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CBSE
Class **10**

Social Science

Sample Question Paper 2024



1

Sample Paper

LATEST PATTERN

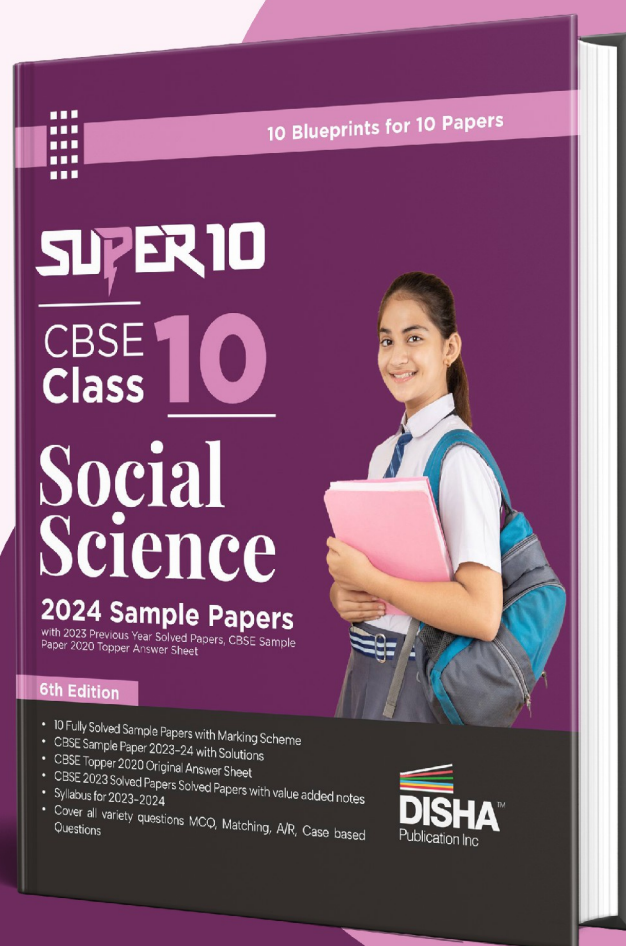
BLUE PRINT

SR NO	CHAPTER NAME	PER UNIT MARKS	MCQ 1 Mark	VSATQ 2 Marks	SATQ 3 Marks	LATQ 5 Marks	CBQ 4 Marks	MBQ 5 Marks	TOTAL MARKS
UNIT-1 : INDIA AND CONTEMPORARY WORLD-II									
1	The rise of nationalism in Europe	20	Q (2, 4, 18, 19)						4
2	Nationalism in India		Q (3)		Q (26)	Q (30)	Q (35)	Q 37(a)	15
3	The making of a global world								
4	The age of industrialization								
5	Print Culture and the modern world		Q (20)						1
Unit-2 : CONTEMPORARY INDIA									
1	Resources and development	20	Q (5, 6)						2
2	Forest and Wildlife resources				Q (28)				3
3	Water resources		Q (8)				Q (36)	Q 37b(II)	6
4	Agriculture			Q (23)					2
5	Minerals and energy resources								
6	Manufacturing Industries							Q 37b(I, III)	2
7	Lifelines of national economy					Q (33)		Q 37b(OR IV)	5
UNIT – 3 : DEMOCRATIC POLITICS									
1	Power sharing	20	Q (11, 16)	Q (21, 22)		Q (32)			11
2	Federalism		Q (10, 12, 14)						3
3	Gender, religion and caste		Q (1)		Q (27)				4
4	Political parties		Q (13)						1
5	Outcomes of Democracy		Q (9)						1
UNIT-4 : UNDERSTANDING ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT									
1	Development	20	Q (15)		Q (29)				4
2	Sectors of Indian Economy					Q (31)			5
3	Money and Credit		Q (7, 17)						2
4	Globalization of the Indian economy				Q (24)	Q (25)		Q (34)	9
5	Consumer Rights								
TOTAL MARKS			20(20)	8(4)	15(5)	20(4)	12(3)	5	80

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*This 2024 Sample Question Paper is taken from Disha's new book - **Super 10 CBSE Class 10 Social Science 2024**

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Time Allowed : 3 Hours

Max. Marks : 80

General Instructions

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

SECTION-A (MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS)

(1 × 20 = 20)

1. In Scandinavian countries such as Sweden, Norway and _____, the participation of women in public life is very high.
(a) Finland (b) Hungary (c) Russia (d) Latvia
2. In the question given below, there are two statements marked as **Assertion (A)** and **Reason (R)**.
Read the statements and choose the correct option.
Assertion (A): Serfdom and bonded labour were abolished in Habsburg dominion and Russia.
Reason (R): Monarchs had realised that revolution could be resisted only by granting concessions to the liberal nationalist rebels.
(a) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(b) Both A and R are true, but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(c) A is true, but R is false.
(d) A is false, but R is true
3. Identify the appropriate reason for the formation of the Swaraj Party from the option given below.
(a) It wanted members of Congress to return to Council Politics.
(b) It wanted members of Congress to ask for Poorna Swaraj for Indians.
(c) It wanted members of Congress to oppose the Simon Commission.
(d) It wanted members of Congress to ask the Dominion State for India.
4. In the given image, the courier of Rhineland loses all that he has on his way home from Leipzig. Study the picture and answer the question that follows.



Who is represented as a postman?

Identify from the given options.

- (a) Napoleon Bonaparte (b) Giuseppe Garibaldi (c) Otto von Bismarck (d) Giuseppe Mazzini
5. _____ are the subset of the _____, which can be put into use with the help of existing technical 'know-how', but their use has not been started.

