
MOCK SOCIAL SCIENCE | SUBJECTIVE TEST

CLASS – X | SET – 1 | SOLUTIONS

SECTION-A

1. (c) Oppressive plantation system
Explanation:
After arriving in India, Mahatma Gandhi successfully organised satyagraha movements in various places. In 1916, he travelled to Champaran in Bihar to inspire the peasants to struggle against the oppressive plantation system.
2. (b) bamboo drip irrigation system
Explanation:
BAMBOO DRIP IRRIGATION SYSTEM : In Meghalaya, a 200-year-old system of tapping stream and spring water by using bamboo pipes, is prevalent.
3. (a) Both Bihar and Haryana
Explanation:
Both Bihar and Haryana
4. (d) Statement ii, iii & iv are correct.
Explanation:
Statement ii, iii & iv are correct.
5. (d) 1992
Explanation:
A major step towards decentralisation was taken in 1992. The Constitution was amended to make the third-tier of democracy more powerful and effective.
6. (b) The Flemish region is predominantly Dutch-speaking, while the Wallonia region is predominantly French-speaking
Explanation:
59 percent of the population lives in the Flemish region and speak the Dutch language. Another 40 percent of people live in the Wallonia region and speak French.
7. (c) A is true but R is false.
Explanation:
Democracies are based on political equality but they are not appearing to be very successful in reducing economic inequalities because a small number of ultra-rich enjoy a highly disproportionate share of wealth and incomes. Their share in the total income of the country has been increasing whereas those at the bottom of the society have very little to depend upon. Their incomes have been declining.
8. (d) To guarantee repayment of the loan
Explanation:
Collateral acts as security for the lender, ensuring that they have a means to recover their money in case the borrower defaults on the loan. If the borrower fails to repay the loan, the lender can sell the collateral to recover the outstanding amount.
9. (c) Belgium
Explanation:
The French-speaking community was relatively rich and powerful.
10. (a) Giuseppe Mazzini and the founding of Young Europe in Berne 1833.
Explanation:
Giuseppe Mazzini found the secret society of Young Europe in Berne 1833.

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11. (c) Statements i, ii and iii are appropriate.

Explanation:

Generally, MNCs buy up local companies as investments and then expand production.

12. (b) Improves the quantity of decision-making

Explanation:

Democracy is based on consultation and discussion. A democratic decision involves many persons, discussions and meetings to improve the quality of decision so we can say that democracy improves the quality of decision making.

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

Explanation:

iv. On 31 January 1930, he sent a letter to Viceroy Irwin stating eleven demands

i. Irwin was unwilling to negotiate.

iii. Mahatma Gandhi started his famous salt march accompanied by 78 of his trusted volunteers.

ii. On 6 April he reached Dandi, and ceremonially violated the law, manufacturing salt by boiling sea-water.

14. (b) Guaranteed employment for 100 days in a year for rural individuals.

Explanation: Under MGNREGA 2005, all those who are able to, and are in need of, work in rural areas are guaranteed 100 days of employment in a year by the government.

15. (c) Statement (i) is correct and (ii) is incorrect

Explanation:

Hickey published a lot of advertisements, including those that related to the import and sale of slaves. But he also published a lot of gossip about the Company's senior officials in India. Enraged by this, Governor-General Warren Hastings persecuted Hickey and encouraged the publication of officially sanctioned newspapers that could counter the flow of information that damaged the image of the colonial government.

16. (a) Clue iv

Explanation:

He was against mass production and wanted to replace it with the production by the masses.

17. (d) Statement i, ii and iii are right.

Explanation:

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. More than loyalty to party principles and policies, personal loyalty to the leader becomes more important.

18. (a) 1976

Explanation:

The chief motive of the Equal Remuneration Act 1976 is to provide for payment of remuneration to men and women on a uniform basis. In order to avoid discrimination against women and to treat the women in a fair and just manner, this act is brought into force.

19. (b) Democracy is equal to political parties

Explanation:

For most ordinary citizens, democracy is equal to political parties.

20. (b) Credit Arrangements

Explanation:

The facility is provided by the bank to Gopal is Credit Arrangements

SECTION-B

21. Sinhala could have been recognised as the official language because the Sinhalese were the dominant community.
22. i. The changes that came in Nationalism in Europe after 1848: Europe moved away from its association with democracy and revolution, conservatives promoted state power and political domination.
- ii. The architect of this process: Otto von Bismarck.
- iii. The practice of the process: It was backed by the army and bureaucracy.

OR

The steps are taken to create a sense of collective identity amongst French people by the French revolutionaries included:

- i. The ideas of fatherland (la patrie) and citizen (le citoyen) were spread to bring the notion of a united community having equal rights and protected by a constitution.
- ii. A new flag was chosen of tricolour to represent the nation and the royal standard was removed.
- iii. New hymns, oaths and martyrs commemorated in the name of the nation.
- iv. The Estates General became the National Assembly and its members were elected by a body of active citizens.
- v. Uniform system of weights, measures were adopted and the abolition of internal customs.
- vi. Promoting French as a common language of the nation.
- 23.

