

**CM IMPACT Guidebook for Teachers
(With Important Questions and Answers)**

**Social Science
Class X
(Old Course)
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SOCIAL SCIENCE

Section-A

Multiple Choice Questions (MCQs) – 1 Mark

1. Which statement best describes nationalism?
A) Belief that one's culture and ethnicity are superior
B) Support for global cooperation over national interests
C) Importance of national identity and self-governance
D) Rejection of national borders and identities

Answer: C) Importance of national identity and self-governance

2. The French Revolution emphasis on liberty, equality, and fraternity helped spread nationalist ideas throughout:
A) France
B) Europe and beyond
C) The American colonies
D) The German states

Answer: B) Europe and beyond

3. Which 19th-century movement sought to unify various German states into a single nation-state?
A) Pan-Germanism
B) German Nationalism
C) The Frankfurt Parliament
D) The Unification of Italy

Answer: C) the Frankfurt Parliament

4. The concept of "self-determination" is closely tied to:
A) Nationalism
B) Imperialism
C) Federalism
D) Globalization

Answer: A) Nationalism

5. The Balkans region in South Eastern Europe has been a hotbed of nationalist tensions due to:
A) Religious differences
B) Ethnic and linguistic diversity
C) Economic rivalries
D) All of the above

Answer: D) All of the above

6. Which of the following nationalist leaders advocated for the unification of Italy?
A) Giuseppe Garibaldi
B) Otto von Bismarck
C) Napoleon Bonaparte

D) Victor Emmanuel II
Answer: A) Giuseppe Garibaldi

7. The main objective of the Congress of Vienna (1815) was to:
A) Redraw the map of Europe
B) Establish the principle of national self-determination
C) Suppress nationalist movements and maintain the status quo
D) Promote economic integration and cooperation among European nations
Answer: A) Redraw the map of Europe

8. Which of the following is an example of civic nationalism?
A) The French Revolution's emphasis on liberty, equality, and fraternity
B) The idea of a people's community in Nazi Germany
C) The promotion of English language and culture in the UK
D) The idea of secularism in France
Answer: A) The French Revolution's emphasis on liberty, equality, and fraternity.

9. Which European country is known for its historic nationalist movement led by Giuseppe Garibaldi?
A) France
B) Germany
C) Italy
D) Spain
Answer: C) Italy

10. Which of the following is an example of a nationalist symbol?
A) The European Union flag
B) The French tricolour
C) The United Nations logo
D) The Olympic rings
Answer: B) The French tricolor flag.

11. Who was Otto von Bismarck?
A) A French general
B) A German statesman
C) An Italian nationalist
D) A British prime minister
Answer: B) A German statesman

12. What was Otto von Bismarck's role in German history?
A) He was a military leader who defeated Napoleon
B) He was a king who ruled Prussia
C) He was a chancellor who unified Germany
D) He was a revolutionary who overthrew the government
Answer: C) He was a chancellor who unified Germany.

13. What was the name of the policy pursued by Otto von Bismarck to unify Germany?
- A) Realpolitik
 - B) Nationalism
 - C) Imperialism
 - D) Militarism

Answer: A) Realpolitik

14. Which of the following was a consequence of Otto von Bismarck's foreign policy?
- A) Germany became a federal state
 - B) Germany was divided into smaller states
 - C) Germany gained significant territory through wars
 - D) Germany lost its independence to France.

Answer: C) Germany gained significant territory through wars.

15. How did India contribute to the British war effort during World War I?
- A) By providing financial support
 - B) By sending troops to fight
 - C) By supplying ammunition
 - D) By providing medical aid

Answer: B) By sending troops to fight

16. What was the Rowlatt Act?
- A) A law that allowed for peaceful protests
 - B) A law that restricted civil liberties
 - C) A law that promoted Indian independence
 - D) A law that encouraged British rule

Answer: B) A law that restricted civil liberties

17. Who led the Non-Cooperation Movement in India?
- A) Mahatma Gandhi
 - B) Jawaharlal Nehru
 - C) Subhas Chandra Bose
 - D) Lala Lajpat Rai

Answer: A) Mahatma Gandhi

18. What was the Jallianwala Bagh massacre?
- A) A peaceful protest
 - B) A violent uprising
 - C) A British massacre of Indian civilians
 - D) A natural disaster

Answer: C) A British massacre of Indian civilians

19. What was the objective of the Indian National Congress?
- A) To promote British rule
 - B) To achieve Indian independence
 - C) To support the war effort
 - D) To suppress local movements

Answer: B) To achieve Indian independence

20. How did the First World War affect the Indian economy?

- A) It led to economic growth
- B) It resulted in economic decline
- C) It had no impact
- D) It led to inflation

Answer: B) It resulted in economic decline

21. What was Satyagraha?

- A) A form of violent protest
- B) A form of non-violent resistance
- C) A form of civil disobedience
- D) A form of political participation

Answer: B) A form of non-violent resistance

22. Which local movement led by Gandhi was successful in winning concessions from the British?

- A) Champaran Satyagraha
- B) Kheda Satyagraha
- C) Ahmedabad Mill Strike
- D) All of the above

Answer: D) All of the above

23. How did Gandhi's Non-Cooperation Movement impact British rule in India?

- A) It strengthened British rule
- B) It weakened British rule
- C) It had no impact
- D) It led to the partition of India

Answer: B) It weakened British rule

24. How did Gandhi's philosophy of non-violence influence the Indian independence movement?

- A) It led to increased violence
- B) It resulted in decreased participation
- C) It promoted non-violent resistance
- D) It had no impact

Answer: C) It promoted non-violent resistance

25. Which Act passed by the British for the Indians that restricted Civil liberties?

- A) Arms Act
- B) Rowlatt Act
- C) Vernacular Press Act
- D) Salt Tax

Answer: B) Rowlatt Act

26. Who were the primary beneficiaries of the Poona Pact?

- A) Scheduled Castes (SCs)
 - B) Scheduled Tribes (STs)
 - C) Other Backward Classes (OBCs)
 - D) Depressed Classes (DCs)
- Answer: A) Scheduled Castes (SCs)

27. Who was the founder of the HSRA?

- A) Bhagat Singh
- B) Chandrashekhar Azad
- C) Sukhdev Thapar
- D) Shivaram Rajguru

Answer: A) Bhagat Singh

28. What was the main objective of the HSRA?

- A) To achieve independence through non-violent means
- B) To establish a socialist republic in India
- C) To promote communal harmony
- D) To support British rule

Answer: B) To establish a socialist republic in India

29. What was the outcome of the Delhi Conspiracy Case (1929)?

- A) Bhagat Singh and his associates were acquitted
- B) Bhagat Singh and his associates were sentenced to life imprisonment
- C) Bhagat Singh and his associates were sentenced to death
- D) The case was dismissed due to lack of evidence

Answer: C) Bhagat Singh and his associates were sentenced to death.

30. Who invented the movable-type printing press?

- A) Johannes Gutenberg
- B) William Caxton
- C) Martin Luther
- D) Christopher Columbus

Answer: A) Johannes Gutenberg

31. Which of the following was a major consequence of the Print Revolution?

- A) Spread of literacy
- B) Decline of education
- C) Rise of authoritarianism
- D) Fall of empires

Answer: A) Spread of literacy

32. What was the first book printed on the Gutenberg press?

- A) The Bible
- B) The Quran
- C) The Mahabharata
- D) The Iliad

Answer: A) The Bible

33. Who introduced printing to India in the 16th century?

- A) Portuguese missionaries
- B) British colonialists
- C) French traders
- D) Dutch explorers

Answer: A) Portuguese missionaries

34. Which Indian language was first printed using the Gutenberg press?

- A) Sanskrit
- B) Tamil
- C) Hindi
- D) Konkani

Answer: D) Konkani

35. Who was the first to publish a newspaper in India?

- A) Raja Ram Mohan Roy
- B) Henry Louis Vivian Derozio
- C) James Augustus Hickey
- D) Gangadhar Bhattacharya

Answer: C) James Augustus Hickey

36. What was the name of the first newspaper published by James Augustus Hickey?

- A) Bengal Gazette
- B) Calcutta Journal
- C) Bombay Samachar
- D) Sambad Kaumudi

Answer: A) Bengal Gazette

37. Who was a prominent Indian reformer who utilized printing to spread social reform ideas?

- A) Ishwar Chandra Vidyasagar
- B) Raja Ram Mohan Roy
- C) Pandita Ramabai
- D) Jyotirao Phule

Answer: A) Ishwar Chandra Vidyasagar

38. What was the impact of the Print Revolution on the standardization of languages?

- A) It led to the decline of regional languages
- B) It resulted in the standardization of languages
- C) It had no impact on language standardization
- D) It led to the emergence of new languages

Answer: B) It resulted in the standardization of languages

39. How did the Print Revolution affect the development of Indian literature?

- A) It led to the decline of traditional oral literature
- B) It resulted in the emergence of new literary genres
- C) It had no impact on Indian literature

D) It led to the dominance of foreign literature
Answer: B) It resulted in the emergence of new literary genres

40. Who was a prominent Indian writer who utilized printing to spread nationalist ideas?

- A) Bankim Chandra Chattopadhyay
- B) Rabindranath Tagore
- C) Subramania Bharati
- D) Aurobindo Ghose

Answer: A) Bankim Chandra Chattopadhyay

41. What was the main purpose of the Vernacular Press Act of 1878?

- A) To promote the growth of the vernacular press
- B) To regulate and control the vernacular press
- C) To encourage criticism of the government
- D) To support the development of local languages

Answer: B) To regulate and control the vernacular press

42. What was the impact of the Vernacular Press Act on the vernacular press in India?

- A) It led to a growth in the number of newspapers and journals
- B) It had no significant impact
- C) It forced many newspapers and journals to shut down
- D) It encouraged more criticism of the government

Answer: C) It forced many newspapers and journals to shut down

43. A consumer buys a product with a label showing a picture of a recycle symbol. What does this label indicate?

- A) The product is eco-friendly
- B) The product can be recycled
- C) The product is biodegradable
- D) The product is reusable

Answer: B) The product can be recycled

44. A consumer receives a product that is different from what was advertised. What is the consumer's right in this situation?

- A) Right to information
- B) Right to choose
- C) Right to redress
- D) Right to refund

Answer: C) Right to redress

45. A product label displays a picture of a skull and crossbones. What does this label indicate?

- A) The product is hazardous
- B) The product is non-toxic
- C) The product is flammable
- D) The product is explosive

Answer: A) The product is hazardous

46. A consumer purchases a product with a warranty card. What does this warranty card represent?

- A) Right to information
 - B) Right to choose
 - C) Right to redress
 - D) Assurance of product quality
- Answer: D) Assurance of product quality

47. A product label shows a picture of a vegetarian symbol. What does this label indicate?

- A) The product contains meat
- B) The product is vegetarian
- C) The product is vegan
- D) The product is gluten-free

Answer: B) The product is vegetarian

48. A consumer buys a product with a label indicating 'Batteries not included'. What is the consumer's right in this situation?

- A) Right to information
- B) Right to choose
- C) Right to redress
- D) Right to refund

Answer: A) Right to information

49. A product label displays a picture of a lock. What does this label indicate?

- A) The product is secure
- B) The product is locked
- C) The product is private
- D) The product is confidential

Answer: A) The product is secure

50. A consumer receives a product that is damaged during shipping. What is the consumer's right in this situation?

- A) Right to information
- B) Right to choose
- C) Right to redress
- D) Right to refund

Answer: C) Right to redress

51. A product label shows a picture of a globe. What does this label indicate?

- A) The product is made locally
- B) The product is made globally
- C) The product is eco-friendly
- D) The product is sustainable

Answer: B) The product is made globally

52. A consumer buys a product with a label indicating 'For external use only'. What does this label indicate?

- A) The product can be used internally
- B) The product can be used externally
- C) The product is for medical use
- D) The product is for cosmetic use

Answer: B) The product can be used externally

53. What is the primary goal of consumer rights?

- A. To protect businesses
- B. To protect consumers

- C. To promote competition
 - D. To regulate markets
- Answer: B) To protect consumers

54. Which of the following is a basic consumer right?
- A. Right to privacy
 - B. Right to information
 - C. Right to choose
 - D. All of the above

Answer: D) All of the above

55. Who is responsible for enforcing consumer rights?
- A. Government
 - B. Businesses
 - C. Consumers
 - D. NGOs

Answer: A) Government

56. What is the purpose of consumer protection laws?
- A. To punish businesses
 - B. To protect consumers from unfair practices
 - C. To promote business growth
 - D. To regulate markets

Answer: B) To protect consumers from unfair practices

57. What is the right to information in consumer rights?
- A. Right to know product details
 - B. Right to know business secrets
 - C. Right to know competitor information
 - D. Right to know government policies

Answer: A) Right to know product details

58. Which of the following is NOT an example of an unfair trade practice?
- A. Misleading advertising
 - B. Labelling and packaging
 - C. High prices
 - D. Poor customer service

Answer: D) Labelling and packaging

59. What is the purpose of the consumer complaints redressal mechanism?
- A. To punish businesses
 - B. To compensate consumers
 - C. To resolve consumer grievances
 - D. To promote business growth

Answer: C) To resolve consumer grievances

60. What is the role of labelling and packaging in consumer rights?
- A. To provide product information
 - B. To promote business growth
 - C. To protect consumers from harmful products
 - D. All of the above

Answer: D) All of the above

61. Which of the following is not an example of a consumer redressal mechanism?
- A. Courts
 - B. Consumer forums
 - C. Criticising on Social Media
 - D. Arbitration

Answer: C) Criticising on Social Media

62. What is the purpose of consumer education and awareness?
- A. To promote business growth
 - B. To protect consumers from unfair practices
 - C. To provide consumers with more information
 - D. To lobby government

Answer: B) To protect consumers from unfair practices

63. What is the role of consumer protection agencies in promoting consumer rights?
- A. To enforce consumer protection laws
 - B. To educate consumers
 - C. To advocate for policy changes
 - D. All of the above

Answer: D) All of the above

64. Which of the following is an example of an emerging issue in consumer rights?
- A. E-commerce and online shopping
 - B. Product safety and liability
 - C. Consumer data protection and privacy
 - D. All of the above

Answer: D) All of the above

65. What is the primary goal of consumer rights?
- A. To protect businesses
 - B. To protect consumers
 - C. To promote competition
 - D. To regulate markets

Answer: B) To protect consumers

66. What is the purpose of consumer protection laws?
- A. To punish businesses
 - B. To protect consumers from unfair practices
 - C. To promote business growth
 - D. To regulate markets

Answer: B) To protect consumers from unfair practices

67. Which sector contributes the most to India's GDP?
- A. Agriculture
 - B. Industry
 - C. Services
 - D. Manufacturing

Answer: C) Services

68. Which industry is the largest contributor to India's industrial sector?
- A. Textiles
 - B. Steel
 - C. Automotive
 - D. Pharmaceuticals

Answer: B) Steel

69. What is the main reason for the growth of the services sector in India?

- A. Government policies
- B. Foreign investment
- C. IT revolution
- D. Globalization

Answer: C) IT revolution

70. Which of the following is a characteristic of the informal sector in India?

- A. High productivity
- B. Low wages
- C. No job security
- D. All of the above

Answer: D) All of the above

71. Which state is the largest producer of milk in India?

- A. Uttar Pradesh
- B. Punjab
- C. Haryana
- D. Gujarat

Answer: A) Uttar Pradesh

72. What is the main crop grown in the Rabi season?

- A. Wheat
- B. Rice
- C. Sugarcane
- D. Cotton

Answer: A) Wheat

73. Which industry is the largest consumer of power in India?

- A. Textiles
- B. Steel
- C. Cement
- D. Aluminium

Answer: B) Steel

74. Which of the following is a type of cooperative society in India?

- A. Consumer cooperative
- B. Producer cooperative
- C. Marketing cooperative
- D. All of the above

Answer: D) All of the above

75. What is the main objective of the National Industrial Policy, 2011?

- A. To promote foreign investment
- B. To encourage entrepreneurship
- C. To develop infrastructure
- D. To enhance productivity

Answer: B) To encourage entrepreneurship

76. Which sector has the highest growth rate in India?

- A. Agriculture
- B. Industry

- C. Services
 - D. Manufacturing
- Answer: C) Services

77. Which state is the largest producer of silk in India?

- A. Karnataka
- B. Andhra Pradesh
- C. Tamil Nadu
- D. West Bengal

Answer: A) Karnataka

78. What is the main reason for the growth of the IT sector in India?

- A. Government policies
- B. Foreign investment
- C. Skilled workforce
- D. Infrastructure