- (a) Reserves, developed resources (b) Stocks, reserves
(c) Developed resources, stock (d) Reserves, stock
6. On the basis of origin, resources can be classified as _____ and _____.
(a) Biotic and Abiotic (b) Renewable and Non-renewable
(c) Potential and Developed (d) None of the above
7. Ritu has a dozen of bananas but she is in need of 1 kg apples and Sonia has 1 kg apples and is in need of 1 dozen bananas. In case of absence of such coincidence of wants, they may not exchange their goods. Which one of the following would be the best option that describes the mutual exchange of goods and eliminate the exchange of goods?
(a) Double coincidence of want, Exchanging commodity for commodity
(b) Double coincidence of want, Credit on Commodity
(c) Double coincidence of want, Loan on Commodity
(d) Double coincidence of want, Money
8. Which among the following statements is/are correct about plantations?
(i) The plantations have a large area and they are usually found in areas of low population density.
(ii) It is capital intensive.
(iii) The plantation farming has been an agricultural practice primarily in tropical and sub-tropical regions.
Select the correct codes from the options given below.
(a) Only (i) (b) Only (ii) (c) Both (ii) and (iii) (d) All of these
9. Which one of the following is true regarding a coalition government?
(a) Only two parties form an alliance and contest elections.
(b) Several parties compete for power.
(c) The government is formed by two or more parties coming together.
(d) Several parties form an alliance and compete for power.
10. Identify the region/area of India with the help of the following information.
• The Central Government has special powers in running these areas.
• These areas are too small to become an independent state.
Select the appropriate option from the following.
(a) Towns (b) Union Territories (c) District (d) City
11. Which of the following statements is not an advantage of Power Sharing?
(a) It helps to reduce the possibility of conflicts between social groups.
(b) It helps to ensure the stability of the political order.
(c) It creates problems for the majority class of the population.
(d) It increases the participation among citizens in the formation of government.
12. Consider the following statements about the Holding-Together Federation.
(i) A large country divides its power between constituent states and the national government.
(ii) The Central government tends to be more powerful vis-a-vis the states.
(iii) The Central government and the state always seem to have equal powers.
(iv) Constituent states have unequal powers.
Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(a) (i) and (ii) (b) (ii) and (iii) (c) (i), (ii) and (iv) (d) Only (iv)
13. Fill in the blanks

Subject	List I	List II
Defense	Union List	
Hospitals and Dispensaries

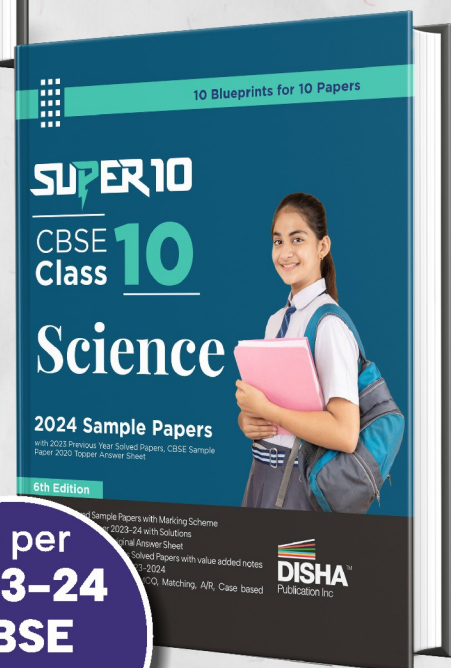
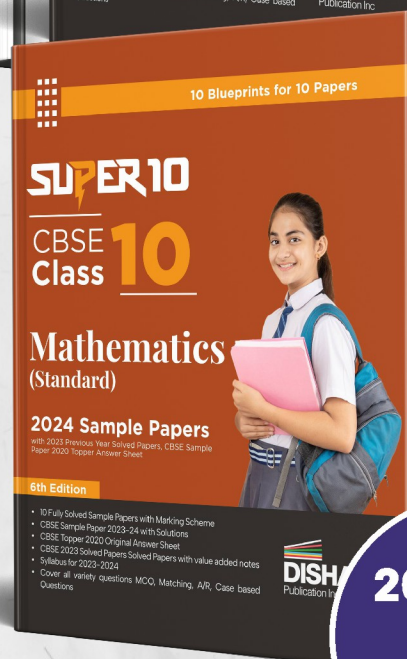
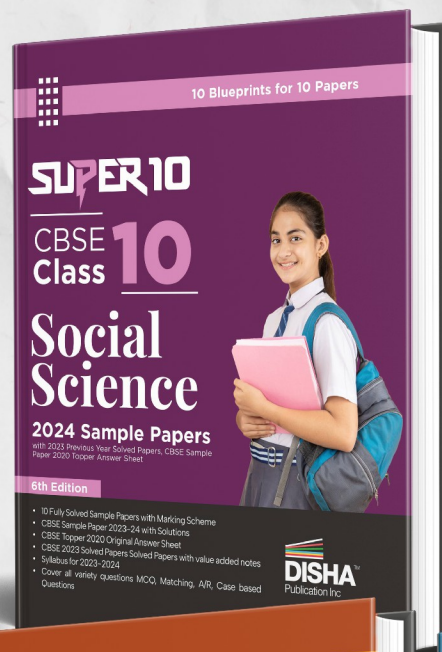
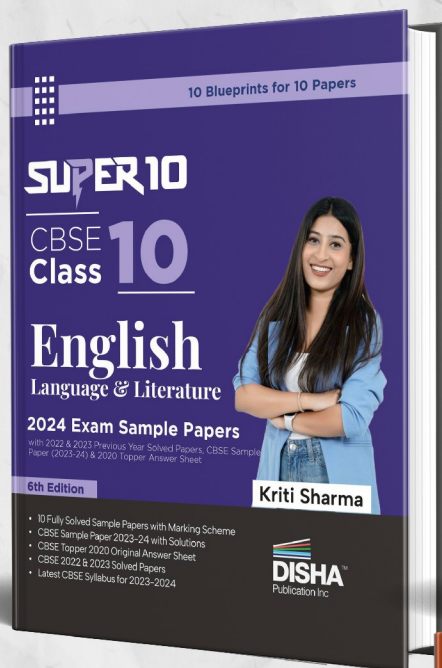
- (a) Union List (b) State list (c) Concurrent list (d) None of the above

FINAL HOUR

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10
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14. Identify the administrative body of Indian Federal system with the help of the following information.
- It is a forum to discuss local governance and development.
 - All the decisions are taken through this and no decision is official and valid without the consent of this body at the village level.

Select the appropriate option from the following.

- (a) Block Samiti (b) Gram Sabha (c) Zila Parishad (d) Municipality

15. According to the Human Development Report of UNDP, 2018, the HDI ranking of countries are mentioned below.

Column-A	Column-B
Sri Lanka	76
India	130
Pakistan	150
Nepal	149

Why does Sri Lanka have a better rank than India in the Human Development Report for 2018?

Choose the correct option from the following.

- (a) The per capita income of Sri Lanka is higher than in India.
 (b) Sri Lanka has a low population as compared to India.
 (c) The literacy ratio i.e. enrolment ratio in all levels of schools in Sri Lanka is comparatively better than India.
 (d) Both (a) and (c)
16. Consider the following statements about the ethnic composition of Sri Lanka:
- A. Major social groups are the Sinhala- speaking (74%) and Tamil-speaking (18%).
 B. Among the Tamils, there are two sub-groups, Sri Lankan Tamils and Indian Tamils.
 C. There are about 7% Christians, who are both Tamil and Sinhala.
- Which of the above statements are correct?
- (a) A, B, C (b) A, B (c) B, C (d) None of the above
17. Ravi started a new business. He approached a bank to get a loan. What are the things he should submit?
- A. Personal details, including name, address, phone number, date of birth, and Social Security number
 B. Loan details, including desired loan amount, loan purpose, and repayment term
 C. Proof of employment and income
 D. Information about current debts.
 E. Educational qualification

Choose the correct option(s) from the above statements.