Crops	Cropping Season
Wheat	Rabi
Watermelon	Zaid
Fodder crops	Zaid
Mustard	Rabi
Cucumber	Zaid
Peas	Rabi

24. The characteristics of the 'Union List' mentioned in the Indian Constitution are as follows:
1. Union List includes subjects of national importance, such as the defence of the country, foreign affairs, banking, communications and currency.
2. They are included in this list because we need a uniform policy on these matters throughout the country.
3. The Union Government alone can make laws relating to the subjects mentioned in the Union List.

SECTION-C

25. People in eighteenth-century Europe think that print culture would bring enlightenment and end despotism because:
- i. By the mid-eighteenth century, there was a common conviction that books were a means of spreading progress and enlightenment.
- ii. Many believed that books could change the world, liberate society from despotism and tyranny, and herald a time when reason and intellect would rule.
- iii. Louise-Sebastien Mercier, a novelist in eighteenth-century France, declared 'The printing press is the most powerful engine of progress and public opinion is the force that will sweep despotism away'.

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26. Following are the three measures to reduce the industrial pollution of freshwater resources.
- Minimising use of water for processing by reusing and recycling it in two or more successive stages.
 - Hawesting of rainwater to meet water requirements.
 - Treatment of hot water and effluents before releasing them in rivers and ponds.

OR

The cement manufacturing requires bulky and heavy raw materials like coal, limestone, silica etc. That's why such industries are likely to be located near the areas where such minerals are found, to reduce the cost of transportation of these materials. Regular availability of electrical power and availability of rail transpon are also the main factors that are taken into consideration while deciding the location of a cement manufacturing plant.

27. Although the organised sector offers jobs that are the most sought-after, yet it contributes only a meager 17% of employment. This can be due to various reasons like:
- The employment opportunities in the organised sector have been expanding very slowly. This causes the workforce to rely on unorganised sectors for employment.
 - It is also common to find many organised sector entelprises in the unorganised sector. They adopt such strategies to evade taxes and refuse to follow laws that protect labourers. As a result, a large number of workers are forced to enter the unorganised sector jobs, which pay a very low salary.
 - Since 1990s a large no-of workers are losing their jobs in the organised sector. These workers Are forced to take up jobs in unorganised sector with low earnings.
28. Federalism is a system of government in which the power is divided between a central authority and various constituent units of the country. Usually, a federation has two levels of government. One is the govmment for the entire country that is usually responsible for a few subjects of common national interest.
- One is the government for the entire country called central/union govmment with the subjects of national importance.
 - The other government is at the level of provinces or states that looks after the matters of state importance. Both govmments enjoy their respective powers independently.
 - Later, the third tier of federalism was added as local government in the form of Panchayats and municipalities or provincial governments.
29. i. Tertiary sector shows the highest increase in share of GDP in the given period.
ii. Primary sector shows a decreasing trend in share of its GDP.
iii. The Primary sector remained more important than other sectors in spite of its smaller share in GDP because it provides employment to a large number of people.

SECTION-D

30. The most abundantly available fossil fuel in India is coal. There are different forms of coal which are peat, lignite, bituminous and anthracite.
- Peat has low carbon and high moisture content and low heating capacity. It burns like wood, gives less heat, emits more smoke and leaves a lot of ash.
 - Lignite is a lump low-grade brown coal which is soft with high moisture content. It is used for generating electricity.
 - Bituminous is the most popular coal of commercial use. It has a special value for smelting iron in blast furnaces. It is used in the production of coke and gas.
 - Anthracite is the highest quality of hard coal. It provides a sustainable part of national energy needs. It is used for power generation and for supplying energy for commercial use as well as for domestic use also.

India is highly dependent on coal for meeting its commercial requirements.

OR

Minerals are an indispensable part of our lives:

- i. Almost everything we use, from a tiny pin to a towering building or a big ship, all are made from minerals.
- ii. The railway lines and the tarmac (paving) of the roads, our implements, and machinery to are made from minerals.
- iii. Cars, buses, trains, aeroplanes are manufactured from minerals and run on power resources derived from the earth.
- iv. Even the food that we eat contains minerals. It is only 0.3 percent of the total intake of nutrients but they are so potent and so important that without them we would not be able to utilise the other 99.7 percent of the foodstuffs.
- v. In all stages of development, human beings have used minerals for their livelihood, decoration, festivities, religious and ceremonial rites.

31. The Liberal Nationalism

- i. The term 'liberalism' derives from the Latin root liber, meaning free.
- ii. For the new middle classes' liberalism stood for freedom for the individual and equality of all before the law.

