

Sample Question Paper-1

(Issued by Board dated 16th Sept. 2022)

SOCIAL SCIENCE

Class-10th

SOLVED

Time Allowed: 3 hours

Maximum Marks: 20

General Instructions:

- i. Question paper comprises five Sections – A, B, C, D and E. There are 37 questions in the question paper. All questions are compulsory.
- ii. Section A – From question 1 to 20 are MCQs of 1 mark each.
- iii. Section B – Question no. 21 to 24 are Very Short Answer Type Questions, carrying 2 marks each. Answer to each question should not exceed 40 words.
- iv. Section C contains Q.25 to Q.29 are Short Answer Type Questions, carrying 3 marks each. Answer to each question should not exceed 60 words.
- v. Section D – Question no. 30 to 33 are Long Answer Type Questions, carrying 5 marks each. Answer to each question should not exceed 120 words.
- vi. Section E – Questions no from 34 to 36 are Case Based Questions with three sub questions and are of 4 marks each.
- vii. Section F – Question no. 37 is Map based, carrying 5 marks with two parts, 37a from History (2 marks) and 37b from Geography (3 marks).
- viii. There is no overall choice in the question paper. However, an internal choice has been provided in few questions. Only one of the choices in such questions have to be attempted.
- ix. In addition to this, separate instructions are given with each section and question, wherever necessary.

Section A: MCQs

[1 × 20 = 20]

1. What helped in the colonisation of Asian and African countries? Identify the correct statement from the following options. [1]
(A) Intergovernmental policies for the expansion of trade
(B) Governmental invite to the mother countries for expansion
(C) Technology, investments and improvement in transport
(D) Capitalists of these regions wanted to trade with colonial powers
2. Which of the following newspaper was started by Bal Gangadhar Tilak? [1]
(A) Hindu
(B) Kesari
(C) Sudharak
(D) Pratap
3. Look at the given picture. Identify the name of the painter of this painting from the following options. [1]
(A) Abindra Nath Tagore
(B) Rabindra Nath Tagore
(C) Raja Ravi Verma
(D) Samant Das Gupta



Note: The following question is for Visually Impaired Candidates only in lieu of Q. No. 3

Who among the following was the author of the book 'Gita Govind'?

- (A) Tulsidas (B) Surdas
(C) Jayadev (D) Raidas

[1]

4. Arrange the following in chronological order:

- (i) Print culture created the conditions for the French Revolution
(ii) Martin Luther's writings led to the beginning of the Protestant Reformation
(iii) Menocchio reinterpreted the message of the Bible
(iv) Johann Gutenberg invented the Printing Press

Options:

- (A) iii, ii, i & iv (B) i, ii, iii & iv
(C) iv, iii, ii & i (D) iv, ii, iii & i

5. Identify the crop with the help of the following information

[1]

- It is a crop which is used both as food and fodder.
- It is a Kharif crop which requires a temperature between 21°C and 27°C.
- It grows well in old alluvial soil.
- Use of modern inputs have contributed to the increasing production of this crop.

Options:

- (A) Wheat (B) Maize
(C) Rice (D) Sugarcane

[1]

6. Which of the following description of the forest is NOT correct?

- (A) Reserved Forest - Reservation of more than half of forests
(B) Protected Forest - Reservation of 1/3 of the forests
(C) Unclassed Forest - Reservation of forest under govt. and private individuals
(D) Permanent Forest - Reserved and unclassified forest for the production of timber

[1]

7. Match the following:

	Column - A		Column - B
(a)	Renewable Resources	(i)	Forests and wildlife
(b)	Non-Renewable Resources	(ii)	The oceanic resources
(c)	National Resources	(iii)	Roads, canals and railway
(d)	International Resources	(iv)	Minerals and fossil fuels

Options:

- (A) a-i, b-iv, c-iii, d-ii (B) a-ii, b-i, c-iv, d-iii
(C) a-iv, b-i, c-iv, d-ii (D) a-i, b-iv, c-ii, d-iii

8. Consider the following statements regarding power sharing arrangements in Belgium and identify the incorrect one from the following: [1]

- (A) Equal number of members from Dutch and French community in the central government
(B) Separate government for Brussels with equal representation of communities
(C) The state government to be subordinate to the central government
(D) Community government elected by people belonging to one language community

9. Which one of the following subjects comes under the legislation of Centre and State in India? [1]

- (A) Education (B) Forests
(C) Banking (D) Trade

10. Which of the following statement is true regarding Feminist Movements? [1]

- (A) A group which favours giving more power to working women at rural and urban level.
(B) A movement that believes in giving exclusive rights to female in urban areas.
(C) Radical women's movements aimed at equality in personal and family life as well.
(D) It is the practice of placing a feminine and masculine point of view in decision-making.

