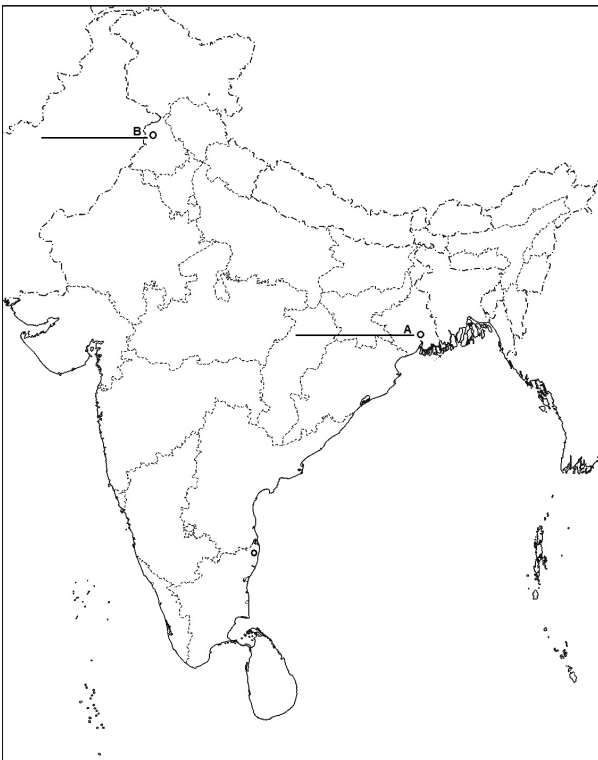
A. The place where Indian National Congress session was held in September, 1920.

B. The place associated with Jallianwala Bagh Incident.

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

- i. Kochi - Major Sea Port
- ii. Pune - Software Technology Park
- iii. Durg- Iron Ore Mines
- iv. Naraura - Nuclear Power Plant
- v. Chhatrapati Shivaji - International Airport

INDIA – POLITICAL



**Class 10 - Social Science**  
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**Solution**

**Section A**

1. (a) Mountain

**Explanation:** Mountains account for 30 percent of the total surface area of the country and ensure the perennial flow of some rivers, provide facilities for tourism and ecological aspects. In tourism prospects, millions of tourists from different parts of the country as well as from abroad through the Himalayan tourist centres to enjoy their natural beauty and to escape from the summer heat of the plains. The increasing popularity of winter sports and the craze to enjoy snowfall has increased the rush of tourists in winters also. Srinagar, Dalhousie, Dharamshala, Chamba, Shimla, Kulu, Manali, Mussoorie, Nainital, Ranikhet, Almora, Darjeeling, Mirik, Gangtok, etc. are important tourist centres in the Himalayas.

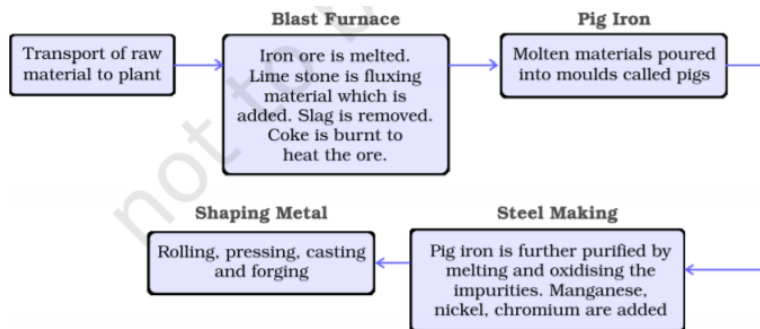
2. (a) extensive soil erosion

**Explanation:** 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.

3. (a) Eugene Delacroix

**Explanation:** The French painter Delacroix was one of the most important French Romantic painters. This huge painting (4.19m x 3.54m) depicts an incident in which 20,000 Greeks were said to have been killed by Turks on the island of Chios.

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



**Explanation:**

5. (c) These political acts are not wrong as long as they treat every religion unequally

**Explanation:** All these instances involve a relationship between religion and politics. But they do not seem very wrong or dangerous. Ideas, ideals, and values drawn from different religions can and perhaps should play a role in politics. People should be able to express in politics their needs, interests, and demands as a member of a religious community. Those who hold political power should sometimes be able to regulate the practice of religion so as to prevent discrimination and oppression. These political acts are not wrong as long as they treat every religion equally.