Any one point to mentioned

Ideas-of-liberal-naginnalism.duringxhe-end.gf-'he-ninereengh-cen.tury.

- i. Ideas of national unity in early-nineteenth-century Europe were closely allied to the ideology of liberalism.
- ii. Liberalism, which gained momentum after the French Revolution, aimed to abolish autocracy and special privileges held by the clergy.
- iii. Politically, it emphasized the concept of government by consent.
- iv. In the economic sphere, liberalism stood for the freedom of markets and the abolition of state-imposed restrictions on the movement of goods and capital.
- v. It also stood for a constitution and representative government through parliament. vi. It also stressed the inviolability of private property.
- vi. Yet, equality before the law did not necessarily stand for universal suffrage.
- vii. In the economic sphere, liberalism supported the idea of free markets and removing government-imposed barriers on the movement of goods and capital.

Any four points to be explained

OR

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

- i. The middle-class Germans in 1848 tried to unite the different regions of the German confederation into a nation-state.
- ii. Otto von Bismarck; the chief minister of Prussia, was the architect of this process.
- iii. He took the help of the Prussian army and bureaucracy in his endeavour.
- iv. Three wars were fought over seven years with Austria, Denmark and France. The wars ended in Prussian victory and completed the process of unification.
- v. The Prussian king, William I was proclaimed the German Emperor in a ceremony held at Versailles on 18th January 1871 in the presence of important officials, army representatives and Otto von Bismarck.

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32. In order to overcome the challenges in society, political parties need to be reformed. The following steps should be taken to reform the political parties. There are many suggestions made to reform political parties:
- i. A law should be made to regulate the internal affairs of political parties. It should be made compulsory for political parties to maintain a register of its members, to follow their own constitution, to have an independent authority, to act as a judge in case of party disputes, and to hold open elections to the highest posts.
 - ii. It should be made mandatory for political parties to give a minimum number of tickets, about one-third, to women candidates. Similarly, there should be a quota for women in the decision-making bodies of the party.
 - iii. There should be state funding of elections. The government should give parties money to support their election expenses. This support could be given in kind: petrol, paper, telephone, etc. Or it could be given in cash on the basis of the votes secured by the party in the last election.
 - iv. People can put pressure on political parties. This can be done through petitions, publicity and agitations. Ordinary citizens, pressure groups and movements and the media can play an important role in this.
 - v. People wanting the reforms must participate actively in politics and join political parties. It is difficult to reform politics if ordinary citizens do not take part in it and simply criticise it from the outside. The problem of bad politics can be solved by more and better politics. (any FOUR)

OR

Features of Indian National Congress Party:

- i. Popularly known as the Congress Party. One of the oldest parties of the world, Founded in 1885.
 - ii. This party has played a dominant role in Indian politics at National and State level.
 - iii. Indian National Congress has played an important role in freedom struggle of India.
 - iv. Under the leadership of Pt. Jawahar Lal Nehru the party sought to build a modern secular and democratic republic of India.
 - v. A centrist party (neither rightist nor leftist) in its ideological orientation. The party espouses secularism and welfare of weaker sections and minorities.
 - vi. Supports new economic reforms but with a human face.
33. In the following ways, money has made transactions easy:
- i. It solves the problem of double coincidence of wants by acting as a medium of exchange. In an economy where money is in use, money by providing the crucial intermediate step eliminates the need for double coincidence of wants.
 - ii. Double coincidence of wants implies a situation where two parties agree to sell and buy each other's commodities, i.e. what one party desires to sell is exactly what the other party wishes to buy. For example, now it is no longer necessary for the shoe manufacturer to look for a farmer who will buy his shoes and at the same time sell him wheat. All he has to do is find a buyer for his shoes. Once he has exchanged his shoes for money, he can purchase wheat or any other commodity in the market.
 - iii. Money does away this tedious and complex situation by acting as a medium of exchange that can be used for all commodities. For example, if an ice-cream vendor wants a bicycle but the bicycle manufacturer wants clothes and not ice-creams, then the vendor can use the money to obtain the bicycle.
 - iv. With the help of money, ice-cream vendor need not adhere to the bicycle manufacturer's needs because money acts as the common medium of exchange. Similarly, the bicycle manufacturer can then use the money to buy clothes or any other goods.