11. Which one among the following pairs is correctly matched? [1]

	List I	List II
(a)	Bharatiya Janata Party	National Democratic Alliance
(b)	Congress Party	Left Front
(c)	Communist Party of India	Regional Party
(d)	Mizo National Front	United Progressive Alliance

12. There are two statements marked as Assertion (A) and Reason (R). Mark your answer as per the codes provided below. [1]

Assertion (A): Democracy is an accountable, responsive and legitimate government

Reason (R): Democracies have regular, free and fair elections and decision-making is based on norms and procedures

- (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 one of the following religions was protected and fostered by Sri Lankans in their constitution? [1]
- (A) Christianity (B) Hinduism
 (C) Buddhism (D) Islam
14. Read the given data and find out children of which state has attained maximum elementary school education? [1]

States	Per capita income for 2018-19 (in Rs)	Infant mortality rate per 1000 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.

- (A) Haryana (B) Bihar
 (C) Haryana and Kerala both (D) Kerala

15. Read the following data and select the appropriate option from the following. [1]

Educational Achievement of Rural Population of Uttar Pradesh

Category	Male	Female
Literacy rate for rural population	76%	54%
Literacy rate for rural children in age group 10-14 years	90%	87%
Percentage of rural children aged 10-14 attending school		82%

How much percentage of girls are not attending school?

- (A) 81% (B) 61%
 (C) 69% (D) 18%

16. Find the odd one out from the following options: [1]

- (A) Tourist Guide, Barber, Tailor and Potter
 (B) Teacher, Doctor, Vegetable Vendor and Lawyer
 (C) Postman, Cobbler, Soldier and Police Constable
 (D) Indian Railways, Jet Airways, Doordarshan and Metro

17. Fill in the blanks: [1]

Sector	Criteria used
Primary, Secondary and Tertiary	Nature of economic activity
Organised and Unorganised	?

Options:

- (A) Nature of Employment activities (B) Nature of Social activities
(C) Nature of Production activities (D) Nature of Political activities

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

Rohan has taken a loan of Rs. 5 lakhs from the bank to purchase a house at 12% rate of interest. He has to submit papers of a new house and salary record to the bank. What is this process called?

- (A) Interest Rate (B) Collateral
(C) Principal Amount (D) Instalments

19. Which of the following international agencies allow free trade and work on mutual trade between countries? [1]

- (A) WTO (B) IMF
(C) UPU (D) FAO

20. Identify the correct statements about globalisation [1]

- (i) Removal of barriers by the government
(ii) Foreign companies are allowed to set up factories
(iii) Has enabled all companies to increase their investments
(iv) Has lessened foreign investment and foreign trade

Options:

- (A) i & ii (B) ii & iii
(C) i & iii (D) ii & iv

Section B: Very Short Answer Questions [2 × 4 = 8]

21. Analyse any two factors that were responsible for the Great Depression in America during 1929 [2]
22. Mention the provisions that constitute India into a secular country. [2]
23. Suggest any two ways to conserve energy resources in India. [2]

OR

Suggest any two ways to improve the usage of solar energy.

24. In what ways Government can increase employment in the rural sector? [2]

Section C: Short Answer Based Questions [3 × 5 = 15]

25. How was the social and political situation of India affected by the First World War? Explain. [3]

OR

How did the Indian merchants and industrialists relate themselves to the Civil Disobedience Movement? Explain.

26. Examine the factors that influence the distribution pattern of the railway network in India. [3]
27. In what ways Multi-National Corporation (MNC) different from other companies? Explain with an example. [3]
28. Differentiate between democratic and non-democratic government. [3]
29. 'Tertiary sector is different from other sectors.' Justify the statement with suitable arguments. [3]

Section D: Long Answer Questions [5 × 4 = 20]

30. Highlight the various measures and practices that French revolutionaries introduced to create a sense of collective identity amongst the French people. [5]

OR

Highlight the role of Otto Von Bismarck in making of Germany.