Answer: C) Skilled workforce

79. Which industry is the largest producer of greenhouse gas emissions in India?

- A. Steel
- B. Cement
- C. Power
- D. Automotive

Answer: C) Power

80. Which of the following is a benefit of the services sector?

- A. High productivity
- B. Low wages
- C. Job security
- D. Contribution to GDP

Answer: D) Contribution to GDP

81. What is the share of the industrial sector in India's total GDP?

- A. 20-25%
- B. 25-30%
- C. 30-35%
- D. 35-40%

Answer: C) 30-35%

82. What is the primary goal of sustainable development?

- A. Economic growth
- B. Environmental protection
- C. Social justice
- D. All of the above

Answer: D) All of the above

83. Which of the following is a characteristic of a developing country?

- A. High per capita income
- B. Low life expectancy
- C. High literacy rate
- D. Strong institutional framework

Answer: B) Low life expectancy

84. What is the Human Development Index (HDI)?

- A. A measure of economic growth
- B. A measure of social development
- C. A composite measure of health, education, and income
- D. A measure of environmental sustainability

Answer: C) A composite measure of health, education, and income

85. Which of the following is not a type of foreign aid?

- A. Grant
- B. Loan
- C. Investment
- D. Import of our products into their country

Answer: D) Import of our products into their country

86. What is the main objective of the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs)?

- A. To reduce poverty and hunger
- B. To promote gender equality
- C. To combat climate change
- D. To achieve universal primary education

Answer: A) To reduce poverty and hunger

87. What is the term for the movement of people from rural to urban areas?

- A. Urbanization
- B. Migration
- C. Displacement
- D. Relocation

Answer: A) Urbanization

88. Which of the following is a challenge faced by developing countries?

- A. Limited access to technology
- B. Inadequate infrastructure
- C. Corruption
- D. All of the above

Answer: D) All of the above

89. Which of the following is a type of development planning?

- A. Top-down
- B. Bottom-up
- C. Participatory
- D. All of the above

Answer: D) All of the above

90. What is the term for the process of creating new businesses and jobs?

- A. Entrepreneurship
- B. Innovation
- C. Economic growth
- D. Development

Answer: A) Entrepreneurship

91. Which of the following is a benefit of Foreign Direct Investment (FDI)?

- A. Increased employment
- B. Technology transfer
- C. Improved infrastructure
- D. All of the above

Answer: D) All of the above

92. What is the name of the United Nations agency responsible for promoting development?
- A. UNDP
 - B. UNICEF
 - C. WHO
 - D. ILO

Answer: A) UNDP

93. Which of the following is a type of development project?
- A. Infrastructure project
 - B. Social sector project
 - C. Economic development project
 - D. All of the above

Answer: D) All of the above

94. What is the term for the process of reducing poverty and inequality?
- A. Social protection
 - B. Poverty reduction
 - C. Inclusive growth
 - D. Sustainable development

Answer: C) Inclusive growth

95. Which of the following is a benefit of decentralization?
- A. Improved accountability
 - B. Reduced accountability
 - C. Reduced efficiency
 - D. Concentration of Power

Answer: A) Improved accountability

96. Which of the following is a type of development indicator?
- A. GDP per capita
 - B. No. of Feature films
 - C. Expenditure on Clothes
 - D. All of the above

Answer: A) GDP per capita

97. What is the term for the process of promoting economic growth and development?
- A. Economic development
 - B. Sustainable development
 - C. Inclusive growth
 - D. Development planning

Answer: A) Economic development

98. What is the term for the process of integrating local economies into the global economy?
- A. Globalization
 - B. Localization
 - C. Regionalization
 - D. Internationalization

Answer: A) Globalization

99. Which of the following is a benefit of "south-south cooperation" in development?
- A. Increased dependence on foreign aid
 - B. Improved access to technology

- C. Enhanced cultural exchange
 - D. Reduced economic inequality
- Answer: B) Improved access to technology

100. What is the primary role of caste in Indian politics?

- A. To promote social justice
- B. To mobilize votes
- C. To represent economic interests
- D. To maintain social hierarchy

Answer: B) To mobilize votes

101. Which of the following is a consequence of caste-based politics in India?

- A. Reduced social inequality
- B. Increased communalism
- C. Improved representation of marginalized groups
- D. Enhanced economic development

Answer: B) Increased communalism

102. What is the term for the process of caste groups uniting to achieve political power?

- A. Caste consolidation
- B. Caste mobilization
- C. Caste polarization
- D. Caste fragmentation

Answer: A) Caste consolidation

103. Which caste group has historically dominated Indian politics?

- A. Brahmins
- B. Kshatriyas
- C. Vaishyas
- D. Shudras

Answer: A) Brahmins

104. Which of the following is a characteristic of communalism in India?

- A. Emphasis on secularism
- B. Focus on economic development
- C. Promotion of social justice
- D. Provocation of religious differences

Answer: D) Provocation of religious differences

105. What is the term for the process of using religion to achieve political power?

- A. Communalization
- B. Secularization
- C. Politicization
- D. Socialization

Answer: A) Communalization

106. What is the primary role of caste in Indian politics?

- A. Vote bank politics
- B. Social reform
- C. Economic development
- D. Cultural identity

Answer: A) Vote bank politics

107. What is the term for the politicization of caste identities?

- A. Casteism
- B. Communalism
- C. Regionalism
- D. Secularism

Answer: A) Casteism

108. What is the name of the commission established to investigate caste-based discrimination?

- A. Mandal Commission
- B. Sachar Committee
- C. Ranganath Misra Commission
- D. Kalelkar Commission

Answer: A) Mandal Commission

109. Which article of the Indian Constitution prohibits discrimination based on caste?

- A. Article 14
- B. Article 15
- C. Article 16
- D. Article 17

Answer: D) Article 17

110. What is the term for the practice of excluding certain castes from social and economic opportunities?

- A. Casteism
- B. Communalism
- C. Untouchability
- D. Social exclusion

Answer: C) Untouchability

111. What is the name of the law aimed at preventing communal violence?

- A. Communal Violence Bill
- B. Prevention of Communal Violence Act
- C. Communal Harmony Act
- D. Social Cohesion Act

Answer: B) Prevention of Communal Violence Act

112. Which caste group has been most affected by poverty and inequality in India?

- A. Brahmins
- B. Kshatriyas
- C. Vaishyas
- D. Dalits

Answer: D) Dalits

113. What is the basis of the Indian federal system?

- A. Linguistic states
- B. Religious states
- C. Geographical regions
- D. Cultural zones

Answer: A) Linguistic states

114. Which Article of the Constitution describes India as a "Union of States"?

- A. Article 1

- B. Article 2
- C. Article 3
- D. Article 4

Answer: A) Article 1

115. Which of the following is a characteristic of Indian federalism?

- A. Strong center and weak states
- B. Weak center and strong states
- C. Balance between center and states
- D. Unitary system

Answer: C) Balance between center and states

116. What is the purpose of the Interstate Council?

- A. To resolve disputes between states
- B. To promote cooperation between states
- C. To advise the President on national issues
- D. To oversee state governments

Answer: B) To promote cooperation between states

117. What is the role of the Rajya Sabha in Indian federalism?

- A. To represent the interests of states
- B. To represent the interests of the center
- C. To advise the Lok Sabha
- D. To oversee state governments

Answer: A) To represent the interests of states

118. Which of the following is a type of emergency that can be declared by the President?

- A. National emergency
- B. State emergency
- C. Financial emergency
- D. Constitutional emergency

Answer: A) National emergency

119. What is the purpose of the Finance Commission?

- A. To allocate funds to states
- B. To advise the center on financial matters
- C. To oversee state finances
- D. To resolve financial disputes between states

Answer: A) To allocate funds to states

120. What is the role of the Supreme Court in Indian federalism?

- A. To interpret the Constitution
- B. To advise the center on legal matters
- C. To oversee state governments
- D. To resolve disputes between states

Answer: A) To interpret the Constitution

121. Which of the following is a characteristic of the Indian Parliament?

- A. Bicameral legislature
- B. Unicameral legislature
- C. Federal legislature
- D. Unitary legislature

Answer: A) Bicameral legislature

122. Which Article of the Constitution deals with the role of the Governor?

- A. Article 153
- B. Article 154
- C. Article 155
- D. Article 156

Answer: A) Article 153

123. What is the role of the Lok Sabha in Indian federalism?

- A. To represent the interests of states
- B. To represent the interests of the center
- C. To advise the Rajya Sabha
- D. To oversee state governments

Answer: B) To represent the interests of the centre

124. Which party is the oldest political party in India?

- A. Indian National Congress (INC)
- B. Bharatiya Janata Party (BJP)
- C. Communist Party of India (CPI)
- D. All India Trinamool Congress (AITC)

Answer: A) Indian National Congress

125. Which party is known for its socialist ideology?

- A. Indian National Congress (INC)
- B. Bharatiya Janata Party (BJP)
- C. Communist Party of India (CPI)
- D. Samajwadi Party (SP)

Answer: D) Samajwadi Party (SP)

126. Which party is led by Arvind Kejriwal?

- A. Aam Aadmi Party (AAP)
- B. Bharatiya Janata Party (BJP)
- C. Indian National Congress (INC)
- D. Bahujan Samaj Party (BSP)

Answer: A) Aam Aadmi Party (AAP)

127. Which party is known for its regional stronghold in Tamil Nadu?

- A. All India Anna Dravida Munnetra Kazhagam (AIADMK)
- B. Bahujan Samaj Party (BSP)
- C. Indian National Congress
- D. Bharatiya Janata Party (BJP)

Answer: A) All India Anna Dravida Munnetra Kazhagam (AIADMK)

128. Which party is led by Mamata Banerjee?

- A. All India Trinamool Congress (AITC)
- B. Indian National Congress
- C. Bharatiya Janata Party (BJP)
- D. Bahujan Samaj Party (BSP)

Answer: A) All India Trinamool Congress (AITC)

129. Which party is known for its communist ideology?

- A. Bahujan Samaj Party (BSP)
- B. Communist Party of India (Marxist) (CPI(M))
- C. Indian National Congress
- D. Bharatiya Janata Party (BJP)

Answer: B) Communist Party of India (Marxist) (CPI(M))

130. Which party is led by Mayawati?

- A. Bahujan Samaj Party (BSP)
- B. Indian National Congress
- C. Bharatiya Janata Party (BJP)
- D. Samajwadi Party (SP)

Answer: A) Bahujan Samaj Party (BSP)

131. Which party is known for its regional stronghold in Uttar Pradesh?

- A. Samajwadi Party (SP)
- B. Bahujan Samaj Party (BSP)
- C. Indian National Congress
- D. Bharatiya Janata Party (BJP)

Answer: A) Samajwadi Party (SP)

132. Which party's ideology is based on the principles of Gandhian socialism?

- A. Indian National Congress
- B. Bharatiya Janata Party (BJP)
- C. Communist Party of India (CPI)
- D. Janata Dal (United)

Answer: D) Janata Dal (United)

133. Why is voter awareness important in a democracy?

- A. It helps to increase voter turnout
- B. It promotes political stability
- C. It ensures informed decision-making by voters
- D. All of the above

Answer: D) All of the above

134. What is the role of the Election Commission of India in promoting voter awareness?

- A. To conduct elections
- B. To promote political parties
- C. To educate voters about the electoral process
- D. To monitor election expenses

Answer: C) To educate voters about the electoral process

135. What is the importance of voter awareness in preventing electoral fraud?

- A. It helps to detect fraud
- B. It prevents fraud
- C. It educates voters about fraud
- D. It has no role in preventing fraud

Answer: B) It prevents fraud

136. How can voter awareness programs promote inclusive democracy?

- A. By increasing representation of marginalized communities
- B. By promoting political parties

- C. By educating voters about the electoral process
 - D. By making voting compulsory
- Answer: A) By increasing representation of marginalized communities

137. What is the importance of voter awareness in promoting good governance?

- A. It helps to hold elected representatives accountable
- B. It promotes political stability
- C. It ensures informed decision-making by voters
- D. All of the above

Answer: D) All of the above

138. How can voter awareness programs promote critical thinking among voters?

- A. By providing information on political parties
- B. By promoting fact-checking
- C. By educating voters about the electoral process
- D. By making voting compulsory

Answer: B) By promoting fact-checking

139. Which of the following forest ecosystems is most vulnerable to climate change-induced die-offs?

- A) Tropical rainforests
- B) Boreal forests
- C) Temperate deciduous forests
- D) Montane cloud forests

Answer: B) Boreal forests

140. What is the national flower of India?

- A) Lotus
- B) Rose
- C) Sunflower
- D) Marigold

Answer: A) Lotus

141. Which of the following animals is the national animal of India?

- A) Bengal Tiger
- B) Asiatic Lion
- C) Indian Elephant
- D) Snow Leopard

Answer: A) Bengal Tiger

142. What is the most common species of tree found in Indian forests?

- A) Teak
- B) Sal
- C) Mango
- D) Banyan

Answer: B) Sal

143. Which of the following birds is the national bird of India?

- A) Peacock
- B) Parrot
- C) Myna
- D) Sparrow

Answer: A) Peacock

144. What is the largest species of cat found in India?

- A) Bengal Tiger
- B) Asiatic Lion
- C) Snow Leopard
- D) Clouded Leopard

Answer: A) Bengal Tiger

145. Which of the following plants is known for its medicinal properties in India?

- A) Neem
- B) Tulsi
- C) Turmeric
- D) All of the above

Answer: D) All of the above

146. Which of the following birds is known for its distinctive call that sounds like laughter?

- A) Peacock
- B) Parrot
- C) Myna
- D) Hornbill

Answer: D) Hornbill

147. Which of the following plants is used to make the popular Indian drink, chai?

- A) Tea
- B) Coffee
- C) Cardamom
- D) Ginger

Answer: A) Tea

148. Which of the following is a protected area under the Wildlife (Protection) Act, 1972?

- A) National Park
- B) Wildlife Sanctuary
- C) Biosphere Reserve
- D) All of the above

Answer: D) All of the above

149. What is the main objective of Project Tiger, launched in 1973?

- A) Conservation of elephants
- B) Protection of tigers and their habitat
- C) Preservation of wildlife corridors
- D) Promotion of eco-tourism

Answer: B) Protection of tigers and their habitat

150. The Wildlife (Protection) Act, 1972, prohibits:

- A) Hunting of all wild animals
- B) Hunting of scheduled wild animals

- C) Trade in all wild animals
 - D) Trade in scheduled wild animals
- Answer: B) Hunting of scheduled wild animals

151. The National Afforestation Programme (NAP) aims to:

- A) Increase forest cover
- B) Improve forest quality
- C) Enhance biodiversity
- D) All of the above

Answer: D) All of the above

152. Which type of forest is permanently reserved for forest produce and is protected from encroachment?

- A) Reserved Forest
- B) Protected Forest
- C) Unclassed Forest
- D) Village Forest

Answer: A) Reserved Forest

153. Unclassed forests are:

- A) Privately owned forests
- B) Community-owned forests
- C) Forests not classified as reserved or protected
- D) Degraded forests

Answer: C) Forests not classified as reserved or protected

154. Beej Bachao Andolan is related to:

- A) Seeds
- B) Trees
- C) Forests
- D) Animals

Answer: A) Seeds

155. Unclassed forests can be converted into:

- A. Reserved Forest
- B. Protected Forest
- C. Village Forest
- D. Any of the above

Answer: D) Any of the above

156. Sacred groves are:

- A. Forests protected by law
- B. Forests protected by local communities
- C. Forests with high biodiversity
- D. Forests with religious significance

Answer: D) Forests with religious significance

157. Sacred groves are typically found in:

- A. Urban areas
- B. Rural areas
- C. Tribal areas
- D. Coastal areas

Answer: C) Tribal areas

158. The main purpose of sacred groves is to:

- A. Conserve biodiversity
- B. Promote eco-tourism
- C. Protect water sources
- D. Preserve cultural heritage

Answer: D) Preserve cultural heritage

159. Sacred groves are managed by:

- A. Government agencies
- B. Local communities
- C. NGOs
- D. Private companies

Answer: B) Local communities

160. Sacred groves are important for:

- A. Carbon sequestration
- B. Soil conservation
- C. Water conservation
- D. All of the above

Answer: D) All of the above

161. The concept of sacred groves is rooted in:

- A. Scientific conservation
- B. Cultural and religious beliefs
- C. Economic development
- D. Political ideology

Answer: B) Cultural and religious beliefs

162. What is the term for the process of removing soil and rock to expose the mineral deposit in an open pit mine?

- A. Stripping
- B. Excavation
- C. Haulage
- D. Blasting

Answer: A) Stripping

163. What is the primary goal of mineral conservation?

- A. To increase mineral production
- B. To reduce mineral waste
- C. To protect the environment
- D. To promote sustainable use of minerals

Answer: D) To promote sustainable use of minerals

164. Which of the following is a strategy for conserving minerals?

- A. Increasing recycling rates
- B. Reducing mineral usage
- C. Improving mining efficiency
- D. All of the above

Answer: D) All of the above

165. What is the term for the process of reusing minerals from waste materials?

- A. Recycling
- B. Reusing
- C. Reducing
- D. Recovering

Answer: A) Recycling

166. . Which of the following minerals is often recycled due to its high value and limited supply?

