

CLASS: X

Section A

TIME: 3 hrs

1. (a) They were worried about prolonged disruption of business

Explanation:

But after the failure of the Round Table Conference, business groups were no longer uniformly enthusiastic. They were apprehensive of the spread of militant activities and worried about prolonged disruption of business, as well as of the growing influence of socialism amongst the younger members of the Congress.

2.

- (b) To use bamboo drip irrigation system.

Explanation:

To use bamboo drip irrigation system.

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.

- (b) Governmental power is divided between different levels of government.

Explanation:

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 government for the entire country that is usually responsible for a few subjects of common national interest. The others are governments at the level of provinces or states that look after much of the day-to-day administering of their state. Both these levels of governments enjoy their power independent of the other.

6.

- (b) Belgium emphasizes the importance of respecting the feelings and interests of different communities and regions, while Sri Lanka highlights the negative consequences of a majority community refusing to share power.

Explanation:

Belgium emphasizes the importance of respecting the feelings and interests of different communities and regions, resulting in mutually acceptable power-sharing arrangements, while Sri Lanka highlights the negative consequences of a majority community refusing to share power, leading to the undermining of national unity.

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.

(b) Double coincidence of wants

Explanation:

Double coincidence of wants means when both the parties – seller and purchaser – agree to sell and buy each other's commodities. It implies that what a person desires to sell is exactly what the other wishes to buy.

9.

(d) To recognise Tamil as an official language

Explanation:

The Sri Lankan Tamils launched parties and struggles for the recognition of Tamil as an official language, for regional autonomy and equality of opportunity in securing education and jobs. But their demand for more autonomy to provinces populated by the Tamils was repeatedly denied.

10.

(d) Napoleon

Explanation:

Napoleon

11.

(d) All the statements are appropriate.

Explanation:

All the statements are appropriate.

12.

(a) 4.43%

Explanation:

The rate of economic growth for poor countries in under dictatorship in 1950-2000 was 4.34%.

13.

(c) ii, iii, iv, i

Explanation:

Mahatma Gandhi returned to India in January 1915. The idea of satyagraha emphasised the power of truth and the need to search for truth. Mahatma Gandhi believed that this dharma of non-violence could unite all Indians. After arriving in India, Mahatma Gandhi successfully organised satyagraha movements in various places.

14.

(d) Workers are engaged in the unorganised sector.

Explanation:

Unorganized sector Is a sector which is generally not governed by the rules and regulations that are laid down by the government regarding the condition of employment.

15.

(b) Both (i) & (ii) are correct

Explanation:

Both (i) & (ii) are correct

16.

(c) Bangar and Khadar

Explanation:

According to their age alluvial soils can be classified as old alluvial (Bangar) and new alluvial (Khadar). The Bangar soil has a higher concentration of Kanker nodules than the Khadar. It has more fine particles and is more fertile than the Bangar.

17.

(c) Only statement iv is right.

Explanation:

No one national party is able to secure on its own a majority in the Lok Sabha, until 2014. As a result, the national parties are compelled to form alliances with State parties. Since 1996, nearly every one of the State parties has got an opportunity to be a part of one or the other national level coalition government. This has contributed to the strengthening of federalism and democracy in our country.

18.

(c) Gender

Explanation:

The division based on religious differences is not as universal as gender, but religious diversity is fairly widespread in the world today.

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.

(b) Debt Trap

Explanation:

When a borrower particularly in the rural area fails to repay the loan due to the failure of the crop, he is unable to repay the loan and is left worse off. This situation is commonly called debt-trap.

Section B

21. The two steering wheels in the cartoon symbolise that the German Government was driven or run by two major political parties (namely the Christian Democratic Union and the Social Democratic Party).

22. The provisions of Treaty of Vienna were as follows:

- i. There was restoration of the power of the Bourbon dynasty in France.
- ii. France lost all the territories that it had annexed while under the rule of Napoleon.
- iii. Genoa was added to Piedmont in the South and the kingdom of Netherlands was set-up in North.
- iv. New territories were added to Prussia on its western frontier.
- v. Austria was granted control over Northern Italy.
- vi. Russia was given part of Poland and Prussia was given a part of Saxony.

OR

- i. The ideas of *la patrie* (the fatherland) and *le citoyen* (the citizen) emphasised the notion of a united community enjoying equal rights under a constitution.
- ii. The previous royal standard was changed to the new French flag, the tricolour.
- iii. The National Assembly replaced the Estates General as the body of elective citizens.
- iv. New hymns were composed, oaths taken and martyrs commemorated, all in the name of the nation.
- v. A centralized administrative system was put in place and it formulated uniform laws for all citizens within its territory.
- vi. Internal customs duties and dues were abolished and a uniform system of weights and measures was adopted.
- vii. Regional dialects were discouraged and French became the common language of the nation.

(Any three points to be assessed)

23. Various institutional reform programmes introduced by the government in the interest of the farmers are:

- i. Provision for crop insurance. It is purchased by agricultural producers, and subsidized by the federal government, to protect against either the loss of their crops due to drought, flood, cyclone, fire and diseases.