31. Examine the reasons for the location of most of the jute mills in West Bengal. [5]

OR

Examine the multi-pronged aspects of Information Technology and Electronics Industry.

32. Describe the role of political parties in India. [5]

OR

Describe the necessity or utility of political parties in democratic countries.

33. Explain the role of Self-Help Groups (SHGs) in rural society. [5]

OR

Explain the significance of The Reserve Bank of India in the Indian economy.

Section E: Case Based Questions

[4 × 3 = 12]

34. Read the source given below and answer the question that follows: [4]

Will Thorne is one of those who went in search of seasonal work, loading bricks and doing odd jobs. He describes how job-seekers walked to London in search of work:

'I had always wanted to go to London, and my desire ... was stimulated by letters from an old workmate ... who was now working at the Old Kent Road Gas Works ... I finally decided to go ... in November 1881. With two friends I started out to walk the journey, filled with the hope that we would be able to obtain employment, when we get there, with the kind assistance of my friend ... we had little money when we started, not enough to pay for our food and lodgings each night until we arrived in London. Some days we walked as much as 20 miles, and other days less. Our money was gone at the end of the third day ... For two nights we slept out – once under a haystack, and once in an old farm shed ... On arrival in London we tried to find ... my friend ... but ... were unsuccessful. Our money was gone, so there was nothing for us to do but to walk around until late at night, and then tried to find some place to sleep. We found an old building and slept in it that night. The next day, Sunday, late in the afternoon, we got to the Old Kent Gas Works, and applied for work. To my great surprise, the man we had been looking for was working at the time. He spoke to the foreman and I was given a job.'

Quoted in Raphael Samuel, 'Comers and Goers', in H.J. Dyos and Michael Wolff, eds, *The Victorian City: Images and Realities*, 1973.

1. Analyse the major factor which led London to become an attractive place for job seekers. [1]
2. Analyse the reason for the appointment of Will Thorne by the Old Kent Gas works. [1]
3. Examine the preference of hand labour over machines by the industrialists of the Victorian Britain. [2]

35. Read the given extract and answer the following questions: [4]

Narmada Bachao Andolan or Save Narmada Movement is a Non-Governmental Organisation (NGO) that mobilised tribal people, farmers, environmentalists and human rights activists against the Sardar Sarovar Dam being built across the Narmada river in Gujarat. It originally focused on the environmental issues related to trees that would be submerged under the dam water. Recently it has re-focused the aim to enable poor citizens, especially the oustees (displaced people) to get full rehabilitation facilities from the government.

People felt that their suffering would not be in vain... accepted the trauma of displacement believing in the promise of irrigated fields and plentiful harvests. So, often the survivors of Rihand told us that they accepted their sufferings as sacrifice for the sake of their nation. But now, after 30 bitter years of being adrift, their livelihood having even being more precarious, they keep asking: "Are we the only ones chosen to make sacrifices for the nation?"

Source: S. Sharma, quoted in *In the Belly of the River. Tribal conflicts over development in Narmada valley*. A. Baviskar. 1995.

1. With what objective 'Sardar Sarovar Dam' was built? [1]
2. Analyse the reason of protest by the tribal people. [1]
3. Highlight the issues on which the 'Save Narmada Movement' worked on. [2]

36. Read the given extract and answer following questions: [4]

Power sharing arrangements can also be seen in the way political parties, pressure groups and movements control or influence those in power. In a democracy, the citizens must have the freedom to choose among various contenders for power. In contemporary democracies, this takes the form of competition among different parties. Such competition ensures that power does not remain in one hand. In the long run, power is shared among different political parties that represent different ideologies and social groups. Sometimes this kind of sharing can be direct when two or more parties form an alliance to contest elections. If their alliance is elected, they form a coalition government and thus share power. In a democracy, we find interest groups such as those of traders, businessmen, industrialists, farmers and industrial workers. They also will have share in governmental power,

either through participation in governmental committees or by bringing influence on the decision-making process.