- A. Copper
- B. Iron
- C. Aluminum
- D. Gold

Answer: D) Gold

167. What is the benefit of reducing mineral waste through conservation efforts?

- A. Increased economic benefits
- B. Decreased environmental impacts
- C. Improved public health
- D. All of the above

Answer: D) All of the above

168. Which state in India is the largest producer of iron ore?

- A. Odisha
- B. Jharkhand
- C. Chhattisgarh
- D. Karnataka

Answer: A) Odisha

169. Which state in India is the largest producer of limestone, with many mines located in the districts of Chittorgarh and Bundi?

- A. Rajasthan
- B. Gujarat
- C. Madhya Pradesh
- D. Andhra Pradesh

Answer: A) Rajasthan

170. Which nuclear power plant in India is the largest, with a total installed capacity of 1440 MW?

- A. Kudankulam Nuclear Power Plant
- B. Tarapur Atomic Power Station
- C. Kaiga Atomic Power Station
- D. Kalpakkam Nuclear Power Plant

Answer: A) Kudankulam Nuclear Power Plant

171. Which of the following is a significant contribution of industries to India's economy?

- A. Employment generation
- B. Foreign exchange earnings
- C. GDP growth
- D. All of the above

Answer: D) All of the above

172. Industries play a crucial role in:

- A. Reducing dependence on agriculture
- B. Increasing rural-urban migration
- C. Enhancing India's global competitiveness
- D. Reducing economic inequality

Answer: C) Enhancing India's global competitiveness

173. What is a key benefit of industrialization in India?

- A. Increased food production

- B. Improved healthcare facilities
- C. Increased economic growth and development
- D. Reduced environmental pollution

Answer: C) Increased economic growth and development

174. Which of the following factors influences the location of industries in India?

- A. Raw material availability
- B. Market proximity
- C. Transportation facilities
- D. All of the above

Answer: D) All of the above

175. What is a significant factor in the location of industries in India's north eastern region?

- A. Government subsidies
- B. Raw material availability
- C. Transportation infrastructure
- D. Proximity to markets

Answer: C) Transportation infrastructure

176. Which of the following is a primary classification of industries in India?

- A. Primary, Secondary, and Tertiary
- B. Light, Heavy, and Cottage
- C. Public, Private, and Joint
- D. Manufacturing, Service, and Agriculture

Answer: A) Primary, Secondary, and Tertiary

177. Which type of industry is concerned with the extraction and production of natural resources?

- A. Primary industry
- B. Secondary industry
- C. Tertiary industry
- D. Quaternary industry

Answer: A) Primary industry

178. Which of the following is an example of a secondary industry?

- A. Agriculture
- B. Mining
- C. Manufacturing
- D. Services

Answer: C) Manufacturing

179. Which type of industry provides support services to other industries?

- A. Primary industry
- B. Secondary industry
- C. Tertiary industry
- D. Quaternary industry

Answer: C) Tertiary industry

180. What is the primary raw material used in the production of gunny bags in India?

- A. Jute
- B. Cotton
- C. Sugarcane
- D. Tobacco

Answer: A) Jute

181. What is the primary raw material used in aluminium smelting plants in India?

- A. Bauxite
- B. Coal
- C. Iron ore
- D. Limestone

Answer: A) Bauxite

182. What is the primary raw material used in the production of fertilizers in India?

- A. Natural gas
- B. Naphtha
- C. Coal
- D. Phosphoric acid

Answer: A) Natural gas

183. Which state in India has the highest number of cement plants?

- A. Andhra Pradesh
- B. Telangana
- C. Karnataka
- D. Rajasthan

Answer: A) Andhra Pradesh

184. What is the primary raw material used in cement production in India?

- A. Limestone
- B. Clay
- C. Coal
- D. Gypsum

Answer: A) Limestone

185. Which of the following industries is the largest contributor to air pollution in India?

- A. Textile industry
- B. Steel industry
- C. Cement industry
- D. Thermal power plants

Answer: D) Thermal power plants

186. What is the primary cause of water pollution in India's rivers and lakes?

- A. Domestic sewage
- B. Industrial effluents
- C. Agricultural runoff
- D. Natural disasters

Answer: B) Industrial effluents

187. Which of the following cities are connected by the Golden Quadrilateral Super Highways?

- A. Delhi-Mumbai-Kolkata-Chennai
- B. Delhi-Bengaluru-Hyderabad-Pune
- C. Mumbai-Chennai-Kolkata-Bengaluru
- D. Delhi-Pune-Mumbai-Chennai

Answer: A) Delhi-Mumbai-Kolkata-Chennai

188. What is the total length of the National Highways in India?

- A. 50,000 km
- B. 70,000 km
- C. 90,000 km

D. 1,00,000 km
Answer: B) 70,000 km

189. Which of the following National Highways is the longest?

- A. NH-1
- B. NH-2
- C. NH-44
- D. NH-66

Answer: C) NH-44

190. Which state has the highest number of State Highways?

- A. Uttar Pradesh
- B. Maharashtra
- C. Tamil Nadu
- D. Karnataka

Answer: A) Uttar Pradesh

191. Who is responsible for the maintenance of State Highways?

- A. Central Government
- B. State Government
- C. Local Government
- D. Private Companies

Answer: B) State Government

192. What is the total length of the railway tracks in India?

- A. 60,000 km
- B. 70,000 km
- C. 80,000 km
- D. 90,000 km

Answer: C) 80,000 km

193. What is the total length of the navigable waterways in India?

- A. 10,000 km
- B. 15,000 km
- C. 20,000 km
- D. 25,000 km

Answer: B) 15,000 km

194. Which of the following is the busiest port in India?

- A. Mumbai Port
- B. Chennai Port
- C. Kolkata Port
- D. Jawaharlal Nehru Port

Answer: D) Jawaharlal Nehru Port

195. Who is responsible for the development and maintenance of ports in India?

- A. Ministry of Shipping
- B. Ministry of Transport
- C. Indian Ports Association
- D. Private Companies

Answer: A) Ministry of Shipping

196. Which of the following is the longest pipeline in India?

- A. Hazira-Vijaipur-Jagdishpur pipeline

- B. Mumbai-Manmad pipeline
- C. Chennai-Bengaluru pipeline
- D. Delhi-Agra pipeline

Answer: A) Hazira-Vijaipur-Jagdishpur pipeline

197. Which of the following is a traditional form of communication in India ?

- A. Email
- B. SMS
- C. Folk songs and dances
- D. Social Media

Answer: C) Folk songs and dances

198. What is the primary function of the Indian postal service?

- A. To transmit message through telegraph
- B. To deliver emails
- C. To transport goods and parcels
- D. To provide banking services

Answer: C. To transport goods and parcels

199. What is the primary function of the All India Radio (AIR)?

- A) To broadcast entertainment programs
- B) To transmit educational programs
- C) To provide news and current affairs
- D) To promote cultural programs

Answer: C). To provide news and current affairs

200. Which of the following is a modern means of communication in India?

- A. Letter writing
- B. Teleprinter
- C. Email
- D. Telegram

Answer: C) Email

Section-A

Short Answer Questions (2 Marks)

Please note: Though we have provided more than two points for many questions, in the SSLC examination it is sufficient to answer only two points in this category.

1. Why did some industrialists in nineteenth-century Europe prefer hand labour over machines?

Answer: Industrialists in nineteenth-century Europe preferred hand labour over machines due to the following reasons:

- (i) The machines needed capital investments.
- (ii) They were costly, difficult to repair and ineffective.
- (iii) Labours were available at lower wages.
- (iv) Seasonal labour was required in seasonal industries only.
- (v) Handmade clothes were preferred by the elite.

2. How did the East India Company procure regular supplies of cotton and silk textiles from Indian weavers?

Answer:

- (i) They appointed paid supervisors called Gomasthas who collected textiles from weavers and examined cloth quality.
- (ii) They also prevented the weavers from dealing with other buyers by giving advances and loans to them.

3. How did factories in England multiply in the late 18th Century?

Answer: Factories in England grew rapidly in the late 18th century because:

- (i) The British cotton industry expanded significantly during this time.
- (ii) New inventions made the production processes faster and more efficient.
- (iii) Tasks like carding, twisting, spinning, and rolling became quicker due to these innovations.
- (iv) The establishment of cotton mills allowed expensive machines to be bought, set up, and maintained in one place.
- (v) In these mills, all production steps were organized under one roof, making management and production more efficient.

4. Describe any two major problems faced by the Indian weavers in nineteenth century.

Answer:

Weavers in India faced a new set of problems in 19th century that led to further eroding of it.

- (a) The Indian market flooded with cheap, machine-made goods from Manchester. It led to decline in domestic market.
- (b) Traders in Britain persuaded the government to impose import duties. This led to decrease in international market.

5. Define Urbanization? State the causes for urbanization?

Ans: Urbanization refers to a process in which an increasing proportion of an entire population lives in cities and the suburb of the cities.

The main causes of Urbanization are:

- a. Industrialization
- b. Worldwide establishment of colonial rules and
- c. Democratic ideals.

6. Mention the steps undertaken by the Londoners to clean up their environment during the late 19th Century.

Ans:

- i. Decongestion of localities
- ii. Increasing green open spaces by building suburbs or countryside homes for the rich.
- iii. Reduction and control of pollution by building a green belt around London.
- iv. Landscaping and building cottages for single family.

7. Highlight why rapid industrialization changed the society, its morals, and ethics during the 19th century?

Ans:

- i. Among the working class the institution of marriage tended to break down.
- ii. Women of the upper and middle classes faced increasing levels of isolation.
- iii. Their lives were made easier by domestic maids who cooked, cleaned and cared for them at low wages.

8. Write short notes on the Gutenberg Press

Answer: The Gutenberg Press: Johann Gutenberg invented the first printing press in the 1430s. He used existing technology, refining it from wine presses that were used to make olive oil and wine. The first book he printed was the Bible, and he produced 180 copies in three years. He used lead molds to create the metal letters for printing. His method was later adopted by many countries worldwide.

9. What were the effects of the spread of print culture for poor people in nineteenth century India?

Answer:

- (i) Enlightening essays written against caste discrimination and injustices were read by the common people across the country.
- (ii) Because of the support and encouragement of the social reformer, overworked factory workers set up libraries for self-education, and some also published their own works like, Kashibaba and Chhoteaur Bade Sawal.

10. Explain how print culture assisted the growth of nationalism in India.

Answer:

- (i) It assisted by providing easy access to nationalist ideas of quality and freedom.
- (ii) It became easier for the social reformers to spread their ideas and opinions through newspapers, which sparked off public debates.
- (iii) The common people began questioning the authority due to increased awareness.
- (iv) The nationalist newspapers reported on colonial misrule and encouraged people to participate in nationalist activities.

11. What do you know about wood-block printing?

Answer:

- (i) This was a system of hand printing.
- (ii) Initially books in China were printed by rubbing paper against the inked surface of wood blocks.
- (iii) As both sides of the thin, porous sheet could not be printed, the traditional Chinese 'accordion book' was folded and stitched at the side.

12. What was the role of cartoons and caricatures in Indian printing?

Answer:

- (i) By 1870, caricatures and cartoons were being published in journals, newspapers, commenting on social and political issues.
- (ii) Some caricatures ridiculed the educated Indians' fascination with western clothes and tastes, while other expressed the fear of social change.
- (iii) There were imperial caricatures highlighting nationalists as well as nationalist's cartoons criticising imperial rules.

13. Classify the resources on the basis of origin with one example each:

Answer:

Biotics Resources	Abiotic Resources
These are obtained from the biosphere and have life. Example: Human beings, livestock	These are composed of non living things. Example: Rock, minerals

14. What are resources? Classify the resources

Answer: All natural and man-made substances that have the capacity to fulfil human needs and satisfy human wants are termed as resources.

- (i) Classification of Resources:
- (ii) Basis of origin
- (iii) Exhaustibility
- (iv) Ownership
- (v) State of development.

15. Define Development Resources.

Answer: Development Resources are those resources that are being developed with the use of technology according to their level of feasibility. These resources have been assessed and surveyed and their quality and quantity determined their utilisation.

16. Define Resource Planning. What is the main aim of Resource Planning?

Answer: Resource planning refers to the technique of a balanced utilisation of resources to achieve specific goals and objectives.

The main aim of resource planning is to manage resources optimally, balancing human needs with environmental protection, to ensure sustainable development.

17. "Overuse and exploitation of natural resources have created many problems". Justify.

Answer: Overuse and exploitation of natural resources have created numerous problems:

- (i) Depletion of resources
- (ii) Environmental degradation
- (iii) Climate change:
- (iv) Water scarcity

18. Classify resources on the basis of ownership.

Answer: On the basis of ownership resources can be classified into:

- (i) Individual Resources.
- (ii) Community-owned Resources.
- (iii) National Resources.
- (iv) International Resources.

19. Explain how water is a renewable resources?

Answer: All the water that is being used mainly ends up in the sea. From there on, it enters the hydrological cycle in the form of water vapors. When precipitation occurs, it renews the freshwater. Therefore, water is a renewable resource.

20. Compare the advantages and disadvantages of multipurpose river projects.

Answer: Multipurpose river project help in irrigation, electricity production, flood control, inland navigation and fish breeding. Nevertheless, the reservoirs destroy local flora and fauna. Many native villages are submerged and people lose their livelihood, with little or no hope of rehabilitation.

21. Describe how modern adaptations of traditional rainwater harvesting methods are being carried out to conserve and store water.

Answer: The rooftop method is considered to be a traditional method of rainwater harvesting, which is becoming popular in India. In Gendathur village, Mysore, about 200 households have adapted the rooftop rainwater harvesting method, thereby making the village rich in rainwater. The state of Tamil Nadu has made it compulsory for all the houses to have rooftop rainwater harvesting structures.

22. Explain the river-water dispute between the states of India.

Answer: Krishna-Godavari dispute is due to the objection raised by the government of Andhra Pradesh and Karnataka. It is regarding the diversion of more water at Koyna by the Maharashtra government for a multipurpose project. This would reduce downstream flow in their states with adverse consequences for agriculture and industry. Similar disputes arise as the Kaveri issue between the states of Karnataka and Tamil Nadu, and the Yamuna water dispute between Haryana and Delhi governments regarding the use of water.

23. "The dams that were constructed to control floods have triggered floods." Analyse the statement.

Answer:

- (i) Sedimentation in the reserves causes floods.
- (ii) Big dams have mostly been unsuccessful in controlling floods at the time of excessive rainfall.
- (iii) Sudden release of water from Dams causes devastation and floods.

24. Why is the practice of rooftop rainwater harvesting slowly declining in Rajasthan? Which state has made rooftop rainwater harvesting compulsory?

Answer:

- (i) In Rajasthan, sadly the practice of rooftop rainwater harvesting is on decline.
- (ii) It is due to availability of plenty of water from Perennial Rajasthan Canal.
- (iii) New generations considered stored rainwater unhygienic so they don't prefer to drink that water.
- (iv) Tamil Nadu is the state which has made rooftop rainwater harvesting compulsory.

25. "India is heading towards water scarcity". Trace the possible solutions to tackle this problem.

Answer:

- (i) Overuse and wastage of water in day to day life activities need to be controlled.
- (ii) Over irrigation and agricultural industry need to consider the decreasing trend of groundwater.
- (iii) Proper disposal of waste, otherwise leaches may pollute groundwater. There are many more reasons.
- (iv) Rainwater harvesting and Bamboo drip irrigation system can help a lot.

26. What do you know about the 'Bamboo-Drip Irrigation System'?

Answer: In Meghalaya, a 200 year old system of tapping stream and spring water by using bamboo pipes, is prevalent.

- (i) Bamboo pipes are used to divert perennial springs on the hilltops to the lower reaches by gravity.
- (ii) The channel sections made of bamboo, divert water to the plant site, where it is distributed into branches.
- (iii) If the pipes pass roads, they are taken high above the land on the tree branches.
- (iv) Reduced channel sections and diversion units are used at the last stage of water application. The last channel section enables water to be dropped near the roots of the plant.