- (a) A,B,C,D (b) B,C,D,E (c) C,D (d) A,B,C,D,E
18. 'Nationalism', which emerged as a force in the late 19th century, means
- (a) strong devotion for one's own country and its history and culture.
 (b) strong devotion for one's own country without appreciation for other nations.
 (c) strong love for one's own country and hatred for others.
 (d) equally strong devotion for all the countries of the world.
19. Match the term with the statements given below:
- A 'Utopian Society' is
- (i) a society under a benevolent monarchy
 (ii) a society that is unlikely to ever exist
 (iii) a society under the control of a chosen few wise men
 (iv) a society under Parliamentary Democracy
- (a) (i) and (ii) (b) (ii) and (iii) (c) (ii) only (d) (iii) only
20. Merchants and students in the University towns bought cheaper printed copies of books in Europe. What kind of books were bought by the aristocrats? Select the correct answer.

- (a) Handwritten books on silk.
- (b) Books made out of papyrus leaves.
- (c) Handwritten books on very expensive vellum (a parchment made from the skin of animals).
- (d) Books engraved on copper plates.

SECTION-B (VERY SHORT ANSWER TYPE QUESTIONS)

(2 × 4 =8)

21. Look at the following picture and answer the questions.



- (i) What does the cartoon represent?
 - (ii) Identify the two main leaders shown here?
22. Explain any two consequences of the majoritarian policies adopted by the Sri Lankan government.
 23. In India, states like Punjab, Haryana, and Rajasthan receive less rainfall, but farmers are still able to grow rice with good yields. Mention the reasons responsible for this.
 24. Though globalisation helps in integration and interaction among people, companies, and governments worldwide, it also has a negative impact. State any two negative effects.

OR

There have been negative impacts of globalisation, such as increased global inequality, corruption, environmental degradation, etc. But it also improves the quality of life in many countries. State two positive impacts of globalisation.

SECTION-C (SHORT ANSWER TYPE QUESTIONS)

(5 × 3 =15)

25. SEZ is an area in which the business and trade laws are different from the rest of the country. List some facilities developed by the central and state governments to increase foreign investment.

OR

The effects of globalisation on employment stability are felt by the workforce. Analyze.

26. Mention the main contents of Indian National Congress in December 1929 held under the leadership of Jawaharlal Nehru.
27. Evaluate how caste inequalities are still prevailing in India.
28. The destruction of biodiversity is highly correlated with the loss of cultural diversity.” Give facts to support this statement.
- 29.

State	Infant Mortality Rate per 1,000 live births (2018)	Literacy Rate %	Net Attendance Ratio (per 100 persons) secondary stage (age 14 and 15 years) 2017-18
		2017-18	
Haryana	30	82	61
Kerala	7	94	83

From the above table, the per capita income of Haryana is more than that of Kerala but the infantmortality rate is better in Kerala. Analyze and give reasons.

SECTION-D (LONG ANSWER TYPE QUESTIONS)

(5 × 4 =20)

30. Evaluate and explain the peasant movement in Awadh and tribal movements in the Gudem Hills region.

OR

Analyse the role of poor peasantry, merchants and industrialist in the Civil Disobedience Movement.

31. How can the formal sector loans be made beneficial for poor farmers and workers? Suggest any five measures.

OR

Small and marginal Farmers in India can be defined as those with less than two hectares of agricultural land. While applying for a loan, analyse why terms of credit become difficult for them.

32. How is democracy a better form of government in comparison with other forms of governments? Explain.

OR

How is Belgium's power-sharing path different from any other country?

33. Roadways still have an edge over railways in India. Analyze.

OR

Analyse some of the improvements made by the Indian Railways.

SECTION-E (CASE BASED QUESTIONS)

(4 × 3 = 12)

34. Read the given extract and answer the following questions.

Ever since humans appeared on the earth, they have used different means of communication. But, the pace of change has been rapid in modern times. Long distance communication is far easier without physical movement of the communicator or receiver. Personal communication and mass communication including television, radio, press, films, etc. are the major means of communication in the country. The Indian postal network is the largest in the world. It handles parcels as well as personal written communications. Cards and envelopes are considered first-class mail and are airlifted between stations covering both land and air. The second-class mail includes book packets, registered newspapers and periodicals. They are carried by surface mail, covering land and water transport. To facilitate quick delivery of mail in large towns and cities, six mail channels have been introduced recently. They are called Rajdhani Channel, Metro Channel, Green Channel, Business Channel, Bulk Mail Channel and Periodical Channel.

34.(1) Examine the role of the Indian postal network.

34.(2) Differentiate between mass communication and personal communication.

34.(3) Analyse the significance of communication for a nation.

35. Read the given extract and answer the following questions.

'To the altar of this revolution we have brought our youth as incense'. Many nationalists thought that the struggle against the British could not be won through non-violence. In 1928, the Hindustan Socialist Republican Army (HSRA) was founded at a meeting in Feroz Shah Kotla ground in Delhi. Amongst its leaders were Bhagat Singh, Jatin Das and Ajoy Ghosh. In a series of dramatic actions in different parts of India, the HSRA targeted some of the symbols of British power. In April 1929, Bhagat Singh and Batukeshwar Dutt threw a bomb in the Legislative Assembly. In the same year there was an attempt to blow up the train that Lord Irwin was travelling in. Bhagat Singh was 23 when he was tried and executed by the colonial government. During his trial, Bhagat Singh stated that he did not wish to glorify the cult of the bomb and pistol' but wanted a revolution in society: 'Revolution is the inalienable right of mankind. Freedom is the imprescriptible birthright of all. The labourer is the real sustainer of society. To the altar of this revolution we have brought our youth as incense, for no sacrifice is too great for so magnificent a cause. We are content. We await the advent of revolution. Inquilab Zindabad!

35.(1) When was HSRA founded?

35.(2) Why was Bhagat Singh put on trial?

35.(3) Why was the Hindustan Socialist Republican Army (HSRA), founded?