6. (c) Grameen Bank

**Explanation:** Grameen Bank of Bangladesh was founded in October 1983. It is one of the biggest success stories in reaching the poor to meet their credit needs at reasonable rates.

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

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



8. (d) The Central government issues currency notes on behalf of the Reserve Bank of India.

**Explanation:** The Reserve Bank of India issues currency notes on behalf of the central government.

9. (a) The aristocrats and the bourgeoisie

**Explanation:** In Victorian Britain, the upper classes - the aristocrats and the bourgeoisie - preferred things produced by hand. Handmade products came to symbolize refinement and class. They were better finished, individually produced, and carefully designed. Machine-made goods were for export to the colonies.

10. (d) Equal Remuneration Act

**Explanation:** The **Equal Remuneration Act, 1976** provides that equal wages should be paid to 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

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

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

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

**Explanation:** **Power-sharing is good** because it helps in **reducing the chances of conflict** between different social groups and **ensures the stability** of the political system. It does not lead to any ethical tension.

13. (b) An asset owned by the borrower

**Explanation:** Collateral is an asset owned by the borrower such as land, building, vehicle, livestock, deposit with the bank, etc. and uses this as the guarantee to the lender until the loan is paid. If the borrower fails to repay the loan, the lender has the right to sell the asset or the collateral to obtain the payment.

14. (c) Haryana

**Explanation:** Haryana

15. (d) Andhra Pradesh

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

16. (a) (A)

**Explanation:** A vendor often manufactures inventorable items and then sells those items to a customer, therefore a vegetable vendor belongs to the secondary sector, and rest three belongs to the tertiary sector.

17. (b) Services that help in the production of goods

**Explanation:** Services that help in the production of goods

18. (b) Debt Trap

**Explanation:** When a borrower particularly in the rural area fails to repay the loan due to the failure of the crop, he is unable to repay the loan and is left worse off. This situation is commonly called debt-trap.

19. (b) NCP

**Explanation:** Nationalist Congress Party (NCP) was formed in 1999 following a split in the Congress party.

20. (c) B only

**Explanation:** Gandhiji began a fast unto death when Dr. B.R. Ambedkar demanded a separate electorate for Dalits. He believed that separate electorates for Dalits would slow down the process of their integration into society.

### Section B

21. The following were the effects of abolishing the Com Laws in England:

- i. After the Corn Laws were scrapped, food could be imported into Britain more cheaply than it could be produced within the country.
- ii. British agriculture was unable to compete with imports.
- iii. Vast areas of land were now left uncultivated and thousands of men and women were thrown out of work.
- iv. Peasants flocked to the cities or migrated overseas.

22. i. Boys and girls are brought up to believe that the main responsibility of women is housework and bringing up children.

- ii. This sexual division of labour can be seen in most families where women do all work inside the home such as cooking, cleaning, washing clothes, tailoring, looking after children, etc. and men do all the work outside the home.
  - iii. It is not that men cannot do housework, they simply think that it is for women to attend to these things.
  - iv. When these jobs are paid for, men are ready to take up the same.
  - v. In village, women fetch water, collect fuel and work in the fields.
  - vi. In urban areas, poor women work as domestic helps in middle-class homes while middle-class women work in offices.
  - vii. In fact the majority of women do some sort of paid work in addition to domestic labour. But their work is not valued and does not get recognition.
23. i. Globalisation is a process of rapid integration or interconnection between countries through foreign trade and foreign investments by Multinational Corporations (MNCs). This means that a business that had previously only sold its goods domestically can start selling products to other countries
- ii. With globalisation, more and more goods and services, investments and technology are moving between countries.
  - iii. Globalisation describes the growing interdependence of the world's economies, cultures, and populations brought about by cross-border trade in goods and services, technology and flows of investment, people, and information.

**OR**

Trade was the main channel connecting the countries in the past. Silk route connected different countries of the world, as a result, extensive trade took place through this route. Even now trade is a major channel but besides trade, there is also the movement of capital, technology, people and services across the countries. So, we can say that they are the new channels connecting different countries.