OR

Cheap and affordable credit is crucial for the country's development due to the following factors:

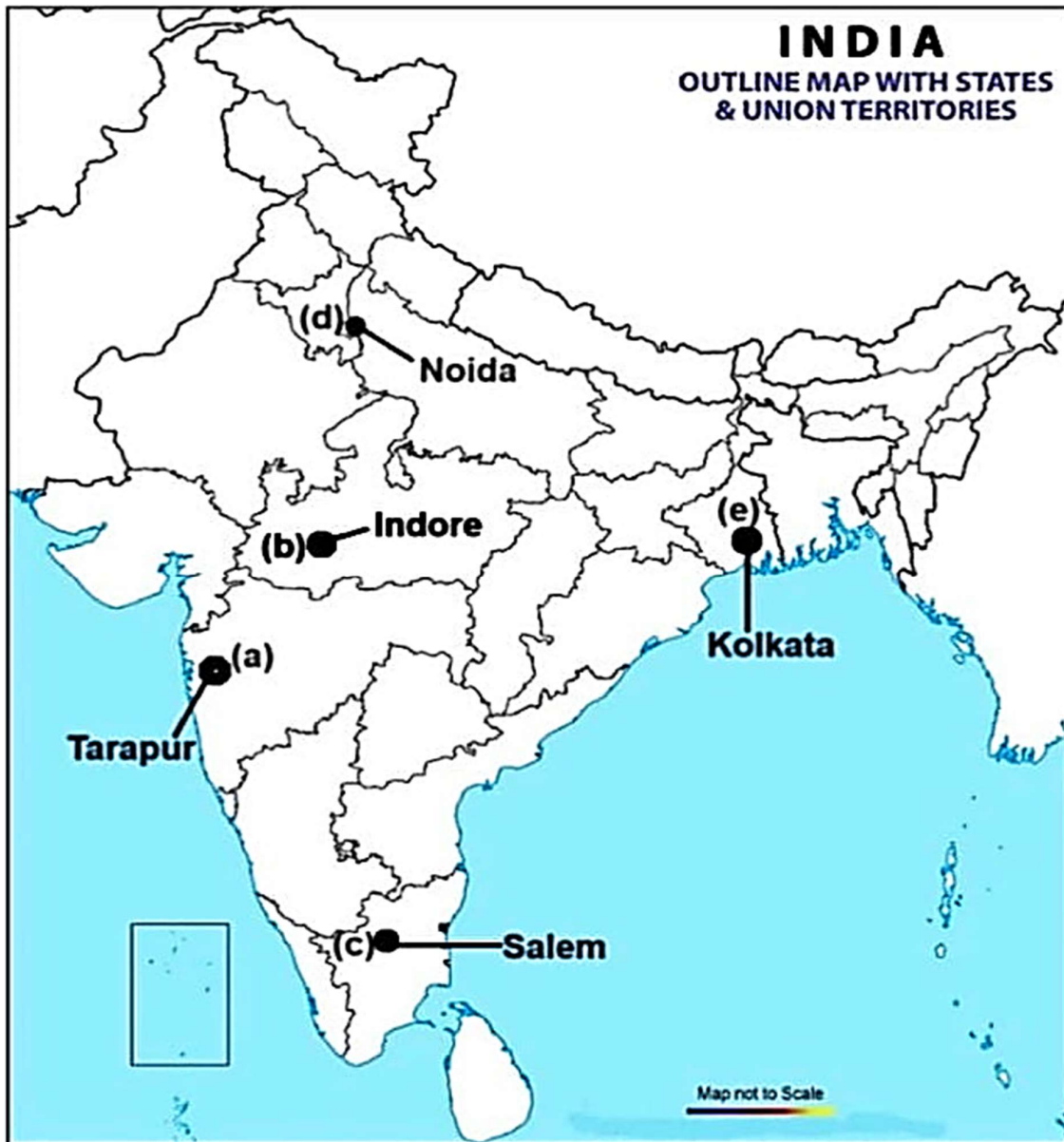
- i. Higher cost of borrowing means a larger part of the earnings of the borrowers is used to repay the loan. Hence, borrowers have less income left for themselves.
- ii. In certain cases, the high interest rate of borrowing can mean that the amount to be repaid is greater than the income of the borrower. This could lead to increasing debt and debt trap. For these reasons, banks and co-operative societies need to lend more.
- iii. Cheap credit would also allow weaker sections of society to enter the formal sector of lending and get them rid of exploitation at the hands of informal moneylenders.
- iv. Cheap credit means more income would be left with the borrower to reinvest rather than return as interest. This leads to the acceleration of economic activity.
- v. This would lead to higher incomes and many people could then borrow cheaply for a variety of needs.
- vi. They could grow crops, do business, set-up small-scale industries etc.
- vii. They could set-up new industries or trade goods.