36. Read the given extract and answer the following questions.

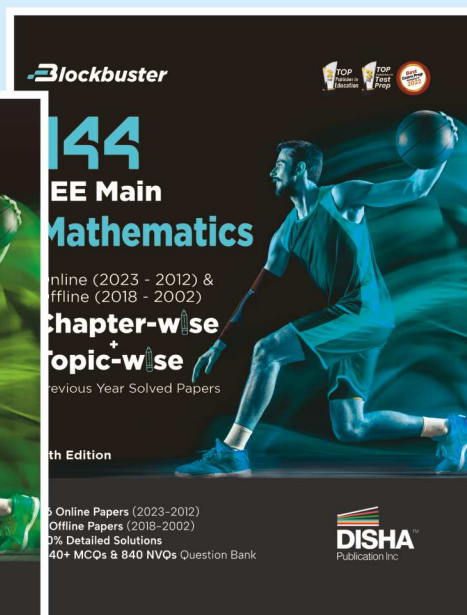
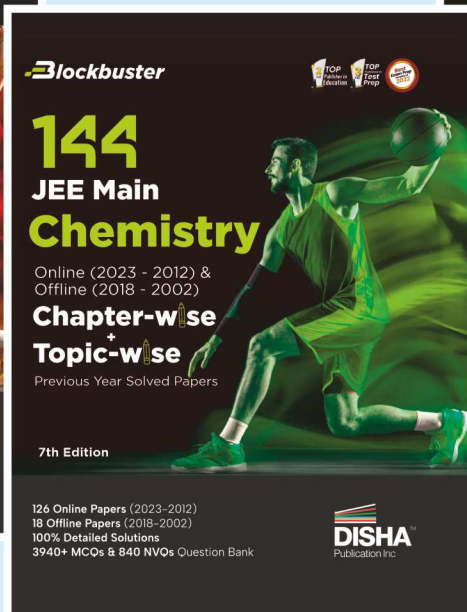
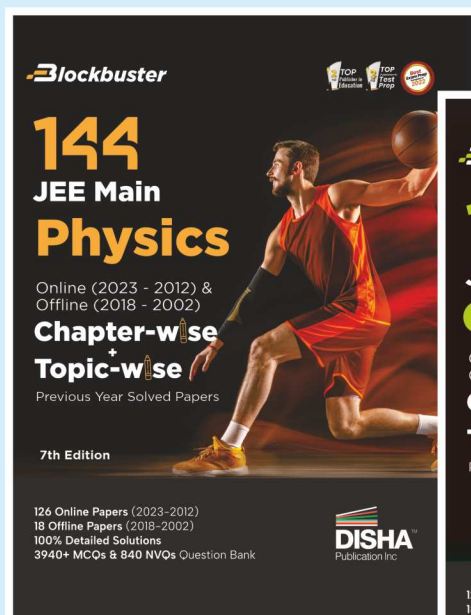
Many thought that given the disadvantages and rising resistance against the multi-purpose projects, a water harvesting system was a viable alternative, both socio-economically and environmentally. In ancient India, along with the sophisticated hydraulic structures, there existed an extraordinary tradition of water-harvesting systems. People had in-depth knowledge of rainfall regimes and soil types and developed wide-ranging techniques to harvest rainwater, groundwater, river water, and floodwater in keeping with the local ecological conditions and their water needs. In hill and mountainous regions, people built diversion channels like the 'guls' or 'kuls' of the Western Himalayas for agriculture. 'Rooftop rainwater harvesting' was commonly practised to store drinking water, particularly in Rajasthan. In the flood plains of Bengal, people developed inundation channels to irrigate their fields. In arid and semi-arid regions, agricultural fields were converted into rain-fed storage structures that allowed the water to stand and moisten the soil like the 'khadins' in Jaisalmer and 'Johads' in other parts of Rajasthan.

36.(1) What were Guls or Kuls?

36.(2) What do you understand about rainwater harvesting?

36.(3) State any two benefits of rooftop rainwater harvesting?

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SECTION-F (MAP BASED QUESTIONS)

(2 + 3 =5)

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

- A. The place where the Indian National Congress Session was held in September 1920.
- B. The place where the Jallianwala Bagh incident took place.



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

- I. A nuclear power plant in Uttar Pradesh
- II. A major port in Andhra Pradesh
- III. A nuclear power plant
- IV. A software technology park