24. The major attributes/criteria considered in making the Human Development Report are as follows:
- i. **Per Capita Income (PCI):** A nation with a higher Per Capita Income will have a population with high nutritional levels. Healthcare and educational facilities will be good, and people will be able to afford better education.
  - ii. **Educational levels of the people:** If the educational facilities are good, people will be able to get better jobs and higher earnings due to their higher education status.
  - iii. **Health status:** For a nation to be developed, health care facilities have to be good. Infant mortality will also reduce due to better healthcare, resulting in further increase in life expectancy at birth.

**Section C**

25. Foreign trade results in connecting the markets of different countries in the ways mentioned below:
- Foreign trade provides opportunities for both producers and buyers to reach beyond the markets of their own countries.
  - Producers can sell their products not only in markets located within the country but also compete in markets located in other countries of the world.
  - Similarly, for the buyers, import of goods produced in another country is one way of expanding the choice of goods beyond what is domestically produced.
  - Goods travel from one country to another. Competition among producers of various countries as well as buyers prevails.
  - Thus, foreign trade leads to the integration of markets across countries. For example, during Diwali season, buyers in India have the option of choosing between Indian and Chinese decorative lights and bulbs. So, this provides an opportunity to expand the business.

**OR**

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

- i. Globalisation has some negative impacts on employment and real wages. Due to ushering in of new technologies, output increases, but employment opportunities are not much, especially in rural areas where over 60% of the

population lives.

- ii. Globalisation is mainly beneficial to large capitalists, industries and large companies. Consequently, it increases the concentration of economic power and leads to inequalities. In India, during 1990-91 more than 33% of national product originated in the agricultural sector, but this share has come down to 23% in 2004-05.
  - iii. Globalisation and greater competition among producers-both local and foreign producers have been of advantage to consumers, particularly the well-off sections in the urban areas. There is a greater choice before these consumers who now enjoy the improved quality and lower prices for several products. As a result, these people today, enjoy much higher standards of living than was possible earlier.
  - iv. Government has also allowed flexibility in the labour laws to attract foreign investment. Instead of hiring workers on a regular basis, companies hire workers 'flexibly' for short periods when there is intense pressure of work. This is done to reduce the cost of labour for the company.
26. i. In India Joint Forest Management (JMF) programme furnishes a good example for involving local communities in the management and restoration of degraded forests.
- ii. The programme has been in formal existence since 1988 when the state of Orissa passed the first resolution for joint forest management.
  - iii. JFM depends on the formation of local (village) institutions that undertake protection activities mostly on degraded forest land managed by the forest department.
  - iv. In return, the members of these communities are entitled to intermediary benefits like non-timber forest produces and share in the timber harvested by successful protection.
27. **Difference in power sharing of Belgium and Sri Lanka:**
- i. In Belgium, the government does not follow preferential policies in matters of jobs and education.
  - ii. In Belgium, there is a special government called "Community Government" to look after the cultural, educational and language related issues. In Sri Lanka, the major political parties are not sensitive to the language and culture of the Tamils.
  - iii. In Belgium, there is no discrimination between different religions. In Sri Lanka, Buddhism is the official religion.
  - iv. In 1956 Sri Lankan government passed an act to recognize Sinhala as the only official language whereas Belgium government tried to protect and foster all the languages spoken by the people.
28. **Money and muscle power play an important role in elections as follows:**
- a. Recently the role of money and muscle power In parties increased especially during elections.
  - b. Parties generally give tickets to those candidates who have or can raise lots of money.
  - c. Rich people and companies who give funds to the parties can influence the policies and decisions of the parties after coming to power.
  - d. In some cases, parties support criminals who can win the election.
  - e. The increasing role of rich people and big companies in democratic politics is a threat to democracy all over the world.
29. Local government is the best way to realise one important principle of democracy, the local self government.
- Local Government before 1992 :**
- i. It was directly under the control of the state Government.
  - ii. Elections were not held regularly.
  - iii. Local governments did not have any power or resources of their own.
- Local Government after 1992 :**
- i. Local Governments have got some powers of their own.
  - ii. Elections are held regularly.
  - iii. An independent state election commission is responsible to conduct the elections.