SECTION-E

34.
 - i. Freedom was considered an inalienable right because it is the freedom that would let the people get all that they deserve (like necessities of life). With freedom, they would also have full opportunities of growth. The British government had stripped Indians of this basic right.
 - ii. Purna Swaraj was considered essential by the people of India because it would impart to them their inalienable right to have complete freedom to enjoy all the necessities of life. This would help them to get full opportunities for growth which the British government had deprived the Indians of.
 - iii. The Lahore Congress formalised the demand of 'Purna Swaraj' or full independence for India. It was declared that 26 January 1930, would be celebrated as the Independence Day when people were to take a pledge to struggle for complete independence.
35.
 - i. Some of the multiple uses of dams in modern times include irrigation, electricity generation, water supply for domestic and industrial purposes, flood control, recreation, inland navigation, and fish breeding.
 - ii. The Bhakra-Nangal project in the Sutluj-Beas river basin serves the dual purpose of hydel power production and irrigation.
 - iii. Multi-purpose projects, launched after Independence in India, were seen as a means to achieve development and progress by overcoming the country's colonial past. These projects were considered the "temples of modern India" by Jawaharlal Nehru, as they integrated the development of agriculture, the village economy, rapid industrialization, and the growth of the urban economy.
36.
 - i. Due to the lack of adequate government facilities in many areas particularly girls are not able to go to high school in many areas.
 - ii. Having adequate public facilities can improve the overall health condition of a region. For example, Kerala has a low Infant Mortality Rate because it has an adequate provision of basic health and educational facilities.
 - iii. Income by itself is not a completely adequate indicator of material goods and services, for instance:
 - a. Money cannot buy you a pollution-free environment or ensure that you get unadulterated medicines, unless you can afford to shift to a community that already has all these things.
 - b. Money may also not be able to protect you from infectious diseases unless the whole of your community takes preventive steps.

SECTION-F

37. i. (A) Chennai
(B) Amritsar
- ii.



MOCK SOCIAL SCIENCE | SUBJECTIVE TEST

CLASS – X | SET – 2 | SOLUTIONS

SECTION-A

1. (c) C.R. Das and Motilal Nehru
Explanation:
C.R. Das and Motilal Nehru
2. (c) over- exploitation
Explanation:
water scarcity in most cases is caused by over-exploitation, excessive use, and unequal access to water among different social groups.
3. (c) Haryana
Explanation:
Haryana
4. (a) Statement i, ii, & iii are correct.
Explanation:
In India, tea, coffee, rubber, sugarcane, banana, etc., are important plantation crops. Plantation is also a type of commercial farming. In this type of farming, a single crop is grown on a large area. The plantation has an interface of agriculture and industry. Plantations cover large tracts of land, using capital intensive inputs, with the help of migrant labourers. All the produce is used as raw material in respective industries. While, Intensive Subsistence Farming is practised in areas of high population pressure on land.
5. (a) Commerce
Explanation:
The State List in India consists of subjects on which the state governments have the authority to make laws. Commerce, including trade and commerce within the state, is one such subject that falls under the jurisdiction of the state governments.
6. (a) I, II and III
Explanation:
I, II and III
7. (d) A is false but R is true.
Explanation:
There is an overwhelming support to democracy all over the world because it is accountable, responsive and legitimate government.
8. (d) Lack of Double Coincidence of Wants
Explanation:
Barter system can work only when both buyer and seller are ready to exchange each other's goods. A shoe manufacturer wants to sell shoes in the market and buy wheat. The shoe manufacturer will first exchange shoes that he had produced for money, and then exchange the money for wheat. Imagine how difficult it would be if the shoe manufacturer had to directly exchange shoes for wheat without using money. He would have to look for a wheat growing farmer, who not only wants to sell wheat but also wants to buy the shoes in exchange.
9. (c) Tamils
Explanation:
Tamils
10. (a) Marianne
Explanation:
Marianne is a popular Christian name, which underlined the idea of a people's nation. Her characteristics were drawn from those of Liberty and the Republic — the red cap, the tricolour, the cockade. Statues of Marianne were erected in public squares to remind the public of the national symbol of unity and to persuade them to identify with it. Marianne images were marked on coins and stamps as well.