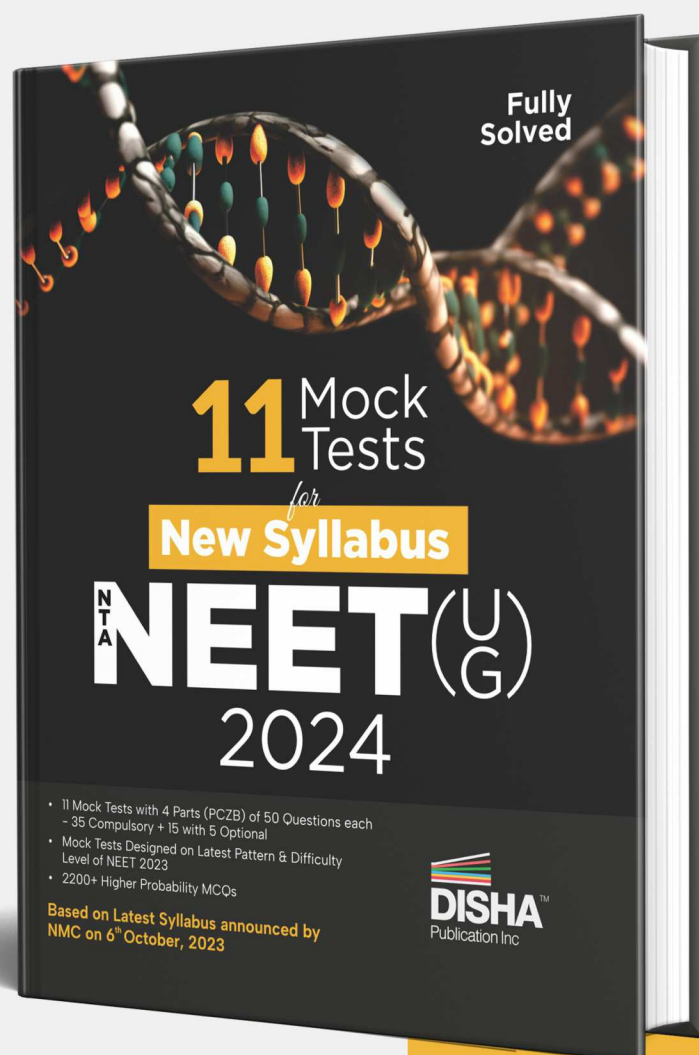
SOLUTIONS

SAMPLE PAPER-1

1. (a) In some parts of the world, such as Scandinavian countries like Sweden, Norway, and Finland, women's participation in public life is unusually high. **(1 Mark)**
2. (a) To Curb the Threats and repressions, autocratic monarchies of Europe (Central and Eastern) began to introduce changes and concessions to lure these rebels. Thus both serfdom and bonded labour were abolished. Thus both assertion and reason are true and the reason is the correct explanation of the assertion. **(1 Mark)**
3. (a) The appropriate reason for the formation of the Swaraj party was that it wanted members of Congress to return to Council Politics. **(1 Mark)**
4. (a) The courier of Rhineland loses all that he has on his way home from Leipzig Napoleon here is represented as a postman on his way back to France after he lost the battle of Leipzig in 1813. Each letter dropping out of his bag bears the names of the territories he lost. **(1 Mark)**
5. (d) Reserves are the subset of the stock, which can be put into use with the help of existing technical 'know-how' but their use has not been started. These can be used for meeting future requirements. **(1 Mark)**
6. (a) Biotic and abiotic factors are what make up ecosystems. Biotic factors are living things within an ecosystem; such as plants, animals, and bacteria, while abiotic are non-living components; such as water, soil and atmosphere. **(1 Mark)**
7. (d) Double coincidence of want, money- is the best option that describes the mutual exchange of goods and eliminates the exchange of goods. **(1 Mark)**
8. (d) Plantation agriculture is a form of commercial agriculture. The plantations have a large area and they are usually found in areas of low density of population. They employ a large number of people, most of them unskilled low paid labourers. Plantation farming is capital intensive. It has been an agricultural practice primarily in tropical and subtropical regions. **(1 Mark)**
9. (c) A coalition government is a type of government where two or more political parties come together to form a government. This type of government is formed when no single political party has a clear majority in the parliament. **(1 Mark)**
10. (b) There are some units of the Indian Union which enjoy very little power. These are areas which are too small to become an independent State but which could not be merged with any of the existing States. These areas are called Union Territories. These territories do not have powers of a State. The Central Government has special powers in running these areas. **(1 Mark)**
11. (c) Statement c is incorrect as it is not an advantage of power sharing. This is because Power sharing helps to reduce the possibility of conflict between social groups and It doesn't create problems for the majority class of the population. Power sharing is a good way to ensure the stability of political order as social conflict often leads to violence and political instability. **(1 Mark)**
12. (c) Statement i, ii and iv are correct. Holding together federation' is a federation in which the powers of the country are divided between the central government and constituent states. The central government has greater authority when compared to states. It has the right to ensure the sovereignty of the country. **(1 Mark)**
13. (b) Hospitals and dispensaries are listed in the State list of the Seventh Schedule of the Constitution of India. Seventh Schedule of the Indian Constitution provides for various items divided between Union, State and Concurrent list. **(1 Mark)**
14. (b) Gram Sabha is the primary body of the Panchayati Raj system and by far the largest. It is a permanent body. Gram Sabha is the Sabha of the electorate.
Functions of Gram Sabha:
 - (i) It elects the members of the Gram Panchayat.
 - (ii) The Gram Sabha supervises the work of the village panchayat.
 - (iii) It approves the annual budget of the panchayat.
 - (iv) It reviews the performance of the Gram Panchayat. **(1 Mark)**
15. (d) Sri Lanka has better Human Development ranking than India because of the following reasons-
 - (i) Per capita income: The per capita income of Sri Lanka is higher than that of India. The per capita income of India is about 3285, whereas it is around 5170 for Sri Lanka.
 - (ii) Literacy rate: Literacy rate in Sri Lanka is also higher than India. It is 90.6 in Sri Lanka whereas it is 62.8 in India.Population is not considered while calculating Human Development Index Report **(1 Mark)**
16. (a) The majority of the population (74%) is Sinhalese, with Tamils (18%), who are largely situated in the north and east of the islands, constituting the largest ethnic minority. Muslims are one of the other groups. There are two sub-groups of Tamils. **(1 Mark)**
17. (a) Educational qualification is not needed while applying for a loan from the bank. **(1 Mark)**
18. (a) Before the nineteenth century, the different parts of Europe were governed by different empires. There was a rule of monarchy. The idea of nationalism grew due to technological and social changes. The making of new nations started in 1789 with the outbreak of the French revolution. **(1 Mark)**

Strictly Based on the **new Syllabus** of NMC for **NEET** **2024**


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19. (b) A utopia is an ideal society, that is a place of ideal perfection especially in laws, government, and social conditions. Any scheme or vision for producing such a society can be called utopian. **(1 Mark)**
20. (c) Luxury editions were still handwritten on very expensive vellum, meant for aristocratic circles and rich monastic libraries which scoffed at printed books as cheap vulgarities. **(1 Mark)**
21. (i) In 2005, some new laws made in Russia giving more powers to its president. During the same time the US President visited Russia. Here, Putin can be seen advising Bush that they got to keep their rein tight, i.e. they should have the maximum control.
(ii) George W. Bush of USA and Vladimir Putin of Russia. **(2 Marks)**
22. • The Sri Lankan Tamils felt that none of the major political parties led by the Buddhist Sinhala leaders were sensitive to their language and culture and the government policies denied them equal political rights which led to increased feeling of alienation among them.
• The Sri Lankan Tamils felt that the constitution denied them equal rights in politics, in getting jobs and ignored their interests. The relation between the Tamil and Sinhala communities became extremely strained as a result. **(2 Marks)**
23. The development of canal irrigation and tube wells has made it possible to grow rice in Punjab, Haryana, and Rajasthan. **(2 Marks)**
24. Following are the negative effects of globalisation
(i) Thousands of uneducated and unskilled labourers have become jobless due to closure of domestic units.
(ii) Most of the small industries like toys, plastics, dairy products are affected due to foreign competition. This results in their closure thereby reducing production. **(2 Marks)**

OR

The positive impacts of globalisation.