#### Section D

30. Basis of difference:

--	--

Wheat	Rice
Wheat is a Rabi crop.	Rice is a Kharif crop.
It is sown in the months of October and November.	It is sown in the months of June and July.
It is harvested in the months of March and April.	It is harvested in the months of October and November.
It depends on the moisture of the sub-soil.	It depends on the monsoon.
It is grown in the areas where there is less than 100 cm of rainfall.	It is grown in the areas where there is rainfall above 100 cm.
It is grown in Punjab, Haryana, etc.	It is grown in West Bengal, Kerala, etc.

**OR**

The Four important fibre crops of India are cotton, jute, hemp and natural silk.

**Cotton:**

- a. Cotton is the most important fibre crop in India. It provides the basic raw material (cotton fibre) to the cotton textile industry.
  - b. India is the third largest producer of cotton in the world.
  - c. Cotton grows well in the drier parts of the black cotton soil of the Deccan plateau. It is a Kharif crop which requires 6 to 8 months to mature.
  - d. It requires high temperature, light rainfall or irrigation, 210 frost-free days and bright sunshine for its growth.
  - e. About 80 per cent of the total irrigated area under cotton is in Punjab, Haryana, Gujarat and Rajasthan. But the main cotton producing states are Gujarat, Maharashtra and Andhra Pradesh.
31. Following are the factors which led to the rise of Nationalism in Europe:
- i. Decline of feudalism: Feudal lords were a great tumbling block in the way of the rise of the nationalism feelings among the people. But their mutual warfare and crusades weakened them.
  - ii. Weakness of Papacy and the Roman Empire: The renaissance and reformation movements led to awakening among the people and weakened the authority of the pope and the Holy Roman Empire. Consequently, national churches and national states were established in many countries.
  - iii. Foreign rule: In certain countries, foreign rule also played an important part in the growth of nationalism.
  - iv. Reaction against injustice: Sometimes reaction against the arbitrary rule of unjust monarchs also gave birth to the feeling of nationalism.
  - v. Contribution of great writers: The writings of great poets, politicians and philosophers like Machiavelli, J.S. Mill, Fitch, Mazzini, Garibaldi etc. went a long way in rousing political consciousness and national spirit among the people.

**OR**

- i. Through the Act of Union (1707), England was able to impose its influence on Scotland.
- ii. The growth of British identity in Parliament suppressed the distinctive culture of Scotland.
- iii. The Catholic clans that inhabited the Scottish Highland suffered repression.
- iv. They were forcibly driven out of their homeland.
- v. Ireland was deeply divided between Catholics and Protestants.
- vi. The English helped the Protestants to establish dominance over the largely Catholic country.
- vii. Catholics revolted against this dominance but were suppressed. Wolfe Tone and his United Irishmen led a revolt but failed.
- viii. As the English nation grew in power and influence, Ireland's distinctive culture and language were suppressed.
- ix. Ireland was forcibly incorporated in the UK.

32. Society needs many things as a whole which the private sector is not able to provide at a reasonable cost.

**The reasons are as follows:**

- a. Some of them need spending large sums of money which is beyond the capacity of the private sector.
- b. The private sector charges are very high whereas the government will charge reasonably.
- c. Without government's encouragement and help, the private sector can't enter into such services.

**Areas, where the government must spend for the welfare of the people are:**

- a. Providing health and education facilities by building proper schools.
- b. Providing proper food to tackle the problem of malnourishment.
- c. Government also needs to pay attention to the aspects of human development such as safe drinking water, housing, and taking care of the poorest.
- d. Safe drinking water must be made available to all.
- e. Housing facilities must be provided to the homeless.
- f. It is the duty of the Government to take care of ignored and backward regions of the country to bring balanced growth, development in the entire country.
- g. There are some activities, which the government has to support. The private sector may not continue its production or business unless the government encourages it. For example, selling electricity at the cost of generation may push up the costs of production of industries. 'Many units, especially small-scale units, might have to shut down. Government here steps in by producing and supplying electricity at rates which these industries can afford. Government has to bear part of the cost.