- ii. Establishment of Grameen Banks, Cooperative Societies for providing loan facilities to farmers at lower interest rates.
 - iii. Special weather bulletins and agricultural programmes for farmers on television and radio.
24. The federal system has dual objectives. These two aspects are very crucial for the institutions and practice of federalism.
- i. To safeguard and promote the unity of the country and at the same time accommodate regional diversity, government at different levels should agree to some rules of power sharing.
Different tiers of government govern the same citizens, but each tier has its own jurisdiction in respect of legislation, taxation and administration. Thus federal system respects regional diversity and in this way protects the unity of the country. Changes to be made in the fundamental provisions of the constitution require the consent of both the levels of the government.
 - ii. An ideal federal system has mutual trust and agreement to live together. Governments at different levels should trust that each would abide by its part of the agreement. The existence and authority of each tier of government are constitutionally guaranteed.

Section C

25. New forms of popular literature like almanacs, newspapers, and journals, appeared in print targeting new audiences in the eighteenth century in the following ways:
- i. Books could reach a wider population. Even those who disagreed with existing customers could express themselves through print.
 - ii. Novels carried themes related to women's lives and emotions. Such journals were often written and edited by women themselves.
 - iii. With the expansion of compulsory education, children became important readers. A children's press was devoted to children literature alone. It published old fairy tales and folk tales along with new works. Grimm Brothers spent years compiling folk tales. All that was considered unsuitable was not included.
 - iv. Fictional narratives, poetic, autobiographies, anthologies, and romantic plays were preferred by new readers.
26. Fresh water sources are mainly polluted by organic and inorganic wastes and effluents discharged by industries into rivers. The main pollution causing industries are paper and pulp, chemical, textile, petroleum, refineries, tanneries etc. Besides this over use of chemical fertilizers and pesticides also causes fresh water pollution.

OR

Due to the following reasons there has been concentration of iron and steel industries north eastern part of the peninsular plateau region:

- i. The area is rich in raw material.
 - ii. Transport facilities are available.
 - iii. Port facilities are available close to this area.
 - iv. Labour from Bihar and UP states is also available.
27. 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.
28. Local governments support a great deal in lessening the workload of Centre and State governments:
- i. The local governments take up some of the responsibilities of the Central and State governments.
 - ii. They share some of their burdens and allow them time to concentrate on matters of the state importance and national importance.
 - iii. Much of their time which was hitherto wasted on local problems, could now be devoted to much more important issues.
 - iv. There are a large number of issues and problems which are best settled at the local level.
 - v. People have better knowledge of their problems and better ideas on where to spend money and how much to spend.
29. No, I do not agree with this statement because of the reasons mentioned below:
- i. In terms of GDP, this sector emerged as the largest producing sector in India in 2010-11, surpassing the Primary and Secondary sectors.
In 1970-71, the share of the Tertiary sector in GDP was about 35% which increased to more than 50% in 2010-11. Over the 40 years between 1970-71 and 2010-11, while production in all three sectors increased, it has increased the most in Tertiary sector.
 - ii. In terms of employment also, the rate of growth of employment in Tertiary sector between 1970-71 and 2009-10 was nearly 25%. The tertiary sector or the service sector in India employs many different kinds of people. The IT sector is providing jobs to educated people.

iii. The tertiary sector will further grow because of the rise in income and demands of the 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.

- i. 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.
- ii. Lignite is a lump low-grade brown coal which is soft with high moisture content. It is used for generating electricity.
- iii. 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.
- iv. 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

There is an urgent need to develop a sustainable path for energy development. The two broad measures to do it are:

- i. **Increased use of Renewable energy:** Conventional sources of energy are exhaustible and harmful to the environment. The rising prices and limited supply make them an unreliable source of energy in the long run. Therefore, countries should shift to renewable energy resources like solar and wind energy.
- ii. **Promotion of energy conservation:** The economic development of any country is dependent on the availability of energy resources. All sectors including agriculture, transport, industry, etc. require energy. Much of our sources of energy are conventional which have limited supply. So energy resources must be used judiciously.

As concerned citizens, we can take the following steps:

- a. Switching off electronic devices when not in use prevents unnecessary wastage of energy.
- b. Taking public transport and engaging in activities like carpooling.
- c. Using non-conventional sources of energy like installing a solar panel.

31. i. In olden times, the best way to present an idea was through symbolic personifications. This was the most common and appealing way to invite people's attention.
- ii. From 1789, females appeared in paintings as a symbol of liberty and revolution. Artists, in the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries, often made efforts to represent a country as if it were a person. The female figures were chosen to express an abstract idea of a nation. These female figures, thus, became an allegory of the nation.
- iii. During the French Revolution, many symbolic personifications of 'Liberty' and 'Reason' appeared. In France, the female figure was christened Marianne, which was characterized by Liberty and the Republic - the red cap, the tricolour, the cockade. Statues of Marianne stood in public squares to remind the people of the national symbol of unity.
- iv. Statues of Marianne were erected in public places to remind the public of the national symbol of unity and to persuade them to identify with it.
- v. Marianne images were marked on coins and stamps,
- vi. Similarly, Germania became the symbol of the German nation. This work was done by the artist Philip Veit. He depicted Germania as a female figure standing against a background where beams of sunlight shone through the tricolour fabric of the national flag. In visual representations, Germania wore the crown of oak leaves, as the German oak stood for heroism. Germania became the allegory of the German nation.
- vii. During the French Revolution, artists used the formal allegory to portray ideas such as Liberty, Justice and the Republic.