27. Trace the ancient history of Meghalaya.

Answer:

- (i) People living in Meghalaya since Neolithic era.
- (ii) The people are practiced Jhum cultivation in the Neolithic style.
- (iii) The highland plateaus fed by abundant rains provide safety from flood and a rich soil.
- (iv) Archaeological excavations done in the hills of Meghalaya suggest human settlement since ancient times.

28. When Meghalaya was attained full statehood? What were the three main tribes habited in Meghalaya?

Answer: Meghalaya attained full state-hood on 21st January 1972. The three tribes habited Meghalaya are the Khasi, Garo and Jaintia.

29. Discuss the geographical features of Meghalaya?

Answer:

- (i) The State is mountainous which stretches of valley and highland plateau and it is geologically rich.
- (ii) It consists mainly of Archean rock formations that contain rich deposits of valuable minerals like coal, limestone, uranium and siliminite.
- (iii) It has many rivers which are rain fed and seasonal.
- (iv) The elevation of the plateau ranges between 150m to 1961 m.

30. Which is the dominant foodgrain of Meghalaya? Name any three horticultural crops of Meghalaya?

Answer: Rice is the dominant foodgrain of Meghalaya.

The horticultural crops of Meghalaya:

- (i) Orange
- (ii) Lemon
- (iii) Pineapple

31. Write in brief about the Railway in Meghalaya?

Answer: Meghalaya has a railhead at Mendipathar and regular train service connecting Mendipathar in Meghalaya and Guwahati in Assam were started on November 30, 2014.

32. Write a brief notes about Sacred Groves in Meghalaya?

Answer: Meghalaya is also known for its "Sacred Groves". They are small or large area of forests or natural vegetation that are usually dedicated to local folk deities or tree spirits or some religious symbolism over many generation. The Mawphlang sacred forest also known as "Law lyngdoh" is one of the most famous sacred forests in Meghalaya.

33. Which type of challenge is being faced by at least one-fourth of the countries of the world?

Answer: At least one-fourth of the countries of the world do not have a democratic government. These countries face the foundational challenge of making a transition to democracy, lessen the control of military and gradually establish democratic government.

34. Mention any four challenges facing Indian democracy?

Answer:

- (i) Population explosion
- (ii) Communalism
- (iii) Poverty and unemployment
- (iv) Low status of women.

35. How poverty and unemployment poses as a challenge to Indian democracy?

Answer: The problems of poverty and unemployment are interrelated. Several poverty alleviation programmes have been launched during the last three decades. But still around thirty percent people live below poverty line. To alleviate poverty new employment opportunities need to be generated especially in rural areas. Agriculture needs to be modernised, industries have to be expanded and diversified in order to absorb the teeming millions.

36. Highlight any two measures to deepening democracy in India?

Answer:

- (i) The first step in deepening democracy in India is education people.
- (ii) Creating a literate society, enlightened masses, tolerant people who have only one goal – the unity, and development of the country.

37. How does freedom of press help in promoting democracy?

Answer: It helps in forming public opinion on issues of national importance. The press play a double role – it makes the public aware of what is happening in the country and conveys the public opinion to the government.

38. What are political reforms?

Answer: Political reforms are changes or improvements aimed at addressing issues within a democratic system. These reforms are necessary to strengthen democracy, ensure fair governance, and adapt to new challenges. Since each country faces different issues, political reforms can vary, evolving to meet the specific needs of a society.

39. Does law play a role in political reforms?

Answer: Law plays an important role in political reforms. A law can be helpful in solving an unhealthy political practice and encourage sound ones but total dependence on law is not the way to overcome challenges to democracy. Will of the people and the political parties, activists and movements are also important in carrying out political reforms.

40. How many categories of Women's Rights have been classified in India? Explain.

Answer: The Rights available to women in India can be classified into two categories, namely as Constitutional Rights and Legal Rights.

- (a) Constitutional Rights are those which are provided in the various provisions of the constitution.
- (b) The Legal Rights on the other hand, are those which are provided in the various laws (Acts) of the Parliament and the State Legislatures.

41. Write only four major issues of concern for women in India.

Answer:

- a. Rape and sexual assault
- b. Child Marriage
- c. Women's property and inheritance rights.
- d. Child sexual abuse

42. Explain the Protection of women from Domestic Violence Act 2005.

Answer: Protection of women from Domestic Violence Act 2005 is a comprehensive legislation to protect women in India from all forms of domestic violence. It also covers women who have been/are in a relationship with the abuser and are subjected to violence of any kind, physical, sexual, mental, verbal or emotional.

43. What do you understand by Women's Justice Initiative (WJI)?

Answer: The Women's Justice Initiative (WJI) is a national network of lawyers and social activist. It opposes all forms of gender based discrimination and violence against women and works to increase women's access to the justice system as a vital means to their empowerment.

44. Write any two Constitutional Rights of Women in India.

Answer:

- (i) The State shall not discriminate against any citizen of India on the ground of sex (Article 15(I))
- (ii) Human trafficking and forced labour are prohibited (Article 23 (1))

45. Discuss the major impact of Status of Women in India through Women's Justice Initiative.

Answer: The Women Justice Initiatives (WJI) has had a significant impact on the status of women in India, particularly in rural area, through its various programs and Initiatives like-

- (i) Legal Awareness: WJI has educated thousands of women about their legal rights empowering them to navigate the justice system and assert their rights.
- (ii) Access to Justice: WJIs legal assistance programs have helped women access to court, file cases and receive justice.

46. Highlight the salient features of the convention adopted by the UN General Assembly for empowerment of Person with disabilities?

Answer:

- (i) Respect for inherent dignity, individual autonomy including the freedom to make one's own choices, and independence of persons.
- (ii) Non- Discrimination
- (iii) Full and effective participation and inclusion in society
- (iv) Equality of opportunity.

47. Mention any four types of disabilities covered by the Right of person with Disabilities Act 2016?

Answer:

- (i) Blindness
- (ii) Low-vision
- (iii) Leprosy cured person
- (iv) Mental illness

48. Mention any two Rights and entitlements given to Person with disabilities.

Answer:

- (i) The appropriate Government shall ensure that the persons with disabilities enjoy the right to equality, life with dignity and respect for his or her integrity equally with others.
- (ii) No person with disability shall be discriminated on the ground of disability.

49. State any two skill development and employment rights given to Person with disabilities.

Answer:

- (i) The appropriate government shall formulate schemes and programmes including provision of loans at concessional rates to facilitate and support employment of persons with disabilities especially for their vocational training and self-employment.
- (ii) No Government establishment shall discriminate against any person with disability in any matter relating to employment.

50. Mention any two Special Provisions for person with Benchmark Disabilities as per the Right to person with disabilities Act 2016?

Answer:

- (i) The appropriate government and local authorities shall ensure that every child with benchmark disability has access to free education till he attains the age of 18 years.
- (ii) The appropriate Government shall identify posts in the establishment which can be held by respective category of person with benchmark disabilities.

51. Mention any two Special Provisions for person with Disabilities with high support needs as per the Right to person with disabilities Act 2016?

Answer:

- (i) Any person with benchmark disability, who considered himself to be in need of high support, or any person or organization on his or her behalf, may apply to an authority, to be notified by the appropriate Government requesting to provide high support.
- (ii) On receipt of such an application, the authority shall refer it to an Assessment Board consisting of such members as may be prescribed by the Central Government.

52. What is Persons with benchmark disability?

Answer: A person with not less than 40% of a specified disability, where specified disability has not been defined in measurable terms and includes a person with disability where specified disability has been defined in measurable terms.

53. What do you understand by disguised unemployment?

Answer: Disguised unemployment is a type of unemployment where more people are employed or working than necessary and where they are made to work less than their potential. This situation is also known as Hidden unemployment.

54. Worker are exploited in the unorganised sector. Do you agree with this view? Give reasons in support of your answer.

Answer:

- (i) Jobs are poorly paid. The workers in the unorganised sectors are either illiterate, ignorant or unorganised.

- (ii) Apart from the daily wages, they do not get other allowances.
- (iii) There are no fixed working hours. The workers mainly work from 10-12 hours without being paid overtime.
- (iv) The rules and regulations applied by the government to protect the labourers are not followed in their case.

55. How are the activities in the economy classified on the basis of employment conditions?

Answer: They are mainly classified in two types:

Organised: The enterprises or place 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, Payment of Gratuity Act, Shops and Establishments Act, etc.

Unorganised: The enterprises or place of work are not registered by the government and does not follow any rules or regulations. There are no terms of employment. Workers do not enjoy security of employment. There is no fixed number of hours. Workers do not enjoy any benefits.

56. Using examples from your area compare and contrast the activities and functions of private and public sectors.

Answer:

Sr. No	Public Sector	Private Sector
(i)	The main aim of this sector is public welfare.	The main aim of this sector is to earn profit.
(ii)	It is controlled and managed by the government.	It is controlled and managed by an individual or group of individuals.

57. Explain how public sector contributes to the economic development of a nation?

Answer: In the following ways Public sector contributes to the economic development of a nation:

- (i) It promotes rapid economic development through creation and expansion of infrastructure.
- (ii) It creates employment opportunities.
- (iii) It generates financial resources for development.
- (iv) It ensures equality of income, wealth and thus, a balanced regional development..

58. "There is need for protection and support for the workers in the unorganised sector".

Evaluate this statement.

Answer: Protection of workers in the unorganised sector:

- (i) They are often exploited and not paid fair wages.
- (ii) Low and irregular earning.
- (iii) Insecure jobs and no other benefits.
- (iv) They are vulnerable people so need economic/social protection.

59. Distinguish between the primary and secondary sectors.

Answer:

Primary Sector	Secondary Sector
(i) It deals with the utilisation of natural resources such as mining, fishing, cultivation etc.	It uses the products of the primary sector as raw materials for their production.

(ii)	This sector is also called the agriculture and related sector as most of the natural products are obtained from agriculture, dairy, fishing and forestry.	As manufacturing and processing of raw materials takes place in this sector, this sector is also known as the industrial sector.
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60. "Tertiary sector activities help in the development of the primary and secondary sectors". Evaluate the statement.

Answer: Tertiary sector help in the development of the primary and secondary sectors.

- (i) Tertiary sector activities help in the development of the primary and secondary sector.
- (ii) These activities are an aid or support for the production process.
- (iii) Transport, Storage, Communication, banking, Trade are some example of service or Tertiary sector.
- (iv) Promote primary and secondary sectors by providing expertise, finance, transportation, advertisement, etc.

61. Distinguish between Public sector and Private sector.

Answer: Public Sector:

- (i) It is controlled and managed by the government.
- (ii) The main aim of the sector is public welfare. To serve the citizens of the country.

Private Sector:

- (i) It is controlled and managed by an individual or a group.
- (ii) The main aim of this sector is to earn profit.

62. How far is it to say that in recent past, India has experienced some significant changes in the contribution of GDP service sector? Explain.

Answer:

- (i) Not all service sectors are growing equally well. Service sector in India employs many different kinds of people.
- (ii) At one end, there are limited number of services that employ highly skilled and educated workers. At the other end, these are a very large number of workers engaged in services such as small shopkeepers, repair persons, transport persons, etc.

63. Why do we need to expand formal sources of credit in India?

Answer: We need to expand formal sources of credit in India:

- (i) To reduce dependence on informal sources of credit because the latter charges high interest rates and do not benefit the borrower much.
- (ii) The Reserve Bank of India supervises the functioning of formal sources of loans. In contrast, there is no organisation which supervises the functioning of informal source of loans or the credit activities of lenders in the informal sector.

64. What is the basic idea behind the SHGs (Self-Help Groups) for the poor? Explain in your own words.

Answer: There are some main objectives of SHGs, which are as follows:

- (i) It organises the rural poor, especially women, into small Self-Help Groups.
- (ii) It collects saving of the member, saving per member varies from 25 - 100 or more.
- (iii) It provide loans without collateral, among the members.
- (iv) It provides timely loans for various purposes.

65. In what ways does the Reserve Bank of India supervise the functions of Banks? Why is this necessary?

Answer: The Reserve Bank of India (RBI) supervise the functions of Banks in various ways:

- (i) RBI holds a part of the cash reserve of the commercial banks, RBI mainly ensures that the banks maintain a minimum cash balance out of the deposits they receive.
- (ii) The commercial banks have to submit information to RBI on how much they are lending, to whom, and at what interest rate, etc.
- (iii) RBI observes that the Banks are not only providing loans to profitable business but also to trades and small cultivators, small scale industries, small borrowers etc.

66. Why does the formal or informal sector ask for collateral? Why do banks or lenders demand collateral against loans?

Answer:

- (i) Every loan agreement specifies an interest rate which the borrower must pay to the lender along with the repayment of the principal.
- (ii) In addition, lenders may demand a collateral or an asset that the borrower owns to use it as a guarantee until he repays the loan.
- (iii) Interest rate, collateral and documentation requirement and the mode of repayment are the terms of credit requires for formal or informal sectors for loans.

67. Explain any three functions of the Reserve Bank of India.

Answer: Functions of the Reserve Bank of India:

- (i) It supervises the functioning of formal sources of loans.
- (ii) RBI monitors the banks in maintaining cash balance.
- (iii) RBI sees that the banks give loans not just for profit making business, but also to benefit the small cultivators, small scale industries, to small borrowers etc.

68. Who was considered as the father of consumer movement? When is World consumer Rights day celebrated?

Answer:

Ralph Nadar
March 15

69. The Government had taken steps to protect the interest of consumers. Highlight the rights of the consumers as taken by the government?

Answer:

- (i) Right to safety
- (ii) Right to be informed
- (iii) Right to choose
- (iv) Right to be heard
- (v) Right to consumer education.

70. What were the measures undertaken by the Government to protect the interest of the consumers?

Answer:

- (i) Legislative measures
- (ii) Administrative measures
- (iii) Technical measures

Section- C

Long Answer Questions (5 Marks)

1. What steps did the French revolutionaries take to create a sense of collective identity among the French people?

Answer:

- i) A new French tricolour flag was chosen to replace the former royal standard.
- ii) The Estates General was elected by the body of active citizens and renamed the National Assembly.
- iii) Poets composed new hymns, leaders took oaths and martyrs were commemorated, all in the name of the nation. It was through folk songs, folk poetry and folk dances that the true spirit of the nation was popularised. Collecting and recording these forms of folk culture was essential to the project of nation building.
- iv) To formulate uniform laws for all its citizens, a new centralised administrative system was established.
- v) A uniform system of weights and measures was adopted and internal customs duties and dues were abolished.
- vi) Regional dialects were discouraged and French, as it was spoken and written in Paris was adopted as the common language of the nation.

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

Answer:

- i) There were several changes introduced by Napoleon in the administrative system, to make it more efficient, they are as follows:
- ii) He improved the transport and communication system.
- iii) He abolished the feudal system. The peasants and the serfs became free.
- iv) A new freedom was given to the peasants, workers, artisans and businessmen.
- v) Uniform laws, standardisation of weights and measures, common national currency helped the new businessmen and they flourished.

3. Briefly explain the process of unification of Italy.

Answer:

- (i) **Political Fragmentation:** Like Germany, Italy was also politically fragmented. During the middle of the 19th century, Italy was divided into seven states, of which only one, Sardinia – Piedmont was ruled by an Italian Prince.
- (ii) **Role of Mazzini:** Giuseppe Mazzini made efforts to unite the Italian Republic. He had formed a secret society called 'Young Italy' for achieving his goals.
- (iii) **Role of Count Cavour:** He was the Chief Minister of Prussia who led the movement to unify Italy. He formed a tactful diplomatic alliance with France and defeated the Austrian forces.
- (iv) **Role of Giuseppe Garibaldi:** Garibaldi also formed armed volunteers. In 1860, they marched into South Italy the Kingdom of Two Sicilies and succeeded in driving out the Spanish rulers.
- (v) In 1861, Victor Emmanuel II was proclaimed King of United Italy.

4. Describe the main clauses of the Treaty of Vienna of 1815.

Answer:

The main clauses of the Treaty of Vienna signed in 1815 were:

Vienna Congress: The Congress was hosted by the Austrian Chancellor "Duke Metternich".

- (i) The Bourbon dynasty which had been deposed during the French Revolution was restored to power.
- (ii) France lost the territories it had annexed under Napoleon.
- (iii) A series of states was set up on the boundaries of France to prevent French extension in future.
- (iv) Kingdom of the Netherlands, including Belgium was set up.
- (v) Prussia was given important new territories on its western frontiers.