- (i) This process is based on the basic premise of the free market. It is presumed that the free market begets competition and increase efficiency which is lacking in controlled markets.
(ii) Foreign investment flows into the domestic economy and domestic economy becomes strong and boisterous. **(2 Marks)**
25. SEZs are industrial zones set up by the government to promote the establishment of MNCs. The facilities available in SEZ are:
• SEZ are provided with world class facilities i.e. electricity, water, roads, transport, storage, recreational and educational facilities.
• Companies operating in SEZ do not have to pay taxes for five years.
• Government has allowed flexibility in the labour laws to attract MNCs. **(3 Marks)**

OR

The stability in jobs for the workers affected due to globalisation in the following ways:

- There is no permanent employment, but workers are employed only when needed, i.e. they are 'flexible workers'. In the slack season, they are out of work with no compensation.
 - Due to globalisation, the MNC's main objective is to lower costs. To do this, they provide temporary employment only and are given lower wages or they may have to work on a per day basis.
 - Workers may have to work for longer hours and be laid off from work without any compensation during the slack season. **(3 Marks)**
26. The main contents of Indian National Congress in December 1929 held under the leadership of Jawaharlal Nehru were:
• The Lahore Session of the Congress in 1929 is called the historical session as at this session, the Congress President Jawaharlal Nehru passed a resolution declaring 'Purna Swaraj' in December 1929.
• In 1929, Viceroy Lord Irwin announced an uncertain offer of 'Dominion status' to India and a Round Table Conference to discuss a future Constitution. The expectations of the Congress were not met by this announcement.
• At that time liberals and moderates in Congress lost their influence and Radicals like Jawaharlal Nehru and Subhash Chandra Bose became more assertive in Congress. After declaring 'Purna Swaraj' or complete independence, the Congress declared 26th January, 1930 was Independence Day. **(3 Marks)**
27. Caste has not disappeared from contemporary India. This can be clear by looking at the following facts:
According to the National Sample Survey Office (NSSO), the average economic status of caste groups in India still remains the same as was in the past. Most of the rich section belongs to higher castes, while people of lower castes are generally poor.
Despite the constitutional prohibition, many people are still considered as untouchables in the country.
Even now most people marry within their own caste or tribe.
Political parties often field their candidates in constituencies according to the caste prevailing in that constituency. People also tend to vote on the caste lines. **(3 Marks)**
28. Such losses have:
• Increasingly marginalised and impoverished many forest dependent communities.
• Tribals worship plants and animals of the forests and hence destruction of forest would affect cultural identity of tribal people.
• The indirect impact of degradation, eg. drought or floods etc. also hits the poor the hardest.
• Women are affected more than men because they bear the major responsibility of basic subsistence needs. With the depletion of these resources, the drudgery of women increased for they had to walk for more than 10 km to collect these resources which, in turn, affected their health and negligence of home and children.
• Poverty is a direct outcome of environmental destruction. **(3 Marks)**

29. • Kerala with a low per capita income has a better Infant Mortality Rate than Haryana because Kerala has a high Literacy rate, health facilities, etc.
- Per capita income is not the only indicator to measure state development, other indicators are also a must for the development of a state as a whole.
 - Health, Nutrition, Education levels are other important metrics which must be measured to understand the true nature of development taking place in a state or country.
 - Money cannot ensure that a person can get unadulterated medicines and a pollution-free environment. **(3 Marks)**

30. • In Awadh, the Peasant Movement developed under the leadership of Baba Ramchandra (a Sanyasi who had earlier been a Fiji as an indentured labourer). This Peasant Movement demanded reduction of revenue, abolition of begar and social boycott of oppressive landlords. In many places, nai-dhobi bandhs were organised by panchayats to deny services to all landlords. In October, 1920 the Oudh Kisan Sabha was set-up. It was headed by Jawaharlal Nehru, Baba Ramchandra and a few others. Within a month, over 300 branches of this sabha had been set up in the villages around the region. As the peasant movement spread, the houses of taluqdars (Indian land-holders) and merchants were attacked, bazaars were looted and grain hoards were taken over.
- In the Gudum Hills of Andhra Pradesh, for instance, militant guerrilla movements spread in the early 1920's. It was not a form of struggle that the Congress could approve. During that time, in the forest regions, the colonial government had closed large forest areas, preventing people from entering the forests to graze their cattle, or to collect fuel wood and fruits. This enraged the hill people. This affected their livelihoods as well as they felt that their traditional rights were being denied to them. When the government began forcing them to contribute beggar for road building, the hill people revolted. The person who came to lead them was Alluri Sitaram Raju. He was inspired by the Non-Cooperation Movement and persuaded people to wear khadi and give up drinking. On the other hand, he asserted that India could be liberated only by the use of force, not non-violence. The Gudum rebels attacked police stations, attempted to kill British officials and carried on Guerrilla warfare for achieving Swaraj. **(5 Marks)**

OR

The role of poor peasantry, merchants and industrialists in the Civil Disobedience Movement was:

- As the economic depression continued the poor peasants found it difficult to pay the rent. They wanted the unpaid rent to the landlord to be remitted. Thus, they joined a variety of

radical movements, often led by socialists and communists.

- They came in huge numbers to support Gandhiji and his followers. It was because of them that the Civil Disobedience movement could become a mass movement.
- They launched a 'no rent' campaign but it was not supported by the Congress. So, the relationship between the poor peasant and Congress remained uncertain.
- They became powerful in society and wanted to expand their business. So, they started opposing colonial policies that restricted their business. They wanted protection against imports of foreign goods and a rupee sterling foreign exchange ratio that would discourage imports.
- The industrialists criticised colonial control over the Indian economy and supported the Civil Disobedience Movement at its first stage. Most industrialists thought of 'Swaraj' as a time when colonial restriction did not exist in the business world. As a result, trade and business would flourish without constraints.
- They gave financial assistance and refused to buy or sell imported goods. **(5 Marks)**

31. The measures to make formal sector loans beneficial for poor farmers and workers are:

- (i) The formal sector like banks and cooperatives should lend more to poor people and workers, particularly in rural areas.
- (ii) The formal sector should provide cheap and affordable credit to the poor people so that repayment is easy.
- (iii) Formal sector should work out other ways of arranging collateral from the poor people.
- (iv) By providing linkage between Self Help Groups and banks, the formal sector of credit can be increased.
- (v) There should be more cooperatives and banks in rural areas and people should be made aware of their presence. **(5 Marks)**