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11. (d) Only statement iv is appropriate.
Explanation:
Only statement iv is appropriate.
12. (b) Democracy
Explanation:
Democracy is a form of government where power is vested in the people, and decisions are made through fair and inclusive processes such as elections and majority rule. In a democratic system, all citizens are considered equal before the law and have equal political rights and opportunities to participate in decision-making.
13. (c) iv, ii, i, iii
Explanation:
vi. Mahatma Gandhi returned to India in January 1915.
ii. In 1917 he travelled to Champaran in Bihar to inspire the peasants to struggle against the oppressive plantation system
i. In 1918, Mahatma Gandhi went to Ahmedabad to organise a satyagraha movement amongst cotton mill workers.
iii. Gandhiji in 1919 decided to launch a nationwide satyagraha against the proposed Rowlatt Act.
14. (b) Final Goods
Explanation:
Final goods refer to those goods which are used either for consumption. They are ready for use in the sense that no value has to be added, whereas Intermediate goods refer to those goods which are used either for resale or for further production in the same year. They are not ready for use in the sense some value has to be added.
In the given case, for the baker, flour is an intermediate good. He bakes it into bread and sells it to a shopkeeper and the shopkeeper sells it to consumers for its consumption. Hence the bread will be the Final Goods.
15. (b) Both (i) & (ii) are correct
Explanation
Both (i) & (ii) are correct
16. (b) Clue i
Explanation: Red laterite soils in Tamil Nadu, Andhra Pradesh and Kerala are more suitable for crops like cashew nut. This soil is the result of intense leaching due to heavy rain.
17. (b) Statement iii is right.
Explanation:
It is mandatory for every candidate who contests elections to file an affidavit giving details of his property and criminal cases pending against him. The new system has made a lot of information available to the public. But there is no system to check if the information given by the candidates is true.
18. (b) Wrote on the caste system in India.
Explanation:
Political leaders and social reformers like Jotiba Phule, Gandhiji, B.R. Ambedkar and Periyar Ramaswami Naicker advocated and worked to establish a society in which caste inequalities are absent.
19. (c) The United States of America has a multi-party system
Explanation:
The United States of America is an example of the two-party system.
20. (d) The trader earns a profit by buying the crop at a low price and selling it later at a higher price.
Explanation:
In the given scenario, it is mentioned that besides charging an interest rate on the loan, the agricultural trader also ensures that the farmers promise to sell the crop to him. By doing so, the trader can guarantee prompt repayment and also take advantage of the low crop prices after the harvest. The trader buys the crop from the farmers at a low price and then sells it later when the price has risen, thus making a profit from the price difference.

SECTION-B

21. Country's 40 per cent people live in the Wallonia region and speak French.
22. In Britain the formation of the nation-state was not the result of a sudden upheaval or revolution. It was the result of a long-drawnout process:
- Before the eighteenth century, there were different ethnic identities- English, Welsh, Scot, and Irish. ii. nese groups had their own cultural and political traditions.
 - English nation grew steadily in wealth, importance and power to influence over the other nation of the islands.
 - The English parliament seized the power from monarchy (1688) was instrumental for the establishment of nation state.
 - The act of Union (1707) between English & Scotland resulted in the formation of U.K.

OR

- **The status of France as a state before 1789:** in 1789, France was a full-fledged territorial state under the rule of an absolute monarch.
 - **The two political and constitutional changes that came in the wake of the French Revolution are as follows:**
 - French Revolution led to the transfer of sovereignty from the monarchy to a body of French citizens.
 - The revolution proclaimed that it was the people who would henceforth constitute the nation and shape its destiny. So, the French revolutionaries introduced various measures and practices that could create a sense of collective identity amongst the French people.
23. Some institutional reforms that have taken for the development of Indian agriculture are as follows:
- Land Reforms: Land redistribution and tenancy reforms aimed to address historical inequities in land ownership, providing land to landless farmers and securing their rights. This enhanced agricultural productivity and reduced social inequalities.
 - Rural Credit Institutions: The establishment of institutions like Regional Rural Banks (RRBs) and Self-Help Groups (SHGs) improved access to credit for farmers, enabling investments in modern techniques and inputs.
 - Krishi Vigyan Kendras (KVKs): These agricultural extension centers spread knowledge about modern farming practices, crop management, and technology adoption, promoting sustainable agricultural development and improved yields.
24. India is a vast country where many states are bigger than countries in Europe. Soon after Independence, the constitution declared India as a union of states. The success of Federalism in India is due to the following reasons:
- The formation of linguistic states has made the country more united and has also made administration easier. ii. Mobilisation.
 - Flexibility in following the language policy.
 - New culture of power sharing and respect for the autonomy of state governments.
 - Administrative knowledge of the people at all the levels. vi. Efficacy to solve all kinds of issues at respective levels.

SECTION-C

25. The imperial State in China was the major producer of printed material because of the following reasons:
- China possessed a huge bureaucratic system which recruited its personnel through civil services examination.
 - Textbooks for this examination were printed in large number, under the sponsorship of the imperial state.
 - From the sixteenth century, the number of candidates taking the examination went up and that increased the volume of print.

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26. i. We have a large share in the world trade of cotton yarn, accounting for one-fourth of the total trade. However, our trade-in garments is only 4 percent of the world's total. Our spinning mills are competitive at the global level and capable of using all the fibres we produce.
- ii. The weaving, knitting and processing units cannot use much of the high-quality yarn that is produced in the country'.
- iii. Therefore, many of our spinners export cotton yarn while apparel/garment manufacturers have to import fabric.
- iv. If weaving sector is improved, then yarn can be used in the country and garments can be exported to earn foreign exchange for the country.