**OR**

**Disguised unemployment:**

Disguised unemployment is also known as hidden employment. In this kind of unemployment, more than the required people are employed in a particular field. The removal of a few people will not affect the productive capacity of that field.

In rural areas, disguised unemployment is generally found in agriculture. Mostly, all the members of a family work on a small farm. For example, if seven members of a family are working in a field measuring two hectares, then even if we remove three people from the field, the productivity of the field will not be affected.

**Examples:**

- i. In rural India, the agricultural field is suffering from this type of unemployment. More than half of the workers in the country are working in the primary sector mainly in agricultural activities producing only a quarter of Gross Domestic Product.
  - ii. In urban areas, In urban areas, disguised unemployment is seen in the service sector among workers like painters, plumbers, repair persons, cart drivers do not find work every day or for the whole day.
33. A. Democracy is considered to be the best form of government. Democracies in many countries have either evolved or are evolving.
- B. It will be wrong to say that all democracies are based on political and economic equalities. We may find that while every citizen in a democratic country has the right to vote, there may be instances of rigging in the elections or the instances of 'cash for votes'.
- C. It is generally expected that democracy would help in bridging the gap between the rich and the poor and would also ensure an equal distribution of wealth.
- D. However, this does not hold true for most of the democracies and they do not appear to be very successful in reducing economic inequalities.
- E. It is because the economic development of the country depends upon several factors like population size, availability of resources, global cooperation, economic policies etc.

However, only a democratic government works towards the development of a poor or backward section of the society.

OR

**Democracy is best suited to produce better results because of the following reasons:**

- i. **Improves the quality of decision-making:** In a democracy, decisions are made after debates and deliberations. Also, these decisions are made by the elected representatives of the people who are answerable to the people themselves. These elected representatives belong to all strata of the society, so the decisions taken are all-inclusive.
- ii. **Provides a method to resolve conflicts:** There are a fair room and methodologies to resolve conflicts in a democratic setup. There is proper power-sharing which helps in reducing conflicts as power is not concentrated in one hand.
- iii. **Allows room to correct mistakes:** The best part of democracy when it comes to producing better results is that it provides a room to correct its own mistakes. It is the people who are ultimately who decide whether the outcome/result is good or not.

#### Section E

34.
  - i. The rich peasant communities - like the Patidars of Gujarat and the Jats of Uttar Pradesh - was active in the movement.
  - ii. Congress was unwilling to support 'no rent' campaigns because they thought that it might upset the rich peasants and landlords.
  - iii. For the rich peasants 'swaraj' meant struggle against high revenues.

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35.
  - i. Governor-General Bentinck agreed to revise press laws.
  - ii. The Vernacular Press Act strengthen the British government in India as:
    - a. The Vernacular Press Act provided the government with extensive rights to censor reports and editorials in the vernacular press.
    - b. The government kept regular track of the vernacular newspapers published in different provinces.
    - c. When a report was judged as seditious, the newspaper was warned, and if the warning was ignored, the press was liable to be seized and the printing machinery confiscated.
  - iii. After the revolt of 1857, the attitude towards freedom of the press changed. Enraged Englishmen demanded a clamp-down on the 'native' press. As vernacular newspapers became assertively nationalist, the colonial government began debating measures of stringent control.
36.
  - i. Roads can traverse comparatively more dissected and undulating topography.
  - ii. Roadways still have an edge over railways in India for the following reasons:
    - i. It is because it is still the most common means of transport in the country.
    - ii. The construction costs of roadways are much lower than the construction costs of railways.
  - iii. While it is difficult to lay down railway lines in hilly tracts or mountainous regions, roads can be easily built-in dissecting tracts of land.
  - iv. Roads today connect even the smallest village to a large town. Railways have yet not been able to connect villages to cities.
  - v. Roadways are economical in transporting a few people and a small quantity of goods over short distances. Roads provide a link between various railway stations. (Any two relevant points)
  - iii. In India, roads are classified in the following six classes according to their capacity:
    - i. Golden Quadrilateral Super Highways
    - ii. National Highways

- iii. State Highways
- iv. District Roads
- v. Border Roads
- vi. Other Roads

**Section F**

- 37. a.
  - A. Calcutta
  - B. Amritsar
- b.

