

**Class 10 - Social Science**  
**Sample Paper - 03 (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. Strip Cropping refers to:
  - a) Strips of grass are left to grow between crops that break up the force of the wind
  - b) Strips of grass are left to grow between rivers that break up the force of the wind
  - c) Strips of grass are left to grow between land that break up the force of the wind
  - d) Strips of trees are left to grow between basins that break up the force of the wind
2. In the first century, B.C. Sringerapur near Allahabad had a sophisticated water harvesting system channelling the flood water of the \_\_\_\_\_ river.
  - a) Yamuna
  - b) Indus
  - c) Godavari
  - d) Ganga
3. Study the picture and answer the question that follows:



The picture of cover page was designed by:

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

4. Arrangement the following in the correct sequence with decreasing order of producer of fertilizers industry in India:-

- i. Andhra Pradesh
- ii. Gujarat
- iii. Maharashtra
- iv. Uttar Pradesh

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

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.

5. Identify the incorrect statement regarding the proportion of religion in India:

- a) The population of all the religions has declined
- b) The population of the Hindus, Jains, and Christians has declined
- c) Show that the proportion of the Muslims is expected to go up a little bu 3-4%, in the next 50 years
- d) The proportion of Muslim, Sikh, and Buddhist population has increased slightly

6. Interest rate, collateral documentation requirement and the mode of payment together comprise:

- a) Educational loan
- b) Terms of credit
- c) Loan repayment
- d) Housing loan

7. Match the following:

Column A	Column B
(a) Non-conventional source of energy.	(i) Coal
(b) Conventional source of energy.	(ii) Natural gas
(c) The most abundantly available fossil fuel.	(iii) Petroleum
(d) The most clean energy resource found in association with or without petroleum.	(iv) Solar

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

8. Identify the incorrect option from the given statements:

- a) In the SHG, saving per member varies from Rs. 25 to Rs. 100 or more, depending on the ability of the people to save.
- b) The SHG charges interest on the loans but higher than what the moneylender charges.
- c) A typical SHG has 15-20 members who meet and save regularly.
- d) The SHGs help borrowers overcome the problem of lack of collateral.

9. Who published a picture on the cover page announcing the Dawn of the Century?

- a) E.T. Paull
- b) Paul Bernard

- c) James Watt  
d) Lenin
10. When people say that a caste is a **vote bank** of one party, it usually means that:
- a large proportion of the voters from that caste does not vote for that party
  - a large proportion of the voters from that caste vote for that party
  - a large proportion of the voters irrespective of caste vote for that party
  - a large proportion of the voters from all the caste vote for that party
11. Identify the incorrect option from the given points:
- Barter system solved the problem of double coincidence of wants.
  - Money can be easily exchanged with any commodity or service.
  - Money is the perfect store of value.
  - A Barter system is a system where goods are directly exchanged without the use of money.
12. **Assertion (A):** Community government in Belgium is elected by one language community.  
**Reason (R):** Community government helped in resolving conflict between different linguistic groups.
- Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
  - Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
  - A is true but R is false.
  - A is false but R is true.
13. In a SHG, most of the important decisions regarding savings and loan activities are taken by
- government
  - non-government organisation
  - group leaders
  - group members
14. Read the given data and find out children of which state has attained minimum elementary school education.

States	Per Capita Income For 2018-19 (in ₹)	Infant Mortality Rate per 1,000 live births (2018)	Literacy Rate % 2017-18	Net Attendance Ratio (per 100 persons) secondary stage (age 14 and 15 years) 2017-18
HARYANA	2,36,147	30	82	61
KERALA	2,04,105	7	94	83
BIHAR	40,982	32	62	43

Sources: Economic Survey 2020–21, P.A 157, National Sample Survey Organisation (Report No. 585), National statistical office, Government of India.

- Haryana
  - Bihar
  - Haryana and Kerala
  - Kerala
15. India's bauxite deposits are mainly found in the Amarkantak plateau, Maikal hills, and the plateau region of Bilaspur-Katni. Identify the share of the state covered in the region mentioned here from the table below.