OR

Agriculture gives a boost to the industrial sector and the following points support this argument:

- a. Agriculture provides raw materials to industries.
- b. The agriculture tools and equipment are produced in industries and thus agriculture provides a market for industrial goods.
- c. Agriculture helps boost new industrial products.
- d. The industries such as cotton, jute, silk, woollen textiles, sugar and edible oil, etc. are based on agricultural raw materials.
27. All of the service sectors are not growing equally well in India due to the following reasons:
- i. Different kinds of people are employed by the service sector in India. Only a limited number of services employ highly skilled and educated workers such as managers, lawyers, accountants etc.
- ii. A very large number of workers are engaged in services like small shopkeepers, transport persons, repair persons etc.
- iii. These people barely manage to earn a living and yet perform these services because there is no alternative opportunity for them. Only a part of this sector is growing in importance.
28. India is basically known as a land of unity in diversity. Although it is a vast country with people following different religions and speaking different languages, it has succeeded in maintaining the unity and integrity due to the following reasons:
- i. Right to equality.
- ii. No discrimination on the basis of caste, creed, region or religion.
- iii. SCs and STs have some seats reserved and do get representation.
- iv. Right to freedom of religion and cultural and educational rights.
- v. No official religion or language followed in the country. All religions are treated equally.
29. Tertiary sector is different from other sectors in the following ways:
- i. Primary sector includes all those activities which result in the output of natural products.
- ii. The secondary sector includes activities which produce a new product by transforming the shape of a natural product.
- iii. Tertiary activities neither produce any natural product nor transform the shape of natural products, it only supports the activities in both sectors. Steel produced in a factory has to move long distance. It can be done by a strong network of tertiary activities.

Hence, the tertiary sector is different from the other two sectors because the other sectors produce goods but this sector does not produce goods by itself. Instead, the tertiary sector activities help in the development of the primary and secondary sectors.

SECTION-D

30. Petroleum is formed from the remains of dead plants and animals. It is referred to as "Black Gold." This name itself is an indication of its importance to humans. Crude oil is considered to be the "mother of all commodities" as it is used to manufacture various products such as pharmaceuticals, plastics, gasoline, synthetic fabrics, etc. Importance of Petroleum:
- i. Petroleum is the major energy source in India.
- ii. It provides fuel for heat and lighting.
- iii. It provides lubricant for machinery.]
- iv. It provides the raw material for a number of manufacturing industries.
- v. Petroleum refineries act as a nodal industry for synthetic, textile, fertilizer and chemical industries.
- An occurrence:
- i. Most of the petroleum occurrences in India are associated with anticlines and fault traps.
- ii. In regions of folding, anticline or domes, it, occurs where oil is trapped in the crest of the up fold.
- iii. Petroleum is also found in fault traps between porous and non-porous rocks.

OR

- i. Electricity is required in all sectors of the economy.
 - ii. In agriculture use of electricity for the running the pump of water to irrigate the field helps to increase the output.
 - iii. Electricity is needed in food processing industry.
 - iv. Cottage and small scale industries cannot be developed without the use of electricity.
 - v. Higher consumption of electricity in households indicates the higher standard of living.
 - vi. Development and increase in the demand for electricity go hand in hand. Any five points to be explained.
- 31.** The formation of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland involved several historical and political developments. It began with the Union of the Crowns in 1603 when James VI of Scotland inherited the English throne as James I, uniting the crowns of England and Scotland.
- The next significant step was the Acts of Union in 1707, which formally united the Kingdom of England and the Kingdom of Scotland into a single entity known as the Kingdom of Great Britain. The Acts of Union established a single Parliament for both countries, based in London, and abolished the Scottish Parliament.
- In 1801, the Kingdom of Ireland joined the Union through the Acts of Union 1800, creating the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland. This union integrated Ireland into the British political and economic system, although it faced resistance and unrest from Irish nationalists.
- Following decades of struggle and agitation for Home Rule in Ireland, the Irish Free State was established in 1922, leading to the partition of Ireland. Northern Ireland, composed of six predominantly Protestant counties, remained part of the United Kingdom. Thus, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, as it is known today, was formed through a series of political agreements, unions, and constitutional changes over several centuries, shaping the geopolitical landscape of the British Isles.