OR

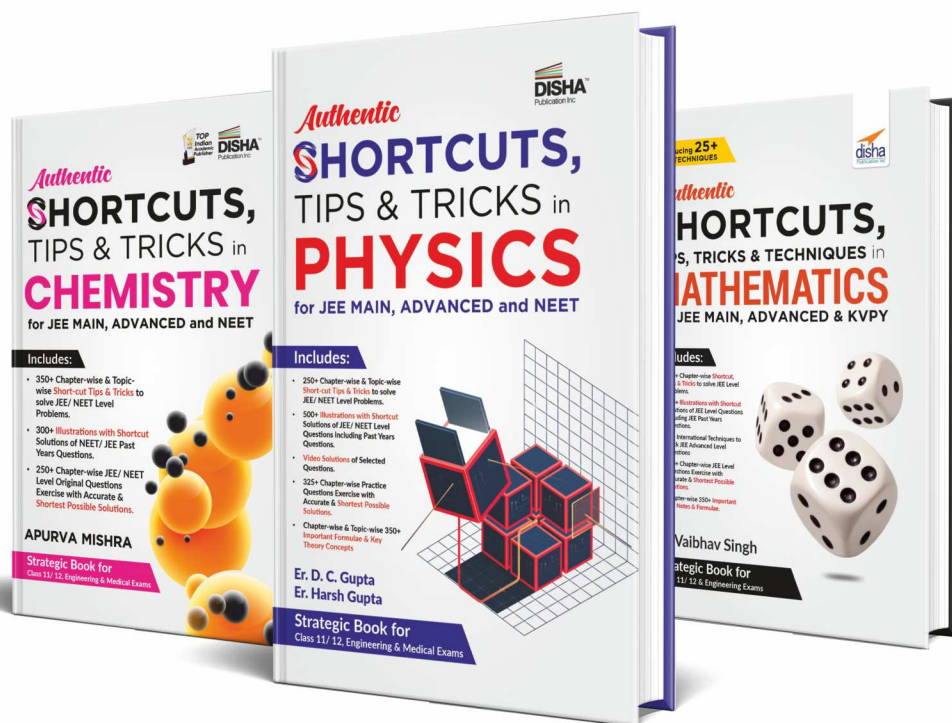
The terms of credit becomes difficult for the small and marginal farmers because

- They are not capable of providing the collateral such as land titles, deposits with Banks, livestock's, etc.
- The terms of credit includes interest rate, collateral, documentation and the mode of repayment. They vary substantially from one credit arrangement to another depending on the nature of the lender and the borrower.
- They lack in the mode of payment as in case of crop failure, it becomes difficult for small farmers to repay the loan on time.

For example: Ram, a small farmer borrows money from a local moneylender at 3% to grow rice. But unfortunately, the crop is hit by drought and it fails. As a result, Ram has to sell a part of his land to repay the loan. **(5 Marks)**

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- Most of the problems in Illustrations are taken from Previous Year Questions to demonstrate students how these can be easily solved by using various Tips and Tricks.
- The author has also tried to cover all the major Concepts through these problems.
- Questions in Exercises are original and the author has tried to put Higher Difficulty Level Questions, which pose a difficulty to the students.
- The reader is advised to go through the Chapter before attempting the Exercise part.
- Detail calculations are skipped (can be verified) for "Concept Booster Exercise" which is not an important matter for this book.



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32. Democracy is undoubtedly better than other forms of government. We can give the following arguments in its favour:

- (i) Democracy improves the quality of decision making. Democracy is based on consultation and discussion. A democratic decision always involves many persons, discussions and meetings. When a number of people put their head together, they are able to point out possible mistakes in any decision. This takes time but there is a big advantage in taking time over important decisions. This reduces the chances of rash or irresponsible decisions.
- (ii) Democracy provides a method to deal with differences and conflicts. In any society people are bound to have differences of opinions and interests. These differences are particularly sharp in a country like ours which has an amazing social diversity. People belong to different regions, speak different languages, practice different religions and have different castes. They look at the world differently and have different preferences. The preference of one group can clash with those of other groups. This conflict can be solved peacefully in a democratic set-up. In democracy no one is a permanent winner, no one is a permanent loser. Different groups can live with one another peacefully. **(5 Marks)**

OR

The power-sharing arrangements made by the Belgian leaders were different than any other country. They amended their Constitution four times between 1970 and 1993 to recognise the existence of regional differences and cultural diversities.

The major elements of the Belgian Model are:

- No single community can take decisions unilaterally. Constitution prescribes that the number of Dutch and French-speaking ministers shall be equal in the Central Government.
- Brussels, the capital, has a separate government where both the communities have equal representation.
- The State Governments are not subordinate to the Central Government.
- A third kind of government, 'Community Government', is elected by people belonging to one language community — Dutch, French and German speaking — no matter where they live.
- This government can decide on cultural, educational and language related issues. **(5 Marks)**

33. Roadways still have an edge over railways in India:

- Construction cost of roadways is much lower than that of railways.
- Roads can traverse comparatively more dissecting and undulating plains.
- Roads can negotiate higher gradients of slopes and can traverse mountains like Himalayas.
- Road transport is economical in transportation of few persons and small amount of goods over short distances. It also provides door to door services.
- Cost of loading and unloading is much lower.

Road transport is also used as a feeder to other modes of transport such as they provide link between railway station, airports and sea ports. **(5 Marks)**

OR

Indian Railways is a government body under the Ministry of Railways which operates the national railway system of India. It is run by the government in the public interest and manages the fourth largest railway network in the world. Improvement in Indian Railways- 64% of all broad-gauge routes have been electrified by 40,5 km or by August 2020 with 25 kV 50 Hz AC electric traction. Railways have taken several initiatives to upgrade their aging infrastructure and improve the quality of their service. The Indian government plans to invest tr 9.05 trillion to upgrade IR by 2020.

All unmanned level crossings were abolished by January 2019, and manned level crossings are being gradually replaced by overbridge and underbridge.

Other security projects include the expansion of an automatic fire alarm system, which was first introduced in all air-conditioned coaches in Rajdhani Express trains in 2013; and 9095 GPS-enabled Fog Pilot Assistance Systems Railway signaling devices were installed in four zones in 2010: Northern, North Central, North Eastern and North Western and replacing ICF coaches with LHB coaches.

Electrification of railway lines to increase speed, and to burn less fuel.

Introduction of electronic ticketing or 'E-Ticketing' for convenience of passengers.

Construction of new railway lines to improve the connectivity of the country.

Introduction of new, superfast trains like Shatabdi.

Replacing steam engines, which cause heavy pollution, by diesel and electric engines. **(5 Marks)**

34.(1) Indian Postal Network has helped the country to engage in communication and social-economic development.

34.(2) Mass Communication is the medium which provides entertainment as well as creates awareness among the masses. It includes radio, television, newspapers, magazines, books, films etc. whereas Personal Communication is between sharing of ideas and thoughts between person to person.

34.(3) Significance of communication for a nation- Communication has a major role to play in that. It has brought all regions in a nation close and all nations in the world closer. Without a well developed communication infrastructure, no nation can assume an important position on the globe. Essential roles of strategic communication in nation building and national development include: creating a clear image and strong positioning; agenda setting and vision sharing; building support for government actions, policies and programmes; and creating and building credible profiles, images and personas for public. **(1 + 1 + 2 = 4 Marks)**

35.(1) Hindustan Socialist Republican Army (HSRA) was established in 1928 at Feroz Shah Kotla in New Delhi by Chandrasekhar Azad, Bhagat Singh, Sukhdev Thapar and others.