Production of Bauxite in 2016–17	Percentage
Jharkhand	9
Chhattisgarh	8
Gujarat	24

Karnataka	10
Odisha	49
Maharashtra	8

- a) 24
- b) 49
- c) 10
- d) 8

16. Find the odd one out:

- i. Farmer
- ii. Tourist Guide
- iii. Washerman
- iv. Tailor

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

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

Kanta works in an office. She attends her office from 9.30 a.m. to 5.30 p.m. She gets her salary regularly at the end of every month. In addition to the salary, she also gets provident fund as per the rules laid down by the government. She also gets medical and other allowances. Kanta does not go to the office on Sundays. This is a paid holiday. When she joined work, she was given an appointment letter stating all the terms and conditions of work. In which sector Kanta is engaged? Tick the most appropriate option.

- a) Unorganised Sector
- b) Organised Sector
- c) Secondary Sector
- d) Primary Sector

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

A shoe manufacturer wants to sell shoes in the market and buy wheat. The shoe manufacturer will first exchange shoes that he had produced for money, and then exchange the money for wheat. Which drawback of Barter system is indicated here?

- a) Lack of Common Measure of Value
- b) Lack of Standard of Deferred Payment
- c) Lack of Store of Value
- d) Lack of Double Coincidence of Wants

19. Which one of the following is the component of a political party?

- a) Dalits
- b) Active members
- c) Citizens
- d) All of these

20. Choose the correct statement regarding the main features of the Poona Pact of September 1932:

- i. Reserved seats for Depressed Classes in provincial and central legislative councils.
- ii. The Dalits to be called Depressed Classes and not Harijans.
- iii. The Dalits to be called Depressed Classes and Harijans.

- a) i only
- b) i and iii

- c) i and ii
- d) ii only

**Section B**

21. Explain how Bretton Wood's institutions inaugurated an era of unprecedented growth for western industrial nations and Japan.
22. Write a note on the National Commission for women.
23. Name any five Indian companies which have emerged as Multinational Companies due to globalisation and name the products in which they deals?

**OR**

Why do governments try to attract more foreign investment?

24. What is meant by sustainable economic development? Give its main features.

**Section C**

25. What could have been the steps taken by consumer groups?

**OR**

Globalisation and greater competition among producers has been of advantage to consumers." Justify the statement with examples.

26. How is afforestation helpful in maintaining ecological balance?
27. "Power is shared between different social groups." Comment on this statement with the help of an example.
28. Explain merits and demerits of multi-party system.
29. In Panchayati Raj System, one-third of the seats have been reserved for women. Do you feel that the same should be done for State Legislature and the Parliament? Support your answer with arguments.

**Section D**

30. Explain Rubber cultivation in India under the following heads:
  - i. Importance.
  - ii. Geographical conditions
  - iii. Producing states.

**OR**

Why is agriculture called the backbone of the Indian economy? Explain.

31. What changes did Napoleon introduce to make the administrative system more efficient in the territories ruled by him?

**OR**

Examine the main features of the process of German unification under the leadership of Otto Von Bismarck.

32. There has been a big change in the three sectors of economic activities, but a similar shift has not taken place in the share of employment. Explain the above statement on the basis of facts.

**OR**

How are the three sectors of economy interdependent? Explain with suitable examples.

33. Explain any four consequences on which democracy has failed.

**OR**

Democracies lead to peaceful and harmonious life among citizens. Justify this statement.

### Section E

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

When the British government conceded Ambedkar's demand, Gandhiji began a fast unto death. He believed that separate electorates for dalits would slow down the process of their integration into society. Ambedkar ultimately accepted Gandhiji's position and the result was the Poona Pact of September 1932. It gave the Depressed Classes (later to be known as the Schedule Castes) reserved seats in provincial and central legislative councils, but they were to be voted in by the general electorate. The Dalit movement, however, continued to be apprehensive of the Congress-led national movement.

- i. Who formed the Depressed Classes Association and when was it formed?
- ii. What demand regarding Dalits was made at the second Round Table conference?
- iii. Why did Gandhiji begin fast unto death?

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

Shanghai became the hub of the new print culture, catering to the Western-style schools. From hand printing, there was now a gradual shift to mechanical printing.

Buddhist missionaries from China introduced hand-printing technology into Japan around AD 768-770. The oldest Japanese book, printed in AD 868, is the Buddhist Diamond Sutra.

In the late eighteenth century, in the flourishing urban circles at Edo, illustrated collections of paintings depicted an elegant urban culture, involving artists, courtesans, and teahouse gatherings. Libraries and bookstores were packed with hand-printed material of various types-books on women, musical instruments, calculations, tea ceremony, flower arrangements, proper etiquette, cooking and famous places.