OR

- Mazzini was a remarkable thinker and writer, who played a major role in the unification of Italy. He wrote the books, Italy, Austria and Papacy, which provoked the youth of Italy.
- Giuseppe Mazzini was an Italian revolutionary born in Genoa, 1807.
 - He instilled the feeling of national integration, freedom and rebellious thoughts among the people. He inspired the people to revolt for national freedom and integration of Italy.
 - He attempted revolution in Liguria.
 - He was sent to prison for revolting against the monarchs at the age of 24.
 - He then formed secret society i.e. Young Italy and Young Europe in Marseilles and Berne respectively.
 - He also helped Bismarck during the war for unification of Italy (he had sought to put together coherent program for a unitary Italian Republic) o He wanted unification with wider alliance of nations.
 - He frightened conservatives through opposition of monarchy and vision of democratic republics.
 - He favored war for unification of Italy.
 - He wanted Economic development and Political dominance.
 - He believed that good had intended nations to be the natural units of mankind. So Italy couldn't continue to be the patchwork of small states and kingdoms.
- 32.** Functions of the ruling parties:
- i. A ruling party is one which has secured a majority in elections and has formed the government. Ruling party ensures that the country runs as per set ideologies and programmes. A ruling party makes laws and policies for the country. Members of the legislature belong to various political parties and are guided by party ideologies.
 - ii. Parties give representation to diverse interests in society, they give recognition to minorities. Parties provide access to people to government machinery. Ordinary citizens can also vent their grievances to local party leaders with regard to any policy and its implementation.

Functions of the opposition parties:

- i. To keep a check on the government in and outside the Parliament and also to provide an alternative to the people of the country.
- ii. Opposition plays an important role in acting as a link between the people and the government. It also offers constructive criticism.

OR

Caste in politics-

- i. When parties choose candidates in elections, they keep in mind the caste composition of the electorate and nominate candidates from different castes so as to muster necessary support to win elections.
- ii. When governments are formed, political parties usually take care that representatives of different castes and tribes find a place in it.
- iii. Political parties and candidates in elections make appeals to caste sentiment to muster support. iv. Some political parties are known to favour some castes and are seen as their representatives.
- iv. Universal adult franchise and the principle of one-person-one-vote compelled political leaders to gear up to the task of mobilising and securing political support. It brings consciousness among the people who were treated as inferior and low.

33. Collateral refers to an asset or property that a borrower pledges as security for a loan. It acts as a guarantee to the lender that if the borrower fails to repay the loan, the lender can seize and sell the collateral to recover the outstanding amount.

Collateral can be a significant barrier for the poor to obtain loans from banks. Often, the poor lack valuable assets to offer as collateral, making it difficult for them to access credit. This exclusion perpetuates the cycle of poverty as they can't invest in income-generating activities or cope with emergencies. Moreover, lenders may be reluctant to accept lower-value assets as collateral due to the costs involved in valuation and repossession. Lack of education and awareness among the poor restricts them from knowing about it in detail. As a result, collateral requirements disproportionately disadvantage the poor, limiting their access to formal financial services.

OR

Credit is useful because:

- i. It helps to meet the working capital needs of production.
- ii. It helps in setting up new industries or businesses.
- iii. Credit is a working capital which is required for production. The credit helps the farmers to meet the ongoing expenses of production, complete production on time, and thereby increase his earnings. Credit, therefore, plays a vital and positive role in this situation.

But, it is harmful also that depends on the risk involved

- i. The failure of the crop may push the borrower into a situation from which recovery is very painful. In many cases, farmers need to sell part of the land to repay the loan.
- ii. Credit pushes the borrower into a debt-trap in the case of high risk.
- iii. Instead of an improvement in earnings, the borrower is much worse off than before. For example, farmers have to sell part of the land to repay the loan.

From the above points, it can be concluded that whether the credit would be useful or harmful depends on the risks in the situation and whether there is some support in case of loss.

SECTION-E

34. i. To have freedom and to enjoy the fruits of their toil and have the necessities of life. To have full opportunities to grow was considered an inalienable right.
- ii. Indians wanted to sever the British connection and attain Purna Swaraj or Complete Independence because the British government exploited the Indians and deprived them of their freedom.
- iii. Indians believed that the British Government in India did not only deprive them of their freedom but was based itself on the exploitation of the masses, and had ruined India economically, politically, culturally, and spiritually.

-
35. i. Namada Bachao Andolan
ii. Multipurpose projects serve as source of electricity generation, provide a reliable source of water for irrigation, provide water for domestic and industrial purposes, aid in flood control, facilitate recreational activities, support inland navigation, and promote fish breeding.
iii. Ironically, the very dams built to mitigate floods have sometimes triggered floods due to sedimentation in their reservoirs. As rivers carry sediment downstream, it accumulates in the dam reservoirs. Over time, this reduces the storage capacity of the reservoirs. When heavy rainfall occurs, the dams may not have enough space to hold the excess water, leading to uncontrolled releases downstream.
36. i. Since most countries do not have enough stock and depend on importing oil from abroad therefore its price has a far-reaching effect. If prices of oil increase this becomes a burden for everyone.
ii. Even if groundwater is a renewable resource, it can also be overused. This happens when it is used more than what is being replenished by rain.
iii. The issue of sustainability is important for development because:
- It cares for the need of future generations.
 - It promotes the efficient use of natural resources.
 - It lays emphasis on quality of life.

SECTION-F

37. a. A. Madras
B. Chauri Chaura
b.