OR

The factors which promoted building up of the dominance of English ethnic in British Isles can be categorised as following:

- i. **Economic Prosperity:** The Industrial revolution helped in the economic prosperity of the English nation. It succeeded in extending its influence over the other nations of the island with the help of trade and wealth.
- ii. **English Parliament:** The English parliament which had seized power from the monarchy in 1688 at the end of a protracted conflict was the instrument through which a nation state with England at its centre came to be forged.
- iii. **The Act of Union 1707:** According to this Act, the United Kingdom of Great Britain was formed and Scotland was merged into England. British parliament became stronger.
- iv. **Majority of English members in the British Parliament:** Due to the Act of 1707 United Kingdom was formed and the parliament dominated by the English members. This was a major factor to uplift the identity of British.
- v. **Setback to Scotland's distinctive culture and identity:** Catholic clans that inhabited the Scottish Highlands suffered terrible repression whenever they attempted to assert their independence. The Scottish Highlanders were forbidden to speak their

Gaelic language.

32. The quality of the democracy can be improved by overcoming the challenges of foundation, expansion and deepening.
- A. Quality of democracy depends on active public participation, instead of criticism of the government.
 - B. Not only political parties, but ordinary citizens, pressure groups and movements and the media, all must work towards improving democracy.
 - C. Values such as honesty must be included at an early age so that people learn to be corruption free.
 - D. There should be no dictatorship from those who rule, everyone should taste the concept of the rights mentioned in the very constitution of the country.
 - E. The law and order should be maintained properly. The corruption should be curbed.

OR

Formation of the Party:

This party was formed in 1999 following a split in the Indian National Congress. In May 1999, the nationalist leaders Sharad Pawar, PA Sangma and Tariq Anwar took the historic decision to form a new political party under the name of Nationalist Congress Party (NCP). Sharad Pawar was elected as President and Sangma and Anwar became General Secretaries of the party.

Ideology of the Party:

The party espouses democracy, Gandhian secularism, equity, social justice and federalism. This party wants that high offices in government be confined to natural born citizens of the country.

Features of the Party:

It is a major party in Maharashtra and has a significant presence in Meghalaya, Manipur and Assam. Since 2004, NCP is a member of the United Progressive Alliance at centre.

The party's symbol is an analogue clock, with two legs and an alarm button reads 10:10.



33. SHGs help the rural poor, in particular women. A typical SHG has 15-20 members, usually belonging to one neighbourhood, who meet and save regularly. Saving per member varies from Rs 25 to Rs 100 or more, depending on the ability of the people to save. Members can take small loans from the group itself to meet their needs. The role of 'Self Help Groups' (SHGs) in the rural economy:

- The group charges interest on these loans but this is still less than what the moneylender charges. After a year or two, if the group is regular in savings, it becomes eligible for availing loan from the bank.
- Loan is sanctioned in the name of the group and is meant to create self-employment opportunities for the members.
- For instance, small loans are provided to the members for releasing mortgaged land, for meeting working capital needs (e.g. buying seeds, fertilizers, raw materials like bamboo and cloth), for housing materials, for acquiring assets like sewing machines, handlooms, cattle, etc.
- Most of the important decisions regarding savings and loan activities are taken by the group members. The group decides as regards the loans to be granted - the purpose, amount, interest to be charged, repayment schedule, etc.
- Rural households face a problem of getting loans from the formal sector due to the lack of collateral.
- Self Help Group helps poor households in getting loans easily and prevents them from falling into the clutches of moneylenders.
- SHGs help women to become financially self-reliant.
- SHGs also provide a platform to discuss and act on a variety of social issues such as health, nutrition, domestic violence, etc.

OR

The Reserve Bank of India supervises the functioning of formal sources of credit in India. It is the central bank of India.

Reserve Bank of India supervises the functioning of banks in the following ways :

- The RBI monitors that the banks actually maintain a minimum cash balance out of the deposits they receive. Banks in India these days, hold about 15 percent of their deposits as cash.
- Similarly, the Reserve Bank of India ensures that the banks give loans not just to profit-making businesses and traders but also to small cultivators, small scale industries, small borrowers etc.
- Periodically, banks have to submit information to the Reserve Bank of India on how much they are lending, to whom, at what interest rate etc.

Section E

34. i. The rich peasant communities - like the Patidars of Gujarat and the Jats of Uttar Pradesh - was active in the movement.
 ii. Congress was unwilling to support 'no rent' campaigns because they thought that it might upset the rich peasants and landlords.
 iii. For the rich peasants 'swaraj' meant struggle against high revenues.
35. i. "Dam" refers to the reservoir rather than the structure or a dam is a barrier across