- i. Give ancient name of Tokyo.
- ii. Name the centre of the new print culture in China and describe it.
- iii. What is the name of the oldest printed book of Japan? Mention its feature.

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

Railways are the principal mode of transportation for freight and passengers in India. Railways also make it possible to conduct multifarious activities like business, sightseeing, pilgrimage along with transportation of goods over longer distances. Apart from an important means of transport, the Indian Railways have been a great integrating force for more than 150 years.

Railways in India bind the economic life of the country as well as accelerate the development of the industry and agriculture. The Indian Railway has a network of 7,133 stations spread over a route length of 64,460 km with a fleet of 9,213 locomotives, 53,220 passenger service vehicles, 6,493 other coach vehicles and 2,29,381 wagons as on March 2011.

Today, the railways have become more important in our national economy than all other means of transport put together. However, rail transport suffers from certain problems as well.

- i. Which sector is gaining more importance in the Indian economy?
- ii. What is the significance of Railways?
- iii. What are the problems suffered by Indian railways?

### Section F

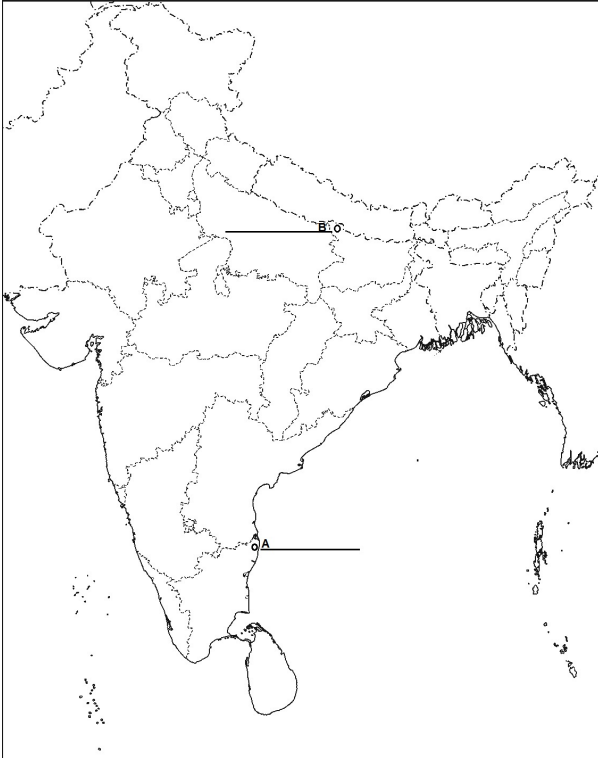
#### 37. (a) Two places A and B have been marked on the given outline map of India. Identify them and write their correct names on the lines drawn near them.

- A. The place where Indian National Congress session was held in 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



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**Solution**

**Section A**

1. (a) Strips of grass are left to grow between crops that break up the force of the wind

**Explanation:** Large fields can be divided into strips. Strips of grass are left to grow between the crops. This breaks up the force of the wind. This method is known as strip cropping. Strip cropping used as a technique for erosion control is the most effective method in certain soils and topography. This method becomes more effective for erosion control, which it is followed with crop rotations in the area where terraces are not practically feasible due to the fact that the length of slope is divided into different small segments.

2. (d) Ganga

**Explanation:** In the first century, B.C. Sringerapur near Allahabad had a sophisticated water harvesting system channelling the flood water of the river Ganga.

3. (c) Andreas Rebmann

**Explanation:** The cover of a German almanac designed by the journalist Andreas Rebmann in 1798.

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

**Explanation:** ii, iv, iii, i

5. (a) The population of all the religions has declined

**Explanation:** The population of Hindus, Jains and Christians has declined since 1961. The population of Sikh, Muslims and Buddhist has increased a little. In overall terms, the population balance of different religious groups is not likely to change.

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6. (b) Terms of credit

**Explanation:** Terms of credit are the agreement between a seller and buyer that lists the timing and amount of payments the buyer will make in the future. It includes the interest rate, collateral documentation requirement, and the mode of payment. The terms of credit vary substantially from one credit arrangement to another.

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

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

8. (b) The SHG charges interest on the loans but higher than what the moneylender charges.