1. Power sharing is an essential component of democracy. Give one example to prove the statement. [1]
2. How is alliance building an example of power sharing? [1]
3. How do political parties, pressure groups and movements help in controlling or influencing those who are in power? [2]

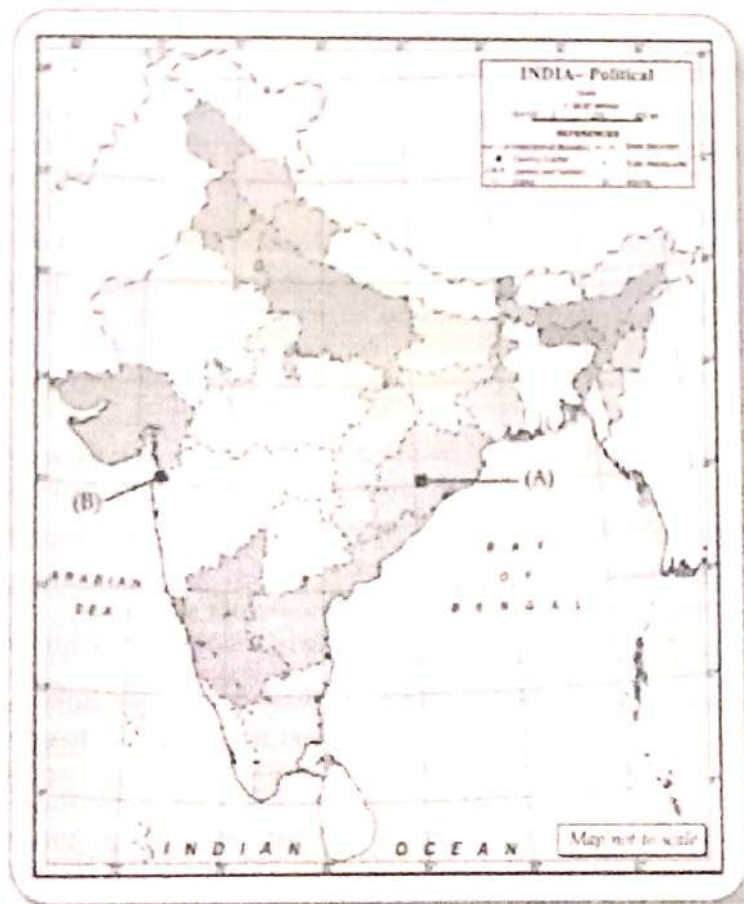
Section E: Map Skill Based Questions

[1 × 5 = 5]

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) Indian National Congress session at this place in 1920
 - (B) The place where Mahatma Gandhi broke Salt Law.
- (b) On the same outline map of India locate and label any THREE of the following with suitable symbols.
- (a) Hirakud Dam
 - (b) Tarapur Atomic Power Station
 - (c) Noida Software Technology Park
 - (d) Kochu Port

Note: The following questions are for Visually Impaired Candidates only in lieu of Q. No. 37. Attempt any FIVE questions

1. Name the place where the session of Indian National Congress was held in September 1920. [1]
2. Name the place where Mahatma Gandhi broke Salt Law. [1]
3. Name the State where Hirakud Dam is located. [1]
4. Name the State where Tarapur nuclear plant is located. [1]
5. Name the State where Noida Software Technology Park is located. [1]
6. Name the State where Kochu 'Sea Port' is located. [1]



SOLUTIONS

Sample Question Paper-1

Marking Scheme 2022-23 (Issued by Board)