35.(2) Bhagat Singh was put on trial because In April 1929, Bhagat Singh along with Batukeshwar Dutta threw a bomb in the Legislative Assembly in an attempt to blow up the train in which Lord Irwin was travelling.

35.(3) HSRA was founded when Mahatma Gandhi suspended the non violent movement after the spread of violence. The suspension of the Nonviolent movement irritated some nationalists who believed that the suspension was unjustified. This resulted in the emergence of revolutionary movements among the most radical of those who wanted to overthrow British rule and then HSRA then came into existence.

(1 + 1 + 2 = 4 Marks)

36.(1) Guls and Kuls are the terms used for channels built by the people living in hilly areas. They are built for irrigation. Guls and Kuls are diversion channels

37.(a) A. Kolkata **(1 Mark)**

B. Amritsar **(1 Mark)**

36.(2)

mostly used in the state of Himachal Pradesh. They require special care as their design and operation play a very important role.

Rainwater harvesting (RWH) is the collection and storage of rain, rather than allowing it to run off. Rainwater is collected from a roof-like surface and redirected to a tank, cistern, deep pit (well, shaft, or borehole), aquifer, or a reservoir with percolation, so that it seeps down and restores the ground water.

36.(3)

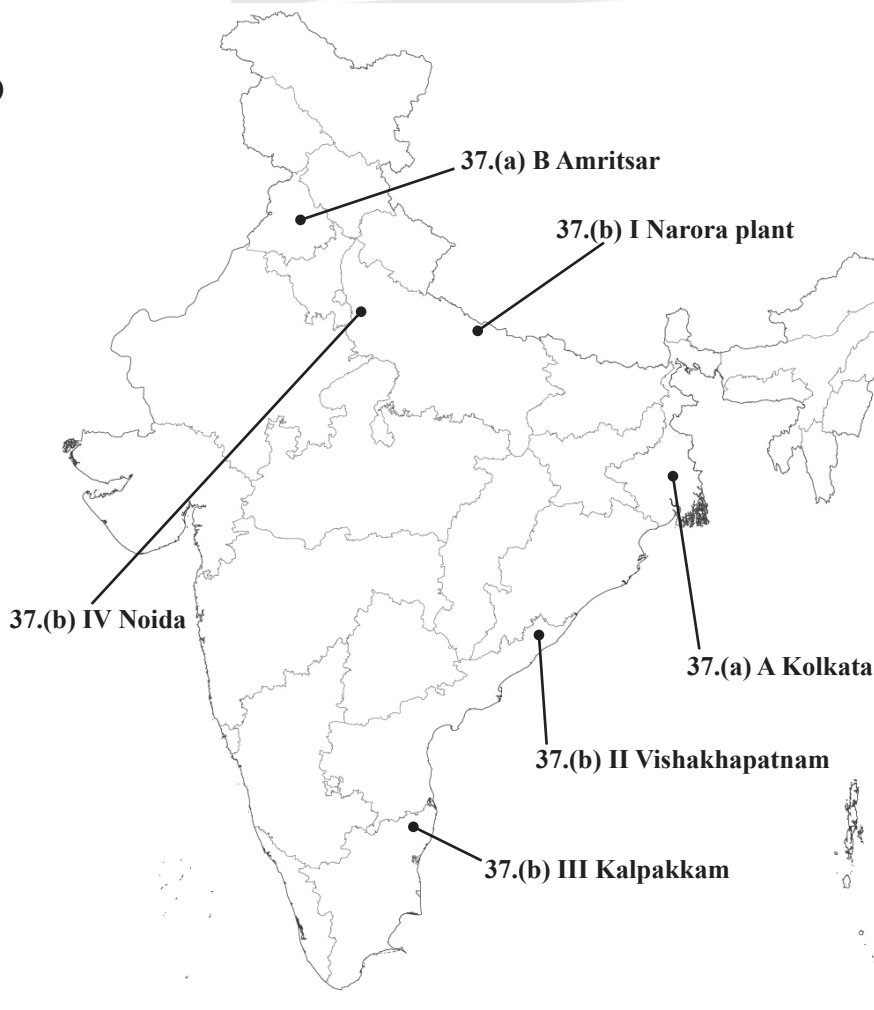
Benefit of Rainwater harvesting are- Rainwater harvesting provides an independent water supply during regional water restrictions and in developed countries, it is often used to supplement the main supply.

It provides water when drought occurs, which can help reduce flooding in low-lying areas and reduce demand on wells that may be able to maintain groundwater levels.

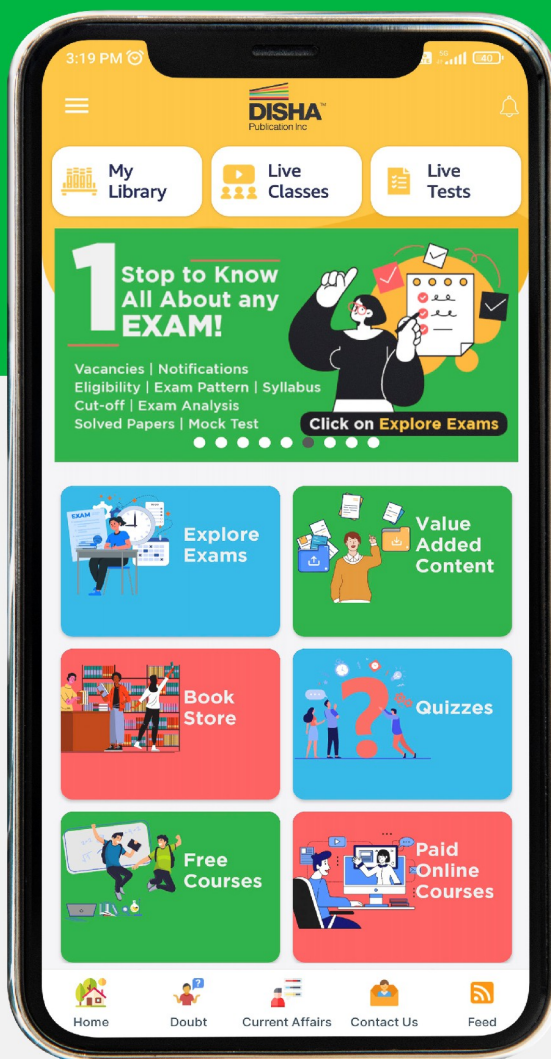
It also helps in the availability of potable water, as rainwater is largely free from salinity and other salts.

(1 + 1 + 2 = 4 Marks)

(b)



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