5. Briefly explain the incident of the JallianwalaBagh massacre and its effects on Punjab.

Answer:

- (i) On 13th April 1919, the infamous JallianwalaBagh incident took place.
- (ii) On that day, a crowd of villagers who had come to Amritsar to attend a fair gathered in the enclosed ground of JallianwallaBagh.
- (iii) Being from outside the city, they were unaware of the martial law that had been imposed.
- (iv) General Dyer entered the area, blocked the only exit point, and opened fire on the crowd, killing and wounding hundreds of people.

Effects: As the news spread, crowds took to the streets. There were strikes, clashes with police and attacks on government buildings. The government responded with brutal repression. Seeing violence spread, Mahatma Gandhi called off the non-cooperation movement.

6. What action did the British government take after the famous Dandi March?

Answer:

- (i) Worried by the developments, the colonial government began arresting the Congress leaders one by one.
- (ii) This led to violent clashes in many places.
- (iii) A month later when Mahatma Gandhi himself was arrested, industrial workers in Sholapur attacked police posts, municipal buildings, law courts and railways stations – all structures that symbolised British rule.
- (iv) A frightened government responded with a policy of brutal suppression.
- (v) Abdul Ghaffar Khan, a devout disciple of Mahatma Gandhi was arrested (April 1930)
- (vi) Angry crowds demonstrated in the streets of Peshawar facing armoured cars and police firing, many were killed.

7. Describe the participation of the rich and poor peasant communities in the Civil Disobedience Movement.

Answer:

- (i) Rich peasants were hit hard by the trade depression and falling prices, whereas the poor peasants' cash income dwindled and they could not pay their rents.
- (ii) Refusal of the government to reduce the revenue demand led to widespread resentment among the rich peasants, whereas the poor peasants wanted the unpaid rent to the landlord to be remitted.
- (iii) For the rich peasants, fight for Swaraj was a struggle against high revenues and for the poor peasants, their 'no rent' campaign.
- (iv) Rich peasants were disappointed since revenue was not reduced and the poor peasants were disappointed with the Congress as it was unwilling to support them.

8. Explain the importance of the 'Salt march' of Gandhiji as a symbol to unite the nation.

Answer:

Gandhi found 'Salt' a powerful symbol. He sent letter to Viceroy Irwin stating eleven demands in 1930. The most stirring of all was to abolish the salt tax. Salt was one of the most essential items of food.

- (i) All classes of Indian society came together as a united campaign.
- (ii) Mahatma Gandhi broke the salt law with the march from Sabarmati to Dandi.
- (iii) Thousands others in different parts of the country broke the salt law, manufactured salt and demonstrated in front of government salt factories.
- (iv) As the movement spread, foreign clothes were boycotted, and liquor shops were picketed.
- (v) Peasants refuse to pay revenue and chaukidari taxes.
- (vi) Village officers resigned.
- (vii) In many places, forest people violated forest laws – going into Reserved Forest to collect wood and graze cattle.
- (viii) The different social groups participated.
- (ix) In the countryside, rich peasants and poor peasants were active in the movements.
- (x) The business class workers of Nagpur and women also joined the Movement.

9. How did business classes of India relate to Civil Disobedience Movement?

Answer:

- (i) During the First World War, Indian merchants and industrialists had made huge profits and became powerful.
- (ii) Keen on expanding their business, they now reacted against colonial policies that restricted business activities.
- (iii) They wanted protection against imports of foreign goods, and a rupee-sterling foreign exchange ratio that would discourage imports.
- (iv) The industrialists attacked colonial control over the Indian economy and supported the Civil Disobedience Movement when it was first launched.
- (v) They gave financial assistance and refused to buy or sell imported goods.

10. How did the industrial working classes participate in Civil Disobedience Movement?

Answer:

- (i) The industrial working classes did not participate in the Civil Disobedience Movement in large numbers as the industrialists came closer to the Congress, workers stayed aloof.
- (ii) But in spite of that, some of the ideas of the Gandhian programme, like boycott of foreign goods, as part of their own movement against low wages and poor works conditions.
- (iii) There were strikes by railways workers and dock workers in 1930 and 1932 respectively.
- (iv) In 1930, thousands of people wore Gandhi caps and participated in protest rallies and boycotted campaigns.

11. Why did the Muslims feel alienated from Congress during the Civil Disobedience Movement?

Answer:

- (i) Some of the Muslim political organisation in India were also lukewarm in their response to the Civil Disobedience Movement.
- (ii) After the decline of the Non-cooperation and Khilafat Movements, a large section of Muslims felt alienated from the Congress.
- (iii) The important differences were over the question of representation in the future assemblies that were to be elected.
- (iv) Muhammad Ali Jinnah, one of the leaders of the Muslim League, was willing to give up the demand for separate electorates, if Muslims were assured reserved seats in the Central Assembly and representation in proportion to population in the Muslim-dominated provinces.
- (v) Many Muslim leaders and intellectuals expressed their concern about the status of Muslims as a minority within India. They feared that the culture and identity of minorities would be submerged under the domination of a Hindu majority.

12. "The Civil Disobedience Movement was different from the Non-Cooperation Movement."

Support the statement with examples.

Answer:

The Civil Disobedience Movement was different from the Non-Cooperation movement:

Non-Cooperation Movement:

- (i) The people were asked not to cooperate with the government.
- (ii) Foreign goods were boycotted.
- (iii) Liquor shops were picketed.
- (iv) Foreign cloth burnt in huge bonfires.

Civil Disobedience Movement:

- (i) The countrymen broke the salt law.
- (ii) Peasants refused to pay revenue and chaukidari tax.
- (iii) Village officials resigned from their jobs.
- (iv) Forest people violated forest rules and laws.

13. Describe the implication of First World War on the economic and political situation of India.

Answer:

- (i) It led to a huge increase in defence expenditure which was financed by war loans and increasing taxes.
- (ii) Customs duties were raised and income tax introduced.
- (iii) Price increased and led to extreme hardship for the common people.
- (iv) The forced recruitment in rural areas caused widespread anger.
- (v) Crop failed in many parts of India, resulting in acute shortage of food.
- (vi) This was accompanied by an influenza epidemic.
- (vii) Millions of people perished as a result of famines and the epidemic.

14. How have technical and economic development led to more consumption of resources?

Answer: Technical and economic development involves more utilisation and exploitation of resources for the purpose of present development. As the history of our colonisation shows. It was mainly one of the higher levels of technological development of the colonising countries

that helped them to exploit resources of the regions and establish their own power over the colonies.

- Technological development has led to more industries and therefore use of natural resources has increased.
- A means of transportation and communication are developing fast, they helped in the mobility of the resources.
- Due to technological advancement, techniques of mining and quarrying are also improving, leading to safer mining and more resources and more economic development.
- Green revolution led to the introduction of latest mechanical devices, fertilisers, HYV seeds, etc., leading to more and more production and consumption of resources.

15. What are the causes of land degradation? What are the ways to solve this problem?

Answer:

- (i) Mining sites are abandoned after the excavation work is done, leaving deep scars of overburdening. In states like Odisha, Jharkhand, Madhya Pradesh, Chhattisgarh, deforestation due to mining has caused severe land degradation.
- (ii) Overgrazing in states like Gujarat, Rajasthan, Madhya Pradesh, and Maharashtra is one of the main reasons behind land degradation.
- (iii) Over irrigation and waterlogging lead to increase in salinity and alkalinity in the states of Punjab, Haryana and Western Uttar Pradesh, thereby leading to land degradation.
- (iv) Mineral processing like grinding of limestone for cement industry and calcite and soap stone for ceramic industry generate huge quantities of dust in the atmosphere. It stops the infiltration of water in the soil.
- (v) Industrial effluents as waste have become a major source of land and water pollution in many parts of the country.

16. What is soil erosion? What are the main causes of soil erosion?

Answer: Denudation of the soil cover and subsequent washing down is known as soil erosion.

Causes of soil erosion:

- (i) Due to human activities like deforestation, overgrazing, construction and mining, etc.,
- (ii) Natural forces like wind, glaciers and water lead to soil erosion.
- (iii) The running water cuts through clayey soil and makes deep channels as 'gullies'. The land becomes unfit for cultivation, this process is called gully erosion and the land is called bad land or ravines in the Chambal basin.
- (iv) Sometimes, water flows as a sheet over large areas down a slope. It leads to the washing away of the topsoil. This process is called sheet erosion.

17. What are various methods of soil conservation?

Answer: Methods of soil conservation:

- (i) Contour ploughing: Ploughing along the contour lines can check the flow of water down the slopes. It is called contour ploughing. It can be practised on the hills.
- (ii) Terrace cultivation: Steps can be cut out on the slopes making terraces. It restricts soil erosion. It is practised in western and central Himalayas.
- (iii) Strip cropping: Large fields can be divided into strips. Strips of grass are left to grow between the crops. This breaks up the force of wind. This method is called strip cropping.

- (iv) Planting of shelter belts: Planting lines of trees to create shelter also checks the soil erosion. Rows of such trees are called shelter belts. These shelter belts have contributed significantly to the stabilisation of sand dunes and in stabilising the desert in western India.

18. Classify four major soil types of India with examples.

Answer: India has varied relief features, landforms, climatic realms and vegetation types which have contributed in the development of such soil types as follows:

- (i) Black Soil: Also known as regur soils and ideal for growing cotton later known as black cotton soil. It is made up of clayey material known for their capacity to hold moisture. For example – Black soil are spread over northwest Deccan plateau and it covers the plateau of Maharashtra, Malwa, Madhya Pradesh and Chhattisgarh and, also extend in south in Godavari and Krishna valleys.
- (ii) Arid soil: They are red to brown in color having sandy texture and saline in nature. Due to dry climate in some areas like Rajasthan, this soil has low humus and moisture.
- (iii) Forest soil: Found in hilly and mountainous areas where availability of rainforest is sufficient. These soils are loamy and silty in villages. In Himalayan regions, these soils experience denudation and are acidic with low humus.
- (iv) Alluvial soil: It makes up the northern plains, left behind by the Indus, Ganga and Brahmaputra. The soil is found in Gujarat, Rajasthan, and eastern coastal plains, with varying ratios of sand, silt and clay. Alluvial soils are divided into two groups based on their age with Bangar being the oldest and more fertile and Khaddar being the youngest and having more fine particles.

19. Suggest the initiative taken by the government to ensure the increase in agriculture production.

Answer: Some of the initiatives taken by the government to ensure the increase in agriculture production are:

- (i) The Green and White revolution which aimed at improving Indian agriculture productivity.
- (ii) The government of India embarked upon introducing agricultural reforms to improve Indian agriculture in the 1960's and 1970s.
- (iii) The Green revolution based on the use of package technology and the White Revolution (Operation Flood) were some of the strategies initiated to improve the lot of Indian agriculture.
- (iv) Kissan Credit Card (KCC), Personal Accident Insurance Scheme (PAIS) are some other schemes introduced by the government of India for the benefit of farmers.
- (v) The government also announced minimum support price, remunerative and procurement price for important crops to check the exploitation of farmers by speculators and middle men.

20. Describe the three cropping seasons of India.

Answer:

- (i) Rabi Season:
(a) Crops sown in winters and harvested in summers.
(b) Some of the important rabi crops are wheat, barley, peas, gram and mustard.
(c) States growing rabi crops are: Punjab, Haryana, Himachal, Jammu and Kashmir, Uttarakhand and Uttar Pradesh.
- (ii) Kharif Season:
(a) Crops grown with the onset of monsoons and harvested in September or October.

- (b) Important Kharif growing states are: Assam, West Bengal, coastal regions of Odisha, Andhra Pradesh, Tamil Nadu, Kerala and Maharashtra.
 - (c) Crops grown during this season are: rice, maize, jowar, bajra, tur, moong, urad, cotton, jute, and groundnut and soya bean.
- (iii) Zaid Season:
- (a) It falls in between the rabi and kharif seasons.
 - (b) It's a short season during the summer months.
 - (c) Major crops grown are: watermelon, muskmelon, cucumbers, vegetables and fodder crops.

21. Differentiate between commercial farming and plantation farming.

Answer:

Commercial Farming	Plantation Farming
(i) In this type of farming, crops are grown only for commercial purposes.	(i) In this type of farming, a single crop is grown on a large area.
(ii) Farmers make use of higher doses of modern inputs, HYV seeds, chemical fertilisers, insecticides, etc.	(ii) Labour is employed to work in large tracts of land, using capital intensive devices.
(iii) E.g: Rice is a commercial crop in Haryana and Punjab.	(iii) E.g: Tea Gardens produce tea, and coffee plantations produce coffee.

22. Which crop is known as a 'golden fibre'? Explain any two geographical conditions essential for the cultivation of this crop. Mention its four uses.

Answer: Jute is known as 'golden fibre'.

It grows well on well-drained fertile soils in the flood plains where soils are renewed every year. West Bengal, Bihar, Assam, Odisha, Meghalaya are the major jute producing states of India. It is used in making gunny bags, mats, ropes, yarn, carpets, and other artefacts. Due to its high cost, it is losing market to synthetic fibres and packing material, particularly nylon.

23. What type of climate is required for the production of sugarcane? What are the by-products of sugarcane?

Answer:

- (i) It is a tropical as well as a subtropical crop.
- (ii) It grows well in hot and humid climate.
- (iii) It requires a temperature between 21^o C to 27^oC and an annual rainfall between 75 and 100cm.
- (iv) Irrigation is required in regions receiving low rainfall.

By-Products:

It is the main source of sugar, gur (jaggery), khandasari and molasses.

24. What type of farming is called plantation farming? Which factors are needed to promote them in India?

Answer:

Plantation is a type of commercial farming.

- (i) In this type of farming, a single crop is grown on a large area.
- (ii) The plantation also includes the processing of that crop in the nearby industries.
- (iii) Plantation covers large tracts of land using capital intensive inputs, with the help of migrant labourers.
- (iv) All the produce is used as raw material in respective industries.
- (v) In India, tea, coffee, rubber, sugarcane, banana, etc, are important plantation crops.

- (vi) Since the production is mainly for market, a well-developed network of transport and communication connecting the plantation areas, processing industries and markets play an important role in the development of plantations.

25. Explain any five technological and institutional reforms in Indian agriculture.

Answer: Technological and Institutional reforms in Indian Agriculture.

- (i) Collectivisation and consolidation of land holding.
- (ii) Abolition of Zamindari.
- (iii) Provision of crop insurance against droughts, floods, cyclones etc. to protect farmers.
- (iv) Grameen banks, Co-operative societies and banks provided loan facilities to farmers at low rates of interest.
- (v) Kissan credit cards and personal accident insurance for farmers introduced by the government.
- (vi) Special weather bulletin and agricultural programme for farmers through radio and television.

26. How Pressure Groups are differing from Political parties?

Answer: Pressure groups are organizations that attempt to influence government policies. But unlike political parties, pressure groups do not aim to directly control or share political power. These organizations are formed when people with common occupation, interest, aspirations, or opinions come together in order to achieve a common objective.

In some instances, the pressure groups are either formed or led by the leaders of political parties or act as extended arms of political parties. For example, most trade unions and students' organizations in India are either established by or affiliated to one or the other major political party. Most of the leaders of such pressure groups are usually activists and leaders of party.

27. Suggest some reforms to strengthen parties so that they perform their functions well.

Answer: Various reforms that can be taken to strengthen parties are:

- (i) There has to be a mechanism to check that the information given by a candidate for election in his affidavit is correct and true.
- (ii) There has to be a mechanism for elected members to dissent without needing to defect and losing their seat.
- (iii) Internal elections have to be held for all decision making positions of a party with a transparent list of voters.
- (iv) Initiatives have to be taken to stop the flow of illegal money to political parties during elections.

28. Describe the various party systems existing in different countries.

Answer: Party System:

- (i) One party system:
 - (a) In some countries, only one party is allowed to control and run the government. It is called one-party system.
 - (b) We cannot consider one-party system as a good option because this is not a democratic option.
Example: Communist Party of China.
- (ii) Two-party system:
 - (a) In some countries, power usually changes between two main parties.

(b) Here, only the 3 two main parties have a serious chance of winning majority seats to form the government.

Example: USA and UK.

(iii) Multi-party system.

(a) If several parties compete for power and more than two parties have a reasonable chance of coming to power, either on their own or in alliance with others, it is called a multi-party system.

(b) The multi-party system often appears very messy and leads to political instability.

Example: India

29. Describe the role of Political Parties in Indian Democracy.

Answer: The role of Political Parties are:

- (i) Political Parties contest elections. Elections in contemporary democracies are fought among the various candidates put forward by the political parties.
- (ii) Political Parties put forward policies and programme. People make choices on the basis of these.
- (iii) Political Parties form and run the government the major policies for the government comes from the political party that won the election.
- (iv) Parties that lose the elections form the opposition. They criticize the government for its failures, points out faults and mobilise opposition to the government.
- (v) Political parties help people to access government machinery and welfare schemes.