SOCIAL SCIENCE

Section A

1. Option (C) is correct. [1]
Explanation: The colonisation of Asia and Africa by the Europeans was the result of numerous factors. There was an advancement of technology in Europe that established industries. The financial institutions such as banks got established and rail transport and water transport got developed significantly.
2. Option (B) is correct. [1]
Explanation: Bal Gangadhar Tilak was a radical leader of the Congress who introduced two newspapers Kesari and Mahratta.
3. Option (C) is correct. [1]
Explanation: Raja Ravi Verma was one of the most renowned painters of India and he made some of the best-known paintings in India.
For Visually Impaired
Option (C) is correct. [1]
Explanation: Gita Govinda was one of the most famous work of Jayadeva who was a prominent writer.
4. Option (D) is correct. [1]
Explanation: The development of the Gutenberg Press in Europe led to the rise in the availability of books in European society. After this invention, a German monk Martin Luther started condemning the radical practices of the Church which led to the beginning of the Protestant movement. The rise in the availability of the print media also developed viable conditions for the beginning of the French revolution.
5. Option (B) is correct. [1]
Explanation: Maize is an important crop which is utilised both as a food and a fodder and it ideally grows in the old alluvial soil in the temperature range of 21 degree to 27 degree Celsius.
6. Option (D) is correct. [1]
Explanation: The forests are classified by the government into three classes which are known as reserved forests, protected forests and unclassed years.
7. Option (A) is correct. [1]
Explanation: Renewable resources are those which do not get replenished with time like forests and wildlife in this case. The non-renewable resources are those which cannot be regained back easily once finished like coal and petroleum. Roads, canals and railways come under the category of the national resources and oceanic resources are international resources.
8. Option (C) is correct. [1]
Explanation: The state of Belgium made efforts to resolve the conflicts between the Dutch speaking communities and French speaking communities by devising a sound power-sharing formula. Under this, an equal number of members from the Dutch and French community in the central government. Separate government for Brussels with equal representation of communities. Community government is elected by people belonging to one language community.
9. Option (A) is correct. [1]
Explanation: Education is one of the important subjects of the concurrent list on which both the state and the central government can formulate laws.
10. Option (C) is correct. [1]
Explanation: The feminist movement aims at transforming the position of women in their social, political, personal as well as economic lives.
11. Option (A) is correct. [1]
Explanation: Bharatiya Janata Party has formed the government at the centre with the support of many other parties which are collectively known as the National Democratic Alliance.
12. Option (A) is correct. [1]
Explanation: In a democratic form of government the government is formed by conducting of free and fair elections and the functioning of the government is based on norms. Due to all these reasons, they are responsive, accountable and legitimate government.

13. Option (C) is correct. [1]

Explanation: The Sri Lankan constitution gave protection to the Buddhist religion as there was the majority of the people preaching this religion in the nation.

14. Option (D) is correct. [1]

Explanation: As per the given information the state of Kerala has the highest level of education.

15. Option (D) is correct. [1]

Explanation: The percentage of girls not attending the school is $(100-82)\%$ is 18%.

16. Option (D) is correct. [1]

Explanation: The things given in the three other options are the different professions of the person. Whereas, different modes of transportation are given the option D.

17. Option (A) is correct. [1]

Explanation: Organised and unorganised sector are the types of employment activities. In the organised sector, the employees are protected by several laws which is not the case in the unorganised sector.

18. Option (B) is correct. [1]

Explanation: Collateral is the security which the bank keeps as a guarantee whenever a customer secures a loan from it. It gives protection to the bank's money in case of default.

19. Option (A) is correct. [1]

Explanation: World Trade Organisation was established for ensuring robust international trade by establishing an international order for trade.

20. Option (A) is correct. [1]

Explanation: Globalisation has led to the removal of the barriers in the international trade for the smooth transfer of goods and services internationally. Under its aegis, the foreign companies invested in several nations and established their factories and offices.

Section B

21. (i) Agricultural overproduction remained a problem and it was made worse by falling agricultural prices.
 (ii) As prices slumped and agricultural incomes declined, farmers tried to expand production and bring a larger volume of produce to the market but it pushed down prices.
 (iii) In the mid-1920s, many countries financed their investments through loans from the US, it was extremely easy to raise loans in the US when the going was good.

(iv) But in the first half of 1928 countries that depended crucially on US loans faced an acute crisis.

(v) The withdrawal of US loans affected the rest of the world in different ways. In Europe it led to the failure of small major banks and the collapse of currencies such as the British pound sterling.

(vi) Any other relevant point (Any Two Points)

22. (i) There is no official religion for the Indian state. Our Constitution does not give a special status to any religion.

(ii) The Constitution provides to all individuals and communities freedom to profess, practice and propagate any religion, or not to follow any.

(iii) The Constitution prohibits discrimination on grounds of religion.

(iv) Secularism is an idea that constitutes one of the foundations of our country.

(v) At the same time the Constitution allows the state to intervene in the matters of religion in order to ensure equality within religious communities.

(vi) Any other relevant point (Any Two Points)

23. (i) Promotion of energy conservation and increased use of renewable energy sources

(ii) Have to adopt a cautious approach to the judicious use of our limited energy resources.

(iii) Use public transport systems instead of individual vehicles

(iv) Switch off electricity when not in use

(v) Using power-saving devices

(vi) Use non-conventional sources of energy.

(vii) Any other relevant point (Any Two Points)

OR

(i) Reducing the cost of solar panels

(ii) Use of efficient solar panel models.

(iii) Rising awareness about the importance of renewable energy

(iv) Easy installation process

(v) Buy panels with High Concentrated Photovoltaic (CPV) Cells.