**Explanation:** The SHG charges interest on the loans but less than what the moneylender charges.

9. (a) E.T. Paull

**Explanation:** In 1900, a popular music publisher E.T. Paull produced a music book that had a picture on the cover page announcing the 'Dawn of the Century'.

10. (b) a large proportion of the voters from that caste vote for that party

**Explanation:** No party wins the votes of all the voters of a caste or community. When people say that caste is a 'vote bank' of one party, it usually means that a large proportion of the voters from that caste vote for that party.

11. (a) Barter system solved the problem of double coincidence of wants.

**Explanation:** Money solves the problem of double coincidence of wants by acting as a medium of exchange.

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

**Explanation:** **Community government is elected by people of one language community**, i.e. French, Dutch, and German-speaking. Such a government has a power related to culture, education, and language issues. It **helps in**



**resolving conflicts** between different ethical groups by safeguarding the interest of its group. It also helps to avoid civic strife between the two major communities and a possible division of the country on linguistic lines.

13. (d) group members

**Explanation:** A SHG is a village-based financial intermediary committee usually composed of 10–20 local women or men. The members of the SHG has full control over its working and operations and they take most of the important decisions regarding savings and loan activities.

14. (b) Bihar

**Explanation:** Bihar

15. (d) 8

**Explanation:** Chhattisgarh 8%

16. (c) (i)

**Explanation:** The primary sector includes all those activities the end purpose of which consists of exploiting natural resources. Among these only farmer belongs to the primary sector who is engaged in exploiting the natural resources.

17. (b) Organised Sector

**Explanation:** Kanta works in the organised sector. Organised sector covers those enterprises or places of work where the terms of employment are regular and therefore, people have assured work. They are registered by the government and have to follow its rules and regulations which are given in various laws such as the Factories Act, Minimum Wages Act etc. They get paid leave, payment during holidays, provident fund, gratuity etc. They are supposed to get medical benefits. Workers in the organised sector enjoy security of employment. They are expected to work only a fixed number of hours.

18. (d) Lack of Double Coincidence of Wants

**Explanation:** Barter system can work only when both buyer and seller are ready to exchange each other's goods. A shoe manufacturer wants to sell shoes in the market and buy wheat. The shoe manufacturer will first exchange shoes that he had produced for money, and then exchange the money for wheat. Imagine how difficult it would be if the shoe manufacturer had to directly exchange shoes for wheat without using money. He would have to look for a wheat growing farmer, who not only wants to sell wheat but also wants to buy the shoes in exchange.

19. (b) Active members

**Explanation:** A political party has three components:

- i. the leaders,
- ii. the active members and
- iii. the followers

20. (a) i only

**Explanation:** Gandhiji began a fast unto death. He believed that separate electorates for Dalits would slow down the process of their integration into society. Ambedkar ultimately accepted Gandhiji's position and the result was the Poona Pact of September 1932. It gave the Depressed Classes reserved seats in provincial and central legislative councils, but they were to be voted in by the general electorate.

### Section B

21. The Bretton Woods conference established the International Monetary Fund (IMF) to deal with external surpluses and deficits of its member nations. The International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (popularly known as the World Bank) was set up to finance postwar reconstruction. The IMF and the World Bank are referred to as the Bretton Woods institutions. Bretton Wood's institutions inaugurated an era unprecedented of growth for Western industrial nations and Japan in the following ways:

- i. The IMF gave money to the developed countries to help them to reconstruct and reshape their economy.
- ii. They aimed at global stability of economies and better employment opportunities.
- iii. To make this possible, they gave credit loans. They also maintained a balance a world trade.

- iv. Japan and other Western countries were helped by these institutions in post-war reconstruction and to help them have stable economies.
22. The National Commission for Women was set up in 1992 under the National Commission Act, 1990. This body was established to review the constitutional and legal safeguards for women and for the empowerment of women.
- The National Commission of Women enjoys the powers of a civil court. It investigates and examines the matters related to the safeguards ensured for feminine society under the Constitution of India.
  - It deals with a variety of issues relating to women's rights and their promotion.
  - Its activities include a review of legislation, intervention in specific individual complaints of atrocities and remedial action to safeguard the interest of women wherever possible.
  - The Commission can probe into such matters on their own initiative, on the basis of information through press or electronic media or some other sources.
  - The Commission can ask the concerned state governments to get the complainant justice or rectify the violation of their right.
- In this way, the National Commission for Women is an attempt to improve the status of women and work towards the empowerment of women.
23. The name five Indian companies and the products which have emerged as Multinational Companies due to globalisation are mentioned below.
- Tata Motors in automobiles
  - Ranbaxy in Medicine
  - Asian Paints in Paints
  - Infosys in information technology
  - Sundaram Fasteners in nuts and bolts