30. The first challenges faced by political parties is lack of internal democracy within parties.

What do you understand by the statement? Explain.

Answer:

- (i) All over the world there is a tendency in political parties towards the concentration of power in one or few leaders at the top.
- (ii) Parties do not keep membership register. They do not regularly hold organisational meetings. They do not conduct interval elections regularly.
- (iii) Ordinary members of the party do not have sufficient information as to what happens inside the party.
- (iv) They do not have the means of connections needed to influence the decisions. As a result, the leaders assume greater power to make decisions in the name of the party.
- (v) Since one or few leaders exercise paramount power in the party, those who disagree with the leadership find it difficult to continue in the party.

31. Suggest any five effective measures to reform political parties.

Answer:

Effective Measures:

- (i) Parties should hold free internal elections and should have a word to look into dispute.
- (ii) Women should be given $\frac{1}{3}$ reserved seats and also should be present in decision making body of the parties.
- (iii) Parties should be given compensations according to their performance in last election in the form of petrol for transportation, or cash etc.
- (iv) People should also form pressure movement groups to influence parties to have reforms.

(v) People should themselves take part in politics to bring reforms.

32. "Political parties are a necessary condition for a democracy." Analyse the statement with examples.

Answer: Necessity or utility of Political Parties:

- (i) Elected representative will be accountable to their consistency for what they do in the locality.
- (ii) The rise of political parties is directly linked to the emergence of representative democracies.
- (iii) In large and complex societies some agency is needed to gather different views on various issues to present these to the government.
- (iv) They are needed to bring various representatives together so that a responsible government could be formed.
- (v) They needed a mechanism to support or restrain the government.

33. What is the role of an ordinary citizen in reforming the political parties?

Answer:

- (i) People can put pressure on political parties. This can be done through petitions, publicity and agitations. Ordinary citizens, pressure groups, movements and the media can play an important role.
- (ii) In a democracy, everybody has been given the right to speak, right to express his ideas and right to agitate.
- (iii) Political parties can improve if those who are interested, also join the political parties. The quality of democracy depends on the degree of public participation.
- (iv) If political parties feel that they would lose public support by not taking up reforms, they would become more serious about reforms.

It is difficult to reform politics if ordinary citizens do not take part in it and simply criticise it from outside. The problem of bad politics can be solved by more and better politics.

34. What is the criterion used by the UNDP for classifying countries?

Answer: United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) has used the criterion of Human Development Index to measure the development of countries. HDI is calculated on the basis of:

- (i) Per capita income: When the total national income of the country is divided by its population, we get the per capita income.
- (ii) Life expectancy: It measures the average age of a person in a country. It helps us to know the health facilities of a country.
- (iii) Literacy rate: Education is also one of the most important criteria for the development of a country.
- (iv) Gross enrolment ratio: It measures the education gained at three levels – at the Primary, Secondary and Higher education level.

35. How good health contributes the process of economic development of a country?

Ans:

- (i) It increases the efficiency of workers
- (ii) It reduces production loss caused by worker's illness.
- (iii) It permits the use of natural other resources.
- (iv) It spares resources that otherwise would have to be spend on treating illness.

(v) It increases the enrolment of children in schools and helps them learn better.

36. What is sustainable development? Suggest three measures to ensure sustainable development.
Answer: Sustainable development is a development only when resources are managed in such a way that future generations do not suffer and have at least the same which present generations have.

The three measures to ensure sustainable development are:

- (i) Limiting the human population to a level within the carrying capacity of the environment.
- (ii) Technological progress must be input efficient particularly about non-renewable resources.
- (iii) Renewable resources should be extracted on a sustainable basis. In other words, the rate of extraction must not exceed the rate of regeneration.

37. How has foreign trade been integrating markets of different countries? Explain with examples.

Answer: Foreign trade has been integrating the markets by:

- (a) Producers from one country go beyond the domestic market and compete globally.
- (b) Producers from different countries come in close contact and closely competing with each other.
- (c) Manufacturing by multinational companies operate production across various countries thus linking the consumers and producers.
- (d) The producers supplying goods, consumers and producers in widely dispersed locations become associated through the means of foreign trade and investment by MNCs. Consumers have greater choices available.
- (e) Examples: Multinational Company that manufactures automobiles gets parts by China, assembles in Mexico & Eastern Europe, and gets call centre facilities from India.

38. How has globalisation affected the life of Indians? Explain with examples.

Answer: Following are the benefits of globalisation in India:

- (i) There is an increase in the volume of trade in goods and service.
- (ii) It has led to the rise of quality products.
- (iii) There is an inflow of private foreign capital and export orientation of the economy.

Through there are also some negative impacts of globalisation. They are as follows:

- (i) It might not help in achieving sustainable growth.
- (ii) It might not lead to lessening of income inequalities among various countries.
- (iii) It might lead to aggravation of income inequalities within countries.

39. What is liberalisation? Describe any four effects of liberalisation on the Indian Economy.

Answer: Liberalisation is process of removing barriers or restrictions for trade. It helps in increasing the trade.

Effects:

- (i) It has increased trade in India. More and more companies/MNCs are coming in India.
- (ii) It has increased the economy of the country by increasing trade.
- (iii) It has also led to the declining of some business which has created problems.
- (iv) Many people are not able to get proper jobs facilities even in organised sector. It has more people to work for extra hours.

40. How does World Trade Organisation facilitate free trade for all countries? Analyse with examples.

Answer: World Trade Organisation facilitates free trade:

- (i) It aims at liberalisation of foreign trade and investment in countries.
- (ii) WTO says that trade barriers should be abolished by the countries for free trade.
- (iii) It establishes rules regarding international trade.
- (iv) All countries in the world should liberalise their policies.

- (v) WTO sees that the rules made by it are obeyed by the member countries.
- (vi) Through WTO is supposed to allow free trade for all but in practice it is seen that develop countries have unfairly retained trade barriers.
- (vii) WTO rules are forced on developing countries.

* * *

Section-D
Case Based Questions

CIVICS

Read the source given below and answer the questions:

Case 1:

India is a federal country with a parliamentary system. The Constitution of India divides power between the central government and the states. The central government has the power to make laws on matters such as defense, foreign affairs, and communication, while the states have the power to make laws on matters such as education, healthcare, and agriculture.

Recently, the state of Maharashtra wanted to increase the quota for reservations in government jobs and education beyond the 50% limit set by the central government. The central government opposed this move, leading to a dispute between the two governments.

Questions:

1. What is federalism, and how is it practiced in India?

Answer: Federalism is a system of government where power is divided between a central authority and constituent political units, such as states. In India, federalism is practiced through the division of powers between the central government and the states, as outlined in the Constitution.

2. What are the advantages of federalism in India?

Answer: The advantages of federalism in India include promoting regional autonomy, diversity, and inclusivity, as well as allowing for more effective governance and decision-making at the local level.

3. What was the dispute between the central government and the state of Maharashtra about?

Answer: The dispute was about the state's desire to increase the quota for reservations in government jobs and education beyond the 50% limit set by the central government.

4. How did the central government respond to Maharashtra's proposal?

Answer: The central government opposed Maharashtra's proposal, leading to a dispute between the two governments.

Case2: The state of Tamil Nadu wants to enact a law to regulate the sale of tobacco products, while the central government has already enacted a law on the same subject.

Questions:

1. Which list does the subject "regulation of sale of tobacco products" fall under in the Indian Constitution?

Answer: Concurrent List.

2. Can the state of Tamil Nadu enact a law on this subject?

Answer: Yes, but it needs to be consistent with the central law.

3. What happens if the state law conflicts with the central law?

Answer: The central law prevails.

4. Can the central government override the state law?

Answer: Yes, if the central law is more stringent or contradictory.

5. What is the purpose of the Concurrent List?

Answer: To allow both central and state governments to legislate on certain subjects, promoting cooperation and coordination.

Case 3: Decentralization in India refers to the transfer of power and decision-making authority from the central government to local governments, such as Panchayats (village councils) and Municipalities. This aims to promote grassroots democracy, increase citizen participation, and address local needs more effectively. The 73rd and 74th Constitutional Amendments (1992) mandated decentralization, empowering local governments to manage education, healthcare, and infrastructure development. Decentralization has led to more inclusive and responsive governance, but challenges persist, including inadequate funding and capacity building.

Questions:

1. What is decentralization in India?

Answer: Transfer of power from central to local governments.

2. What is the aim of decentralization?

Answer: Promote grassroots democracy and address local needs.

3. Which amendments mandated decentralization?

Answer: 73rd and 74th Constitutional Amendments (1992).

4. What are the benefits of decentralization?

Answer: More inclusive and responsive governance.

5. What challenges does decentralization face?

Answer: Inadequate funding and capacity building.

Case 4: Panchayati Raj is a system of local self-governance in India, aiming to decentralize power and promote democratic participation.

Aims:

1. Democratic Decentralization

2. People's Participation

3. Economic Development

4. Social Justice

Questions:

1. What is the primary aim of Panchayati Raj?

Answer: Democratic Decentralization, to transfer power to the grassroots level.

2. How does Panchayati Raj promote people's participation?
Answer: Through direct elections, citizen engagement, and decision-making involvement.
3. What is the role of Panchayati Raj in economic development?
Answer: To plan and implement local development projects, promoting economic growth.
4. How does Panchayati Raj address social justice?
Answer: By ensuring equitable distribution of resources, promoting inclusivity, and addressing local disparities.
5. What is the significance of the 73rd Constitutional Amendment in achieving Panchayati Raj aims?
Answer: It empowered Panchayati Raj Institutions (PRIs) by devolving powers, functions, and finances.
6. How do PRIs contribute to democratic decentralization?
Answer: By ensuring local self-governance, accountability, and transparency.

Case 5: Municipal Corporations are urban local bodies responsible for providing civic amenities and infrastructure to citizens.

Functions:

1. Water supply
2. Sanitation and sewerage
3. Roads and transportation
4. Streetlights and electricity
5. Solid waste management
6. Public health and hygiene
7. Education and social welfare
8. Urban planning and development.

Questions:

1. What is the main function of a Municipal Corporation?
Answer: To provide civic amenities and infrastructure to citizens.
2. Which of the following is a function of a Municipal Corporation?
Answer: All of the above (water supply, sanitation, roads, etc.).
3. What is the role of a Municipal Corporation in urban planning?
Answer: To prepare and implement development plans, ensuring sustainable growth.
4. How do Municipal Corporations address public health concerns?
Answer: By providing healthcare services, sanitation, and hygiene facilities.
5. What is the significance of solid waste management in Municipal Corporations?
Answer: Ensures proper disposal and recycling of waste, promoting environmental sustainability.
6. How do Municipal Corporations contribute to education and social welfare?
Answer: By running schools, hospitals, and social welfare programs for citizens.
7. What is the role of a Municipal Corporation in maintaining public transportation?
Answer: To manage and maintain public transport systems, ensuring efficient connectivity.
8. How do Municipal Corporations address environmental concerns?

Answer: By implementing measures to reduce pollution, promote green spaces, and conserve resources.

Case 6: Despite some progress, women in India continue to face significant challenges. Gender inequality and discrimination remain deeply ingrained, perpetuating gender-based violence, limited access to education and healthcare, and restricted economic opportunities. Women comprise only 25% of the workforce, and gender-based wage gaps persist. Domestic violence affects millions, with 30% of women experiencing spousal violence. Additionally, India's gender ratio is skewed, with 933 women per 1000 men. To address these issues, initiatives like BetiBachaoBetiPadhao aim to empower women and promote gender equality. However, much work remains to ensure women's rights and dignity are fully respected and protected.

Questions:

1. What is the gender ratio in India?
Answer: 933 women per 1000 men.
2. What percentage of women in India are literate?
Answer: 65%.
3. What is the main reason for gender inequality in India?
Answer: Patriarchal society and cultural norms.
4. What is the most common form of violence against women in India?
Answer: Domestic violence.
5. What is the legal age for marriage in India?
Answer: 18 years for women.
6. What percentage of women in India participate in the workforce?
Answer: 25%.
7. What is the main challenge faced by women in India in accessing healthcare?
Answer: Lack of access to healthcare facilities.
8. What is the government initiative to empower women in India?
Answer: Beti Bachao Beti Padhao.

Case 7: Women's representation in politics in India is gradually increasing, but still lags behind. Women hold 14.3% of Parliamentary seats and 9% of Assembly seats. The Women's Reservation Bill aims to reserve 33% of seats for women.

Questions:

1. What percentage of Parliamentary seats are held by women in India?
Answer: 14.3%
2. What is the goal of the Women's Reservation Bill?
Answer: To reserve 33% of seats for women.
3. What percentage of Assembly seats are held by women in India?
Answer: 9%
4. Are women's representation in politics increasing in India?
Answer: Yes, gradually.

Case 8: Religion and politics are deeply intertwined in India, with religious identities often influencing political affiliations and voting patterns. The country's secular constitution is sometimes challenged by religious nationalist movements. Political parties often use religious symbolism and appeals to garner support.

Questions:

1. Is India a secular country?

Answer: Yes, by Constitution.

2. Do religious identities influence political affiliations in India?

Answer: Yes, often.

3. Is religion a sensitive topic in Indian politics?

Answer: Religion has always been a sensitive topic in Indian politics.

4. What were Gandhiji's views on religion?

Answer: Gandhiji used to say that for him politics devoid of religion was unethical and immoral.

Case 9: Communalism in India refers to the politicization of religious identities, often leading to tension and conflict between different religious groups. This can manifest in various forms, including violence, discrimination, and exclusion. Communalism can be fuelled by political parties, social media, and other factors, and can have devastating consequences for individuals and communities.

Questions:

1. What is communalism in India?

Answer: Politicization of religious identities.

2. What are the consequences of communalism?

Answer: Violence, discrimination, exclusion.

3. Can communalism lead to violence?

Answer: Yes, it often leads to clashes and riots as an example: Partition of India 1947.

4. What is Not communalism?

Answer: It means absence of communal ideologies that divide people based on religion, race, or other identities and instead promote unity, inclusivity and harmony among individuals.

Case 10: Secularism in India is a constitutional principle that ensures the separation of religion from the state. It guarantees equal rights and freedoms to all citizens, regardless of their religious beliefs or practices. Secularism promotes religious tolerance, pluralism, and diversity, allowing people to practice their faith without fear of discrimination or persecution.

Questions:

1. What is secularism in India?

Answer: Separation of religion from the state.

2. What does secularism guarantee to citizens?

Answer: Equal rights and freedoms.

3. What are the core values promoted by secularism?

Answer: Religious tolerance, pluralism, and diversity.

4. Can secularism coexist with religion?

Answer: Yes, secularism protects individual religious freedom.

5. Why is secularism important in India?

Answer: To maintain social harmony and ensure equal rights for all citizens.

Economics

Read the source given below and answer the questions by choosing the most appropriate:

Case 1

Consumer exploitation takes many forms, including false advertising, predatory lending, price gouging, phishing scams, and bait-and-switch tactics. False advertising deceives consumers with misleading claims, while predatory lending traps them in high-interest loans. Price gouging exploits emergencies or shortages to inflate prices. Phishing scams steal personal information through fake emails, calls, or texts. Bait-and-switch tactics lure consumers with attractive offers, only to substitute inferior products or services. Additionally, other forms of exploitation include high-pressure sales tactics, hidden fees, and Ponzi schemes. Consumers must remain vigilant and informed to protect themselves from these exploitative practices, which can result in financial loss, identity theft, and diminished trust in the marketplace.

Questions:

Q1. Who is a wise consumer?

Answer: Is a well-informed consumer, who knows his right as to where and when to exercise them.

Q2: Is false advertising a form of consumer exploitation?

A) Yes

B) No

Answer: A) Yes

Q3: Is predatory lending unfair to consumers?

A) Yes

B) No

Answer: A) Yes

Q4: Can phishing lead to identity theft?

A) Yes

B) No

Answer: A) Yes

Q5: Is price gouging a form of price manipulation?

A) Yes

B) No

Answer: A) Yes

Q6: Can scams lead to financial loss for consumers?

A) Yes

B) No

Answer: A) Yes

Case 2:

Adulteration, the act of contaminating or debasing a product with inferior or harmful substances, poses a significant threat to consumer safety. This unethical practice can occur in various industries, including food, cosmetics, and pharmaceuticals. In the food industry, adulteration can lead to serious health issues, as seen in the 2013 horse meat scandal in Europe. Counterfeit cosmetics can cause skin irritation, allergic reactions, and even serious health problems. Adulterated medications can have devastating consequences, including harmful side effects, worsening of medical conditions, or even death.