(vi) Avoid installing solar panels in shaded areas.

(vii) Any other relevant point (Any Two Points)

24. (i) by introducing mega projects-new dam is constructed and canals

(ii) by introducing tertiary facilities in an area

(iii) to identify, promote and locate industries and services in semi-rural areas

(iv) It is also possible to set up industries that process vegetables and agricultural produce like potato, sweet potato,

- (v) by promoting tourism, or regional craft industry, or new services like IT.
- (vi) Any other relevant point (Any Two Points)

Section C

25. (i) The war created a new economic and political situation.
- (ii) It led to a huge increase in defence expenditure which was financed by war loans and increasing taxes: customs duties were raised and income tax was introduced.
- (iii) Through the war years prices increased - doubling between 1913 and 1918 - leading to extreme hardship for the common people.
- (iv) Villages were called upon to supply soldiers, and the forced recruitment in rural areas caused widespread anger.
- (v) Crops failed in many parts of India, resulting in acute shortages of food.
- (vi) This was accompanied by an influenza epidemic. Million people perished as a result of famines and the epidemic.
- (vii) Any other relevant point (Any Three Points)
- OR
- (i) Indian merchants and industrialists were keen on expanding their business and reacted against colonial policies that restricted business activities.
- (ii) They wanted protection against imports of foreign goods, and a rupee-sterling foreign exchange ratio that would discourage imports.
- (iii) To organise business interests, they formed the Indian Industrial and Commercial Congress in 1920 and the Federation of the Indian Chamber of Commerce and Industries (FICCI) in 1927.
- (iv) Led by prominent industrialists like Purshottamdas Thakurdas and G.D. Birla, the industrialists attacked colonial control over the Indian economy and supported the Civil Disobedience Movement.
- (v) They gave financial assistance and refused to buy or sell imported goods.
- (vi) Most businessmen wanted to flourish trade without constraints.
- (vii) Any other relevant point (Any Three Points)
26. Physical and economic factors have influenced the distribution pattern of the Indian Railways network in the following ways:
- (i) **Northern Plain:** Level land, high population density and rich agricultural resources have favoured the development of railways in these plains. However, a large number of

river requiring the construction of bridges across their wide river beds posed some obstacles.

- (ii) **Peninsular region and the Himalayan region:** it is a hilly terrain. The railway tracks are laid through low hills, gaps or tunnels. So, it is very difficult to lay the railway lines. The Himalayan mountainous regions too are not favourable for the construction of railway lines due to high relief, sparse population and lack of economic opportunities.
- (iii) **Desert of Rajasthan:** on the sandy plain of western Rajasthan too, it is very difficult to lay railway lines which have hindered the development of railways.
- (iv) Swamps of Gujarat, forested tracts of Madhya Pradesh, Chhattisgarh, Orissa and Jharkhand; these are also not suitable for the development of railways.
- (v) The contiguous stretch of Sahyadri could be crossed only through gaps or passes. Although the Konkan railway along the west coast has been developed but it has also faced a number of problems such as the sinking of track in some stretches and landslides.
- (vi) Any other relevant point (Any Three Points)
27. (i) Domestic companies tend to restrict their operations to the country of origin, while multinational corporations operate in more than two countries. Ex: Infosys
- (ii) Companies (Infosys) expand globally for many reasons, mostly to obtain new markets, cheaper resources and reduction in operational costs, all of which significantly affect financial management. These benefits also increase the risks faced by multinational corporations.
- (iii) Multinational (Infosys) financial management differs from domestic financial management in six essential ways
- (iv) Unlike their domestic financial management counterparts, multinationals are subject to exchange rates that differ based on the prevailing inflation rate in the foreign countries where they operate.
- (v) Any other point (Any Three Points)
28. (i) Democratic governments are transparent, legitimate and accountable whereas nondemocratic govt are selected and formed at their own discretion
- (ii) Democratic government provides dignity and freedom to all without any discrimination
- (iii) Conflicts are resolved through debate, discussions and negotiation, rather than discretion