**OR**

Governments try to attract more foreign investment for the following reasons:

- Foreign Investments helps in improving the financial condition of the people by accelerating the growth of the economy.
  - Foreign investments create new job opportunities in the country, directly as well as indirectly in support services like transportation.
  - The government gains additional taxes by taxing the profits made from foreign investments.
  - Foreign Investments helps improve the foreign exchange reserves and helps in reducing the deficit in an economy.
  - Local companies will be benefited from the increased competition. They invest in newer technology and production methods and raise their production activities.
24. Sustainable development may be defined as development that takes place without draining of resources, which meets the need of the present generation without compromising the need of future generations. Environment and economy are inter-dependent and complementary to each other. Hence the process of development should not ignore environmental issues. Sustainability is also important for development.
- The main features of sustainable development are as follow:
- It stresses meeting the needs of the present generation and future generation.
  - There should be restraints on wasteful luxurious consumption pattern.
  - Efforts should be made to invent environment-friendly technology.
  - Fast growing population should be effectively checked.
  - We should minimise our needs as far as possible so that future generations may not face crisis.
  - It is the need of the hour.

**Section C**

25. Consumer groups should have forced the business organisations or groups to strictly follow rules and regulations laid down by the government. They should also have supervised whether these rules and regulations are fully implemented or not. On behalf of consumers, they should launch complaints to seek redressals. They should organise mock street plays to make the people aware of the consumer's rights and their duties as a good consumer.

OR

- i. It is true that globalisation and competition among producers have given a wide range of choice in respect of products and services which are available in the market. For example, nowadays, Chinese mobiles and Indian mobiles both are available in the market. Consumers can compare the two products in respect of quality, price, suitability and safety and then make their choices.
  - ii. People can get better salary and facilities for their specialised skills in other countries due to Globalisation and worldwide competition, i.e. they can get better job opportunities in any part of the world.
  - iii. Globalisation has facilitated improvement in information and communication technology like computers, internet, telephone including mobile phones, etc.
26. Afforestation plays a major role in enhancing the quality of environment. It is helpful in maintaining ecological balance as they modify local climate.
- i. They influence air temperature and reduce wind forces.
  - ii. Afforestation helps in controlling soil erosion.
  - iii. It provides natural environment for wild life.
  - iv. Afforestation helps in enhancing the quality of rainfall.
27. Power may be shared among different social groups, such as the religious and linguistic groups. In some countries there are constitutional and legal arrangements whereby socially weaker sections and women are represented in the legislatures and administration.
- There is a system of 'reserved constituencies' in our country This type of arrangement is meant to give space in the government and administration to diverse social groups who otherwise would feel alienated from the government. This method is used to give minority communities a fair share in power.
- There is a government called "community government" in Belgium. This government is elected by the people, belonging to one language or community - Dutch, French and German speaking, no matter where they live. This government has the power relating to culture, education and language issues.
- These arrangements help to avoid a civic strife between the two major communities and possible division of the country on linguistic lines.

28. **Merits:**

- i. Multi-party system allows a variety of opinions and interests to enjoy political representation.
- ii. In this system people get a chance to make a smart and responsible choice between several candidates.

**Demerits:**

- i. This system often becomes very messy.
  - ii. This multi-party system may sometimes lead to political instability.
29. Women Reservation Bill is a pending bill in India which proposes to amend the Constitution of India to reserve 33 per cent of all seats in the Lok Sabha and in all State Legislative Assembly for women. I think this bill should be passed, like the bill of Panchayati Raj System which has already reserved 1/3rd of the seats for women. The arguments in support of this are
- i. There will be more women participation in politics and society.
  - ii. Reservation for women is expected to increase opportunity in all respect for women.
  - iii. There are many issues related to women in our Indian society. For example, domestic violence and harassment. Unless they are given fair representation in the Assemblies their problems would never be solved.

#### Section D

30. Rubber is widely cultivated in India because of its high demand in industries such as the automotive industry.

Importance: Many industries depend upon Rubber as their raw material especially the transport industry. It is also used in the manufacturing of medical products, latex balloon devices, and surgical gloves.

Geographical conditions:

- i. It is an equatorial crop, but under special conditions, it is also grown in tropical and subtropical areas.
- ii. It requires a moist and humid climate with rainfall of more than 200 cm and a temperature above 25°C.
- iii. Rubber producing states are Kerala, Tamil Nadu, Karnataka, Andaman and Nicobar Islands and Garo hills of Meghalaya.

Rubber producing states are Kerala, Tamil Nadu, Karnataka, Andaman and Nicobar Islands and Garo hills of Meghalaya.

**OR**

**Agriculture is the backbone of the Indian economy because:**

- i. In India, about 5% of people were engaged in the agriculture sector in 2010-2011.
  - ii. Near about 70 percent of the population in India is dependent on agriculture for its livelihood.
  - iii. It provides raw materials to industries. Cotton, Jute, Sugar, Vanaspati industries and plantations depend on agriculture directly and also the cottage industries like handloom weaving, oil crushing, rice husking and such depend upon agriculture for raw materials.
  - iv. It helps in earning foreign exchange for the country through export of agricultural produce. Agricultural products like tea, sugar, oil seeds, tobacco, spices, etc., constitute the main items of export in India.
  - v. The proportion of agricultural goods which are exported amount to 50% of total Indian exports and manufactured goods with agricultural content contribute to another 20% and the total comes to 70% of India's exports.
  - vi. Agriculture is a primary activity, which produces most of the food that we consume for our teeming population.
31. **Napoleon introduced the following changes to make the administrative system more efficient in the areas ruled by him:**
- i. He established the Civil Code of 1804, also known as the Napoleonic Code. This code did away with all privileges based on birth. It established equality before Law and also secured the right to property.
  - ii. He simplified administrative divisions.
  - iii. He abolished the feudal system and freed peasants from serfdom and manorial dues.
  - iv. Peasants, artisans, workers and new businessmen enjoyed many freedoms that were not given to them.
  - v. In towns too, guild systems were removed.
  - vi. Transport and communication systems were improved.

**OR**

Otto von Bismarck played an important role in the unification of the country. He is known for his policy of 'Blood and Iron'.

Otto von Bismarck and the German unification:

- i. The middle-class Germans in 1848 tried to unite the different regions of the German confederation into a nation-state.
  - ii. Otto von Bismarck; the chief minister of Prussia, was the architect of this process.
  - iii. He took the help of the Prussian army and bureaucracy in his endeavour.
  - iv. Three wars were fought over seven years with Austria, Denmark and France. The wars ended in Prussian victory and completed the process of unification.
  - v. The Prussian king, William I was proclaimed the German Emperor in a ceremony held at Versailles on 18th January 1871 in the presence of important officials, army representatives and Otto von Bismarck.
32. There has been a big change in the three sectors of economic activities but a similar shift has not taken place in the share of employment due to the following reasons:

- i. There has been an increase in the industrial output by 8 times but employment in the sector has increased only by 2-5 times.
- ii. The production of services rose by 11 times in the tertiary sector but employment in the services rose only by 3 times.
- iii. More than 50% of workers in the country are working in the primary sector producing only one-quarter of the goods.
- iv. Secondary and tertiary sectors produce three-fourths of the product whereas they only employ half of the country's workers.
- v. Primary sector has disguised employment whereas workers in secondary and tertiary sectors work overtime.

**OR**

Three sectors of economy feasibly found i.e. Primary sector, Secondary sector, and Tertiary sector. All three sectors are interdependent on each other.

Some examples are given to elucidate this fact:

- i. Agricultural activities produce raw materials for agro-based industries and food for employees in Secondary and Tertiary sectors. It shows the industrial sector and service sector's dependency on the Primary sector.
- ii. Industrial activities produce instruments like a tractor, fertilizer for agricultural inputs and increase production and productivity in agriculture. Here, Primary sector depends on the Secondary sector.
- iii. Transportation facilities are much required for transportation of agricultural products and industrial products to market rural and urban centres. Here, the Primary and Secondary sector depend on the Tertiary sector.
- iv. Industrial sector produces trucks, autos etc for transportation, computer assets for proper banking activities and knowledge outsourcing. So, it shows that how the Tertiary sector depends on the Secondary sector.
- v. If a farmer does not produce grain, all people will starve and employees in Secondary and Tertiary sectors will pay much for food items and their life will be scarce. Marketization, storage, and transportation inadequacy will put an obstacle for farmers to link with their consumer and its earning will be reduced and life will be miserable. It shows that the Secondary and Tertiary sectors depend on the Primary sector.

So, it is reflected that all the sectors of the economy are highly interdependent.

- vi. Primary sector supplies or transport raw material to the secondary sector and secondary sector, in turn, transfer it to the tertiary sector which ultimately provides services to both primary and secondary sectors. For Example:
    - **Primary sector-** Cultivation of Sugarcane is done.
    - **Secondary sector-** Processing of the sugarcane is done. The manufacturer processes it into jaggery and sugar in the factories.
    - **Tertiary sector-** Transportation of sugarcane is done from the fields to the factories.
33. i. **Corruption:** The record of democracies show us that most of the democratic countries have failed to remove or reduce corruption. India is one of the largest democratic countries of the world but has also failed in this issue along with other democratic countries.
- ii. **Non-attentive to the needs of the people:** A democratic government should be attentive to the needs and demands of the people, but unfortunately, the record of democracy is not impressive on this issue. Democracies often frustrate the needs of the people and often ignore the demand of a majority of its population. Democracy is all about muscle and money power.
  - iii. **Economic growth and development:** Democracy is considered a better government than other forms of government. So one can expect better economic growth and development. But unfortunately, democracy has even failed on this issue. If one considers all democracies and all dictatorship for the last 50 years dictatorship has a slightly higher rate of economic growth.
  - iv. **Reduction of Inequality and Poverty:** As democracy is the government of the people, one expects democracies to reduce economic disparities. Most of the democracies of the world have failed on this issue. In most of the democracies, a small number of ultra-rich enjoy a highly disproportionate wealth and income. Their share in the total income of the country has been increasing. Those at the bottom have little to depend upon.

- v. These are some of the outcomes of democracy where it has failed drastically. But yet, it is one of the best forms of government in the world today. Since it is 'the people's government' and the people are the real rulers.

**OR**

- i. In most countries, democracy produces a government that is accountable to the citizens and responsive to the needs and expectations of the citizens.
- ii. No society can fully permanently resolve conflict among different groups. But we can learn to respect these differences and evolve mechanisms to negotiate them. Democracy is best suited as it develops a procedure to conduct competitions. Belgium is a successful example of negotiating differences among ethnic groups.
- iii. The passion for respect and freedom, which is the basis of democracy, has been recognised throughout the world and has achieved in various degrees in various democracies. The support for the idea of democracy is overwhelming all over the world and is evident from South Asia.
- iv. People wish to be ruled by representatives elected by them as in a democratic government. It makes them believe that it is suitable for their country as it is a legitimate government.

**Section E**

34.
  - i. Dr. B.R. Ambedkar organised the Dalits into the Depressed Classes Association in 1930.
  - ii. Ambedkar clashed with Mahatma Gandhi at the second Round Table Conference by demanding separate electorates for dalits.
  - iii. According to Gandhiji separate electorates for Dalits would hinder their integration into society. So he began a fast unto death when Ambedkar's demand for separate electorate was accepted by the British government.
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35.
  - i. Edo is the ancient name of Tokyo.
  - ii. Shanghai became the hub of the new print culture, catering to the Western-style schools. From hand printing, there was now a gradual shift to mechanical printing.
  - iii. Buddhist Diamond Sutra is the name of the oldest printed book of Japan. It contains six sheets of text and woodcut illustrations.
36.
  - i. The railways have become more important in our national economy than all other means of transport put together.
  - ii. (Any two relevant point)
    - i. Railways are the principal mode of transportation for freight and passengers in India, as they link different parts of the country.
    - ii. They carry huge loads and bulky goods for long distances.
    - iii. Railways make it possible to conduct multifarious activities like business, sight-seeing, pilgrimage along with goods transportation over longer distances.
    - iv. Railways have been a great integrating force for the nation, for more than 150 years now.
    - v. They have been helpful in binding the economic life of the country and cultural fusion.
    - vi. They have accelerated the development of the industry and agriculture.
  - iii. (Any two relevant point)
    - i. Many passengers travel without tickets.
    - ii. Thefts and damaging of railway property have not yet stopped completely.
    - iii. People stop the trains, pull the chain unnecessarily and this causes heavy damage to the railway.

**Section F**

37. a. A. Madras  
B. Champaran

b.