Consumers can protect themselves by being vigilant and taking precautions. When purchasing food, check labels and buy from trusted sources. Be cautious of unusual prices or packaging. For cosmetics,

buy from authorized retailers and check for certifications. When it comes to medications, ensure you buy from licensed pharmacies and check for expiration dates.

Q1: What happened in the 2013 horse meat scandal in Europe?

Answer: Horse meat was found in products labelled as beef.

Q2: What is the main concern with food adulteration?

Answer: Consumer safety and trust in the food supply chain.

Q3: How can consumers protect themselves from food adulteration?

Answer: Check labels, buy from trusted sources, and be aware of unusual prices or packaging.

Case 3:

Ramesh, a local vegetable vendor, was known for his rough behaviour with customers. One day, he was selling tomatoes at an inflated price, claiming they were of high quality. When a customer, Mrs. Kumar, asked him to reduce the price, Ramesh became abusive and started yelling at her. Mrs. Kumar felt humiliated and threatened to report him to the authorities.

1. What was Ramesh's behaviour towards Mrs. Kumar?

- a) Polite and courteous
- b) Rough and abusive
- c) Indifferent and neutral
- d) Friendly and helpful

Answer: b) Rough and abusive

2. Why was Mrs. Kumar unhappy with Ramesh?

- a) He was selling tomatoes at a low price
- b) He was selling tomatoes at an inflated price
- c) He was not selling tomatoes at all
- d) He was selling poor quality tomatoes

Answer: b) He was selling tomatoes at an inflated price

3. How did Mrs. Kumar respond to Ramesh's behavior?

- a) She apologized and left the shop
- b) She argued with Ramesh and tried to negotiate
- c) She threatened to report him to the authorities
- d) She started yelling back at Ramesh

Answer: c) She threatened to report him to the authorities

4. What can be done to address Ramesh's rough behavior?

- a) Ignore him and continue shopping
- b) Report him to the authorities
- c) Confront him and argue
- d) Boycott his shop

Answer: b) Report him to the authorities.

Case 4:

Albert, a young professional, purchased a laptop from a local store without thoroughly inspecting its features, warranty, and reviews. The laptop's battery life was subpar, and the operating system was outdated. When Albert attempted to return the laptop, the store owner refused, citing a "no return" policy. Albert argued that the store had a legal obligation to provide a refund or replacement under the consumer protection act. However, the store owner claimed that the policy was clearly displayed at the time of purchase.

1. What was the primary reason for Albert's difficulty in returning the laptop?
 - a) The store's "no return" policy
 - b) Albert's failure to inspect the laptop before purchase
 - c) The laptop's battery life and outdated operating system
 - d) The store owner's refusal to acknowledge the consumer protection act

Answer: b) Albert's failure to inspect the laptop before purchase

2. Which of the following is a legal right of consumers under the consumer protection act?
 - a) The right to return a product regardless of the store's policy
 - b) The right to a refund or replacement for a defective product
 - c) The right to purchase a product at the lowest price available
 - d) The right to inspect a product before purchase

Answer: b) The right to a refund or replacement for a defective product

3. What should Albert have done to avoid this situation?
 - a) Inspected the laptop's features, warranty, and reviews before purchase
 - b) Purchased the laptop from a different store
 - c) Accepted the store's "no return" policy
 - d) Demanded a refund without checking the policy

Answer: a) Inspected the laptop's features, warranty, and reviews before purchase

4. What can be inferred about the store owner's claim that the "no return" policy was clearly displayed?
 - a) The store owner is trying to deceive Albert.
 - b) The store owner is unaware of the consumer protection act
 - c) The store owner is attempting to justify the policy
 - d) The store owner is admitting fault

Answer: c) The store owner is attempting to justify the policy

Case 5:

Ms. Sharma, a resident of Mumbai, wanted to know the status of her passport application. She filed an RTI application with the Regional Passport Office, Mumbai, on February 10, 2023. However, she did not receive any response within the stipulated 30-day period. She then filed a first appeal with the Appellate Authority, but still did not receive any information. Finally, she approached the Central Information Commission (CIC) with a second appeal.

1. What was Ms. Sharma trying to obtain through her RTI application?
 - a) Information on the passport office's working hours
 - b) Status of her passport application
 - c) List of documents required for passport renewal
 - d) Contact details of the passport officer

Answer: b) Status of her passport application

2. Which section of the RTI Act 2005 states that an applicant should receive a response within 30 days?
 - a) Section 7(1)
 - b) Section 8(1)
 - c) Section 6(1)
 - d) Section 5(1)

Answer: a) Section 7(1)

3. What was the next step taken by Ms. Sharma after not receiving a response to her RTI application?
- a) Filed a second appeal with the CIC
 - b) Filed a first appeal with the Appellate Authority
 - c) Approached the passport office in person
 - d) Filed a complaint with the police

Answer: b) Filed a first appeal with the Appellate Authority

4. Which authority did Ms. Sharma approach finally?
- a) State Information Commission (SIC)
 - b) Central Information Commission (CIC)
 - c) Appellate Authority
 - d) Passport Office

Answer: b) Central Information Commission (CIC)

Case 6:

Ricky, a resident of Jowai, purchased a electric water heater with an ISI mark from a local store. After using it for six months, he noticed that the heater was not working efficiently and was consuming more electricity than usual. He lodged a complaint with the store owner, who refused to replace the product or provide a refund. Ricky then approached the Bureau of Indian Standards (BIS) and filed a complaint against the manufacturer for misusing the ISI mark.

1. What is the significance of the ISI mark on an electric water heater in India?
- a) It indicates that the product is made in India
 - b) It ensures that the product meets safety and quality standards
 - c) It guarantees a warranty for the product
 - d) It shows that the product is environmentally friendly

Answer: b) It ensures that the product meets safety and quality standards

2. What was Rahul's issue with the electric water heater?
- a) It was not working efficiently
 - b) It was consuming less electricity than usual
 - c) It did not have an ISI mark
 - d) It was not made in India

Answer: a) It was not working efficiently

3. Who did Rahul approach to file a complaint against the manufacturer?
- a) Consumer Court
 - b) Bureau of Indian Standards (BIS)
 - c) Local Police Station
 - d) National Human Rights Commission

Answer: b) Bureau of Indian Standards (BIS)

4. What is the role of the Bureau of Indian Standards (BIS) in this case?
- a) To issue ISI marks to manufacturers
 - b) To investigate complaints against manufacturers
 - c) To provide refunds to consumers
 - d) To conduct safety tests on products

Answer: b) To investigate complaints against manufacturers

Case 7

In a small village in rural India, there lived two farmers, Ramesh and Suresh. Ramesh grew wheat, while Suresh grew sugarcane. One season, Ramesh's wheat crop failed due to drought, but Suresh's

sugarcane crop was abundant. Ramesh needed sugar for his family's consumption, while Suresh needed wheat for his cattle feed. They agreed to exchange 10 kg of sugarcane for 5 kg of wheat. This was their first transaction using the barter system. Later, Ramesh's wheat crop recovered, and he had a surplus. Suresh, on the other hand, faced a sugarcane shortage due to pests. They renegotiated their earlier agreement and settled on a new exchange rate of 5 kg of sugarcane for 3 kg of wheat.

1. What was the initial exchange rate agreed upon by Ramesh and Suresh?

- a) 1 kg of sugarcane for 1 kg of wheat
- b) 10 kg of sugarcane for 5 kg of wheat
- c) 5 kg of sugarcane for 3 kg of wheat
- d) 2 kg of sugarcane for 1 kg of wheat

Answer: b) 10 kg of sugarcane for 5 kg of wheat

2. Why did Ramesh and Suresh renegotiate their agreement?

- a) Due to changes in market prices
- b) Due to changes in their crop yields
- c) Due to changes in government policies
- d) Due to changes in their personal preferences

Answer: b) Due to changes in their crop yields

3. What is the main advantage of the barter system in this case?

- a) Increased efficiency
- b) Reduced costs
- c) Improved quality of goods
- d) Convenience and mutual benefit

Answer: d) Convenience and mutual benefit

4. What is the limitation of the barter system evident in this case?

- a) Lack of standardization
- b) Limited scalability
- c) Difficulty in storing value
- d) All of the above

Answer: d) All of the above

5. How did the barter system help Ramesh and Suresh?

- a) It helped them earn profits
- b) It helped them reduce losses
- c) It helped them meet their needs without using money
- d) It helped them increase their production

Answer: c) It helped them meet their needs without using money.

Case 8

In a small village, there lived two farmers, Joy and Lam. Lam had a surplus of wheat and wanted to buy a cow to increase his dairy production. Joy had a cow and wanted to buy wheat to make bread for his family. One day, they met at the village market and discussed their needs. Lam offered to exchange 50 kg of wheat for Joy's cow. Joy agreed, and they exchanged their goods. Later, Lam's dairy production increased, and he wanted to buy a tractor to expand his farm. Joy, who had used the wheat to bake bread, now wanted to buy a solar panel to power his bakery. They met again and agreed to exchange Lam's tractor for Joy's solar panel.

1. What is the concept illustrated in this case story?

- a) Double Coincidence of Wants
- b) Supply and Demand
- c) Opportunity Cost

d) Comparative Advantage

Answer: a) Double Coincidence of Wants

2. What was the initial exchange between Lam and Joy?

- a) Wheat for cow
- b) Cow for tractor
- c) Wheat for solar panel
- d) Tractor for solar panel

Answer: a) Wheat for cow

3. What is the challenge faced by Lam and Joy in the absence of a medium of exchange?

- a) They have to produce goods that others want
- b) They have to find someone who has what they want and is willing to trade
- c) They have to transport their goods to the market
- d) They have to set prices for their goods

Answer: b) They have to find someone who has what they want and is willing to trade

4. How does the double coincidence of wants limit the exchange of goods?

- a) It increases the number of transactions
- b) It reduces the number of transactions
- c) It makes transactions more efficient
- d) It has no impact on transactions

Answer: b) It reduces the number of transactions.

Case 9

Richard, a businessman, opens a current account with State Bank of India (SBI) to manage his daily financial transactions. He deposits ₹100,000 into his account and uses his debit card to pay ₹20,000 to his supplier, ₹15,000 to his employee, and ₹5,000 for office expenses. Later, he receives ₹30,000 from a client and deposits it into his account. Rahul can withdraw cash or use his debit card to make payments at any time.

1. What type of bank account does Richard have?

- a) Savings account
- b) Current account
- c) Fixed deposit account
- d) Recurring deposit account

Answer: b) Current account

2. What is the primary characteristic of a demand deposit account?

- a) Fixed interest rate
- b) Fixed maturity period
- c) Withdrawals can be made at any time
- d) Minimum balance requirement

Answer: c) Withdrawals can be made at any time

3. What is the benefit of Richard using a demand deposit account for his business?

- a) Earns interest on his deposited funds
- b) Can borrow money at a low interest rate
- c) Can manage his daily financial transactions efficiently
- d) Can invest in stocks and mutual funds

Answer: c) Can manage his daily financial transactions efficiently

4. Why demand deposits are considered a key component of a country's money supply?

- a) They are time deposits with a fixed maturity period
- b) They can be withdrawn at any time, making them highly liquid
- c) They earn a high interest rate
- d) They are not used for transactions

Answer: b) They can be withdrawn at any time, making them highly liquid.

Case 10

Priya, a small business owner, wants to expand her clothing boutique. She needs ₹500,000 to purchase new equipment and inventory. Priya approaches her bank, ICICI Bank, and applies for a formal loan. The bank evaluates her creditworthiness, business plan, and collateral (her property). After due diligence, ICICI Bank approves a loan of ₹500,000 with an interest rate of 12% per annum, repayable in 36 monthly installments. Priya accepts the offer and receives the loan amount in her bank account.

1. What type of lending is illustrated in this case story?

- a) Informal lending
- b) Formal lending
- c) Peer-to-peer lending
- d) Crowdfunding

Answer: b) Formal lending

2. What is the primary advantage of formal lending from a bank for Priya?

- a) Lower interest rate
- b) No collateral required
- c) Quick access to funds
- d) Formal lending provides a structured repayment plan

Answer: d) Formal lending provides a structured repayment plan

3. What is the role of collateral in Priya's loan application?

- a) To reduce the interest rate
- b) To increase the loan amount
- c) To provide security for the bank in case of default
- d) To waive the loan repayment

Answer: c) To provide security for the bank in case of default

4. What is the benefit of Priya repaying the loan in instalments?

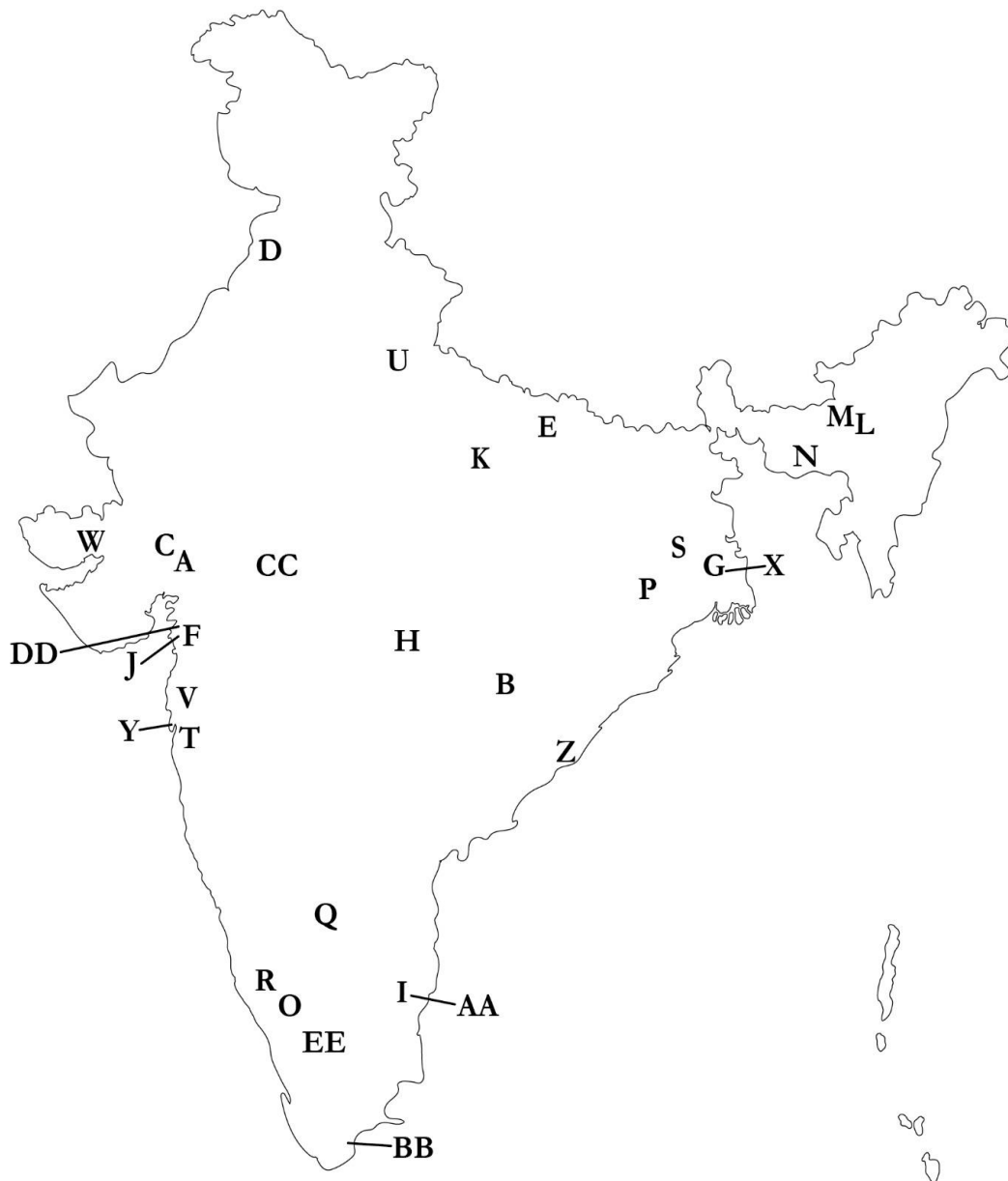
- a) Reduces her credit score
- b) Increases her debt burden
- c) Helps her manage cash flow and budget
- d) Waives the interest payment