- (iv) Minority and majority cooperation are the common phenomenon in the democratic govt.
 - (v) Enhances dignity of all without any discrimination
 - (vi) Any other relevant point (Any Three Points)
- 29.** (i) Tertiary sector is the basic service sector whereas primary and secondary are the sectors that produce goods
- (ii) Tertiary sector support and help in the development of the primary and secondary sectors
 - (iii) Tertiary activities are an assistance for the production process.
 - (iv) Tertiary's sector provides services like transport, banking, communication, etc.
 - (v) It generates more employment than other sectors.
 - (vi) Any other relevant point (Any Three Points)

Section-D

- 30.** (i) The ideas of la patrie (the fatherland) and le citoyen (the citizen) emphasised the notion of a united community enjoying equal rights under a constitution.
- (ii) A new French flag, the tricolour, was chosen to replace the former royal standard.
 - (iii) The Estates General was elected by the body of active citizens and renamed the National Assembly.
 - (iv) New hymns were composed, oaths taken and martyrs commemorated
 - (v) A centralised administrative system was put in place and it formulated uniform laws for all citizens within its territory.
 - (vi) Internal customs duties and dues were abolished and a uniform system of weights and measures was adopted.
 - (vii) Regional dialects were discouraged and French, as it was spoken and written in Paris, became the common language of the nation.
 - (viii) Any other relevant point (Any Five Points)

OR

- (i) Prussia took on the leadership of the movement for national unification.
- (ii) Its chief minister, Otto von Bismarck, was the architect of this process carried out with the help of the Prussian army and bureaucracy.
- (iii) Three wars over seven years – with Austria, Denmark and France – ended in Prussian victory and completed the process of unification.

- (iv) In January 1871, the Prussian king, William I, was proclaimed German Emperor in a ceremony held at Versailles.
 - (v) On January 1871, an assembly comprising the princes of the German states, representatives of the army, important Prussian ministers including the chief minister Otto von Bismarck gathered in the Hall of Mirrors in the Palace of Versailles to proclaim the new German Empire headed by Kaiser William I of Prussia
 - (vi) Any other relevant point (Any Five Points)
- 31.** (i) Proximity of the jute producing areas
- (ii) Inexpensive water transport
 - (iii) Supported by a good network of railways, roadways and waterways to facilitate the movement of raw material to the mills
 - (iv) Abundant water for processing raw jute
 - (v) Cheap labour from West Bengal and adjoining states of Bihar, Orissa and Uttar Pradesh.
 - (vi) Kolkata as a large urban centre provides banking, insurance and port facilities for the export of jute goods.
 - (vii) The jute industry supports workers directly and small and marginal farmers who are engaged in the cultivation of jute
 - (viii) Any other relevant point (Any Five Points)

OR

- (i) The electronics industry covers a wide range of products from transistor sets to television, telephones, cellular telecom, pagers, telephone exchange, radars, computers and many other equipments required by the telecommunication industry.
- (ii) Bangalore has emerged as the electronic capital of India. Other important centres for electronic goods are Mumbai, Delhi, Hyderabad, Pune, Chennai, Kolkata, Lucknow and Coimbatore.
- (iii) 18 software technology parks provide single window service and high data communication facility to software experts.
- (iv) A major impact of this industry has been on employment generation.
- (v) It is encouraging to know that 30% of the people employed in this sector are women.
- (vi) This industry has been a major foreign exchange earner in the last two or three years because of its fast-growing Business Processes Outsourcing (BPO) sector.

(vii) The continuing growth in hardware and software is the key to the success of IT industry in India.

(viii) Any other relevant point (Any Five Points)

32. (i) Parties contest elections.
 (ii) Parties put forward different policies and programmes and the voters choose from them.
 (iii) Parties play a decisive role in making laws for a country.
 (iv) Parties form and run governments.
 (v) Those parties that lose in the elections play the role of opposition to the parties in power, by voicing different views and criticising the government for its failures or wrong policies.
 (vi) Parties shape public opinion.
 (vii) Parties provide people access to government machinery and welfare schemes implemented by governments.
 (viii) Any other relevant point (Any Five Points)

OR

- (i) Elected representative will be accountable to their constituency for what they do in the locality. The rise of political parties is directly linked to the emergence of representative democracies. Large scale societies need representative democracy.
 (ii) As societies became large and complex, they also needed some agency to gather different views on various issues and to present these to the government.
 (iii) They needed some way to bring various representatives together so that a responsible government could be formed.
 (iv) They needed a mechanism to support or restrain the government, make policies, justify or oppose them.
 (v) Political parties fulfil these needs that every representative government has. We can say that parties are a necessary condition for a democracy.
 (vi) Any other relevant point (Any Five Points)

33. (i) The idea is to organise rural poor, in particular women, into small Self Help Groups (SHGs) and pool (collect) their savings.
 (ii) A typical SHG has 15-20 members, usually belonging to one neighbourhood, who meet and save regularly. Saving per member varies from Rs 25 to Rs 100 or more, depending on the ability of the people to save.
 (iii) Members can take small loans from the group itself to meet their needs.

(iv) The group charges interest on these loans but this is still less than what the moneylender charges.

(v) After a year or two, if the group is regular in savings, it becomes eligible for availing loan from the bank.

(vi) Loan is sanctioned in the name of the group and is meant to create self-employment opportunities for the members.

(vii) Small loans are provided to the members for releasing mortgaged land, for meeting working capital needs.

(viii) Most of the important decisions regarding the savings and loan activities are taken by the group members.

(ix) The group decides as regards the loans to be granted — the purpose, amount, interest to be charged, repayment schedule, etc. Also, it is the group which is responsible for the repayment of the loan.

(x) Any case of non-repayment of a loan by any one member is followed up seriously by other members in the group.

(xi) Any other relevant point (Any Five Points)

OR

- (i) It supervises the functioning of formal sources of loans.
 (ii) The banks maintain a minimum cash balance out of the deposits they receive.
 (iii) The RBI monitors that the banks actually maintain the cash balance.
 (iv) The RBI sees that the banks give loans not just to profit-making businesses and traders but also to small cultivators, small-scale industries, to small borrowers, etc.
 (v) Periodically, banks have to submit information to the RBI on how much they are lending, to whom, at what interest rate, etc.
 (vi) Any other relevant point (Any Five Points)

Section E

34.

1. Due to the industrial revolution and the availability of job opportunities in factories of London, people from different places in England and even Europe travelled to London in search of employment opportunities.
2. Gas work was the seasonal industry and they were in need of low-wage workers who can do manual work and do not make demands of high wages and can be removed once the season of work gets over.
3. Some of the reasons for the preference of the hand labour over machines during the Victorian Britain were:

- (ii) Machines needed huge capital investments
- (iii) Machines were costly, ineffective, difficult to repair
- (iv) Labour was available at low wages.
- (v) In seasonal industries only seasonal labour was required.
- (vi) Any other relevant point (Any Two Points)

35.

1. The dam was to be built:
 - (i) To secure power
 - (ii) Irrigation.
 - (iii) Drinking water for the drought-prone region.
 - (iv) Any other relevant point
2. Some of the causes for the protests are:
 - (i) Huge displacement of people
 - (ii) Demand for rehabilitation
 - (iii) Harm of harvest
 - (iv) Loss of livelihood
 - (v) Any other relevant point
3. Save Narmada Movement worked:
 - (i) Against huge displacement of people
 - (ii) Environmental issue
 - (iii) Demand for rehabilitation of tribal
 - (iv) To provide tribal with the source of livelihood
 - (v) Any other relevant point

36.

1. Importance of power-sharing arrangement in the democracy are:
 - (i) It helps in reducing the possibility of conflict between social groups.
 - (ii) power sharing is a good way to ensure the stability of political order
 - (iii) Any other relevant point
2. Alliance formation is a way of power sharing due to following reasons:
 - (i) When two or more parties form an alliance to contest elections or to form a government is called as sharing of power
 - (ii) Alliance could be between regional and national parties which is again an example of power sharing
 - (iii) Political ideas are shared
 - (iv) Any other relevant point
3. Political parties and pressure groups influences people and politics in the country in the following ways:

- (i) Freedom of choice entails competition among the different parties.
- (ii) Such competition ensures that power does not remain in one hand, but is shared among different political parties representing different ideologies and social groups.
- (iii) Any other relevant point

Section E**37.**

1. (A) Indian National Congress session at this place in 1920 - Calcutta
- (B) The place where Mahatma Gandhi broke Salt Law - Dandi
2. (a) Hirakud Dam - Odisha
- (b) Tarapur Atomic Power Station - Maharashtra
- (c) Noida Software Technology Park - Uttar Pradesh
- (d) Kochi Port - Kerala

For Visually Impaired Candidates

1. CALCUTTA
2. DANDI
3. ODISHA
4. MAHARASHTRA
5. UTTAR PRADESH
6. KERALA