Answer: c) Helps her manage cash flow and budget

Section-E

List of Map Items

Subjects	Name of the Chapter	List of areas to be located on the Political Map of India
History	Non- Cooperation and Civil Disobedience Movements	A. Kheda B. Champaran C. Ahmedabad Mill D. Jallianwalla Bagh E. Chauri Chaura Incident F. Dandi March G. Calcutta H. Nagpur I. Madras
	Industrialisation	J. Surat Port K. The Mills of Kanpur
Geography	Forest Resources	L. Kanaziranga National Park M. Orang National Park N. Balpakram National Park O. Wayanad Wildlife Sanctuary
	Minerals and Energy Resources	P. Mayurbhanj Q. Bellary R. Kudremukh S. Raniganj T. Nuclear U. Narora V. Tarapur
	Major Sea Ports	W. Kandala X. Kolkata Y. Mumbai Z. Vishakhapatnam AA.Chennai BB.Tuticorin
	Cotton Textile Industries	CC. Indore DD. Surat EE. Coimbatore



List of Map Items

History

Non - Cooperation and Civil Disobedience Movements

- A. Kheda
- B. Champaran
- C. Ahmedabad Mill
- D. Jallianwalla Bagh
- E. Chauri Chaura Incident
- F. Dandi March
- G. Calcutta
- H. Nagpur
- I. Madras

Industrialisation

- J. Surat Port
- K. The Mills of Kanpur

Geography

Forest Resources

- L. Kanaziranga National Park
- M. Orang National Park
- N. Balpakram National Park
- O. Wayanad Wildlife Sanctuary

Minerals and Energy

Resources

- P. Mayurbhanj
- Q. Bellary
- R. Kudremukh
- S. Raniganj
- T. Nuclear
- U. Narora
- V. Tarapur

Major Sea Ports

- W. Kandala
- X. Kolkata
- Y. Mumbai
- Z. Vishakhapatnam
- AA. Chennai
- BB. Tuticorin

Cotton Textile Industries

- CC. Indore
- DD. Surat
- EE. Coimbatore

Sample Question Paper

(SSLC Examination 2024-25)

Social Science

(Old Course)

by

Meghalaya Board of School Education (MBOSE)

A. The Scheme of Examination

	Maximum Marks	Pass Marks
Theory Examination	80	24
Internal Assessment	20	6
Total	100	30

B. Scheme of Theory Examination

Section	Type of Questions	Marks for Each Question	No. of questions to be attempted/ No. of questions given	Total Marks
Section-A	Multiple choice Questions (MCQs)	1	30/30	1x30=30
Section-B	Short Answer Questions	2	9/12	2x9=18
Section-C	Long Answer Questions	5	4/8	5x4=20
Section-D	Case Based Questions	4	2/4	4x2=8
Section-E	Map Pointing	1	4/7	1x4=4
Total Marks				80

Note: Questions of Section-D will be from Civics and Economics. Questions of Section-E will be from History and Geography. The overall weightage in all the sections as given below in “D. Content Weightage in Theory Examination”.

C. Scheme of Internal Assessment

Marks for internal assessment can be internally assessed through anyone of the following:

1. Project Work
2. Written Tests
3. Assignments (Class or Home Work)

While Assessing equal weightage may be given to History, Civics, Economics and Geography.

Different types of Projects Works

- Class/Interclass discussion and debates.
- Preparations of a report based on newspapers/magazines clippings.
- Conducting a survey in the locality (activity to be accompanied by a brief report).
- Posters.
- Mock drills to deal with fire mishaps, earthquakes, flood and landslides to be practised for the topic, ‘Disaster Management’.

D. Content Weightage in Theory Examination

The subject-wise weightage shown below is only indicative for the purpose of information of teachers while prioritising different chapters during teaching or assessment. Though the weightage in Theory Examination conducted by MBOSE would broadly follow the following pattern, there may still be some variation.

Subject	Syllabus	Marks (80)
History	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• The Rise of Nationalism in Europe• Non – Cooperation and Civil Disobedience Movement• Industrialisation (1850s-1950s)• Urbanisation and Urban lives• Print Culture and Nationalism	20
Geography	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Resources• Land Resources• Water Resources• Forest Resources• Minerals and Energy Resources• Agriculture manufacturing Industries• Lifelines of National Economy• Meghalaya: an Overview	20
Civics	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Role of Caste in Indian Politics and Communalism• Nature of Indian Federal Structure• Popular Struggles and Movements• Political Parties• Challenges to Democracy• Voters awareness and its Importance• Women’s Rights in India• Rights of Person with Disabilities Act, 2016	20
Economics	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Sectors of the Indian Economy• The Story of Development• Money and Financial System• Globalisation and the Indian Economy• Consumer Rights	20

Sample Question Paper

SOCIAL SCIENCE

CLASS - X

Question Paper Code: XY

Time: 3 hours

Max Marks: 80 (Pass Marks: 24)

General Instructions:

1. Please check that this Question Paper contains 55 Questions.
2. Question Paper Code given above should be written on the Answer Book, in the space provided, by the Candidate.
3. For candidates without an Internal Assessment, their marks will be multiplied by 1.25 to adjust their total to a maximum of 100 marks.
4. 15 minutes time is given for the candidates to read the Question paper. The Question Paper will be distributed 15 minutes before the scheduled time of the examination. In these 15 minutes, the candidates should only read the instructions and questions carefully and should not write answers on the Answer Sheet.
5. The Question Paper contains 4 sections, Section A, B, C, D and E.
6. Section-A contains Multiple Choice Questions (MCQ). Choose the most appropriate answer from the given options. The answers to this Section must be provided in the boxes provided in the Answer Sheet. Answers provided anywhere else will not be counted for marking.
7. Section-B contains Short Answer Questions. Answer the questions briefly, in not more than 30 (thirty) words.
8. Section-C contains Long Answer Questions. Answer the questions in not more than 80 (eighty) words each.
9. Section-D contains Cased Based Questions.
10. Section-E contains Map skill based Questions. A Map provided with Answer Paper should be used for this section.

Section-A

Multiple Choice Questions: Attempt **ALL** Questions (30x1=30)

1. Which 19th Century movement sought to unify various German states into a single nation-state?
 - A) Pan-Germanism
 - B) German Nationalism
 - C) The Frankfurt Parliament
 - D) The Unification of Italy

2. Who led the Non-Cooperation Movement in India?
 - A) Mahatma Gandhi
 - B) Jawaharlal Nehru
 - C) Subhas Chandra Bose
 - D) Lala Lajpat Rai

3. The concept of "self-determination" is closely tied to:
 - A) Nationalism
 - B) Imperialism
 - C) Federalism
 - D) Globalization

4. Which European country is known for its historic nationalist movement led by Giuseppe Garibaldi?
 - A) France
 - B) Germany
 - C) Italy
 - D) Spain

5. Who were the primary beneficiaries of the Poona Pact?
 - A) Scheduled Castes (SCs)
 - B) Scheduled Tribes (STs)
 - C) Other Backward Classes (OBCs)
 - D) Depressed Classes (DCs)

6. What was the main objective of the HSRA?
 - A) To achieve independence through non-violent means
 - B) To establish a socialist republic in India
 - C) To promote communal harmony
 - D) To support British rule

7. Who invented the movable-type printing press?
 - A) Johannes Gutenberg
 - B) William Caxton
 - C) Martin Luther
 - D) Christopher Columbus

8. Who introduced printing to India in the 16th century?
- A) Portuguese missionaries
 - B) British colonialists
 - C) French traders
 - D) Dutch explorers
9. What was the name of the first newspaper published by James Augustus Hickey?
- A) Bengal Gazette
 - B) Calcutta Journal
 - C) Bombay Samachar
 - D) Sambad Kaumudi
10. A consumer buys a product with a label showing a picture of a recycle symbol. What does this label indicate?
- A) The product is eco-friendly
 - B) The product can be recycled
 - C) The product is biodegradable
 - D) The product is reusable
11. What is the primary goal of consumer rights?
- A. To protect businesses
 - B. To protect consumers
 - C. To promote competition
 - D. To regulate markets
12. Which of the following is an example of an unfair trade practice?
- A. Misleading advertising
 - B. High prices
 - C. Poor customer service
 - D. All of the above
13. Which sector contributes the most to India's GDP?
- A. Agriculture
 - B. Industry
 - C. Services
 - D. Manufacturing
14. Which industry is the largest consumer of power in India?
- A. Textiles
 - B. Steel
 - C. Cement
 - D. Aluminium
15. What is the primary goal of sustainable development?
- A. Economic growth
 - B. Environmental protection
 - C. Social justice
 - D. All of the above
16. Which of the following is a consequence of caste-based politics in India?
- A. Reduced social inequality
 - B. Increased communalism

- C. Improved representation of marginalized groups
- D. Enhanced economic development

17. Which article of the Indian Constitution prohibits discrimination based on caste?
 - A. Article 14
 - B. Article 15
 - C. Article 16
 - D. Article 17
18. What is the basis of the Indian federal system?
 - A. Linguistic states
 - B. Religious states
 - C. Geographical regions
 - D. Cultural zones
19. What is the purpose of the Finance Commission?
 - A. To allocate funds to states
 - B. To advise the center on financial matters
 - C. To oversee state finances
 - D. To resolve financial disputes between states
20. Which party is led by Mamata Banerjee?
 - A. All India Trinamool Congress (AITC)
 - B. Indian National Congress
 - C. Bharatiya Janata Party (BJP)
 - D. Bahujan Samaj Party (BSP)
21. What is the role of the Election Commission of India in promoting voter awareness?
 - A. To conduct elections
 - B. To promote political parties
 - C. To educate voters about the electoral process
 - D. To monitor election expenses
22. Which of the following forest ecosystems is most vulnerable to climate change-induced die-offs?
 - A) Tropical rainforests
 - B) Boreal forests
 - C) Temperate deciduous forests
 - D) Montane cloud forests
23. What is the national flower of India?
 - A) Lotus
 - B) Rose
 - C) Sunflower
 - D) Marigold
24. Which of the following animals is the national animal of India?
 - A) Bengal Tiger
 - B) Asiatic Lion
 - C) Indian Elephant
 - D) Snow Leopard
25. What is the most common species of tree found in Indian forests?
 - A) Teak

- B) Sal
- C) Mango
- D) Banyan

26. Which of the following birds is the national bird of India?

- A) Peacock
- B) Parrot
- C) Myna
- D) Sparrow

27. Which of the following plants is known for its medicinal properties in India?

- A) Neem
- B) Tulsi
- C) Turmeric
- D) All of the above

28. Which of the following birds is known for its distinctive call that sounds like laughter?

- A) Peacock
- B) Parrot
- C) Myna
- D) Hornbill

29. What is the primary goal of mineral conservation?

- A. To increase mineral production
- B. To reduce mineral waste
- C. To protect the environment
- D. To promote sustainable use of minerals

30. Which of the following is a primary classification of industries in India?

- A. Primary, Secondary, and Tertiary
- B. Light, Heavy, and Cottage
- C. Public, Private, and Joint
- D. Manufacturing, Service, and Agriculture

Section-B

Short Answer Questions: Answer **any 9 (nine)**.

(9x2=18 marks)

31. Why did some industrialists in nineteenth-century Europe prefer hand labour over machines?
32. How did factories in England multiply in the late 18th Century?
33. How did the East India Company procure regular supplies of cotton and silk textiles from Indian weavers?
34. Define Urbanization? State the causes for urbanization?
35. Explain how print culture assisted the growth of nationalism in India
36. What are resources? Classify the resources
37. Compare the advantages and disadvantages of multipurpose river projects.
38. What do you know about the 'Bamboo-Drip Irrigation System'?
39. Discuss the geographical features of Meghalaya?
40. Mention any four challenges facing Indian democracy?
41. Highlight any two measures to deepening democracy in India?
42. Write any two Constitutional Rights of Women in India.

Section-C

Long Answer Questions: Answer **either A or B** for each question. (4x5=20 marks)

43. A. What steps did the French revolutionaries take to create a sense of collective identity among the French people?
OR
B. Briefly explain the process of unification of Italy.
44. A. Describe the main clauses of the Treaty of Vienna of 1815
OR
B. What action did the British government take after the famous Dandi March?
45. A. Explain the importance of the 'Salt march' of Gandhiji as a symbol to unite the nation.
OR
B. How did the industrial working classes participate in Civil Disobedience Movement?
46. A. What are the causes of land degradation? What are the ways to solve this problem?
OR
B. What is soil erosion? What are the main causes of soil erosion?

Section-D

Case Based Questions: Answer **either A or B** for each question. (2x4= 8)

47. Read the extract given below and answer the questions that follow.

A. Communal politics is based on the idea that religion is the principal basis of Social community. Communalism involves thinking along the following lines. The followers of a particular religion must belong to one community. Their fundamental interests are the same. Any difference that may have is irrelevant or trivial for community life. It also follows that people who follow different religions can not belong to the same Family laws. Those laws deals with family related matters such as marriage, divorce, adoption, inheritance, etc. In our country, different family laws to apply to the followers of different religious community. If the followers of a different religion have some commonalities these are superficial and immaterial. Their interest is bound to be different and involve a conflict. In extreme

form of communalism leads to the belief that people belonging to a different religion cannot live as equal citizen within one nation. Either one of them has to dominate the rest or they have to form different nations.

- (i) What is communal politics? (1 mark)
- (ii) Who do believe that people belong to the different religion cannot live as equal citizen within one Nation? (1 mark)
- (iii) What does the extreme form of communalism lead to? (2 marks)

OR

B. There are two or more levels (or tiers) of government in federalism. Different tiers of government govern the same citizens, but each tier has its own jurisdiction in specific matters of legislation, taxation and administration. The jurisdictions of the respective levels or tiers of government are specified in the constitution. So, the existence and authority of each tier of government is constitutionally guaranteed. The fundamental provisions of the constitution cannot be unilaterally changed by one level of government. Such changes require the consent of both the levels of government. Courts have the power to interpret the constitution and the powers of different levels of government. The highest court acts as an umpire if disputes arise between different levels of government in the exercise of their respective powers. Sources of revenue for each level of government are clearly specified to ensure its financial autonomy. The federal system thus has dual objectives: to safeguard and promote the unity of the country, while at the same time accommodate regional diversity. Therefore, two aspects are crucial for the institutions and practice of federalism.

- (i) Who acts as the guardian of Indian constitution? (1 mark)
- (ii) In a federal system, the fundamental provisions of the constitution cannot be unilaterally changed by one level of government. Give one example to prove the statement. (1 mark)
- (iii) Identify two crucial aspects for the success of federal system of government. (2 marks)

48. Read the extract given below and answer the questions that follow.

A. The contribution of Nobel Laureate Professor Mohammad Yunus, who introduced the concept of 'self-help group' as the 'Bangladesh Grameen Bank' in the 1970s to address economic issues faced by the impoverished and lower classes in Bangladesh, remains remarkable. Even today, self-help groups continue to hold great relevance. These groups enable members to provide loans to those in need from their collective savings fund, at the lowest interest rates, thereby fostering entrepreneurship and facilitating local economic activities for livelihood generation. During the period of economic liberalization in India (1991-1992), self-help groups received special encouragement, with NABARD playing a pivotal role in this process. Simultaneously, self-help groups were utilized in the implementation of grassroots development plans during India's Ninth Five Year Plan (1997-2002).

- (i) What do you understand by Self Help Group? (2 marks)
- (ii) How Self Help Group promotes economic inclusiveness? (2 marks)

OR

B. Anup purchased an ISI marked Heater from Bharti Appliances, Shillong. He made cash payment, but failed to get a Cash Memo. While making use of the heater he observed that it was not working properly. He contacted the shopkeeper immediately and told him the problem. Shopkeeper paid no heed to her complaint. Rather he marked that the goods in question was not bought from his shop. Anup had no evidence of proving that the heater was purchased from his shop only. He discussed the problem with her friend who advised him to approach Consumer Forum and lodge the complaint. Anup was convinced with the idea of lodging the complaint against the shopkeeper but due to lack of cash memo it was difficult for him to proceed.

- (i) Under which Act Anup can seek to protect his rights being a consumer? (1 mark)
- (ii) How does Anup ensure the quality of product while purchasing it? (1 mark)
- (iii) Why Anup can't lodge a complaint against shopkeeper? (2 marks)

Section-E

Map skill based Questions: Answer any **4 (four)** (4x1 = 4)

- 49. The District where Gandhiji offered Satyagraha along with the peasants in 1918.
- 50. Seth Hukumchand set up the first Indian jute mill here in 1917
- 51. The East India company set up a printing press here in 1684
- 52. Jallianwalla Bagh tragedy
- 53. One area growing fibre crop in Meghalaya
- 54. One nuclear power station in South India
- 55. A tidal port in the western part of India.

*** End of the Question Paper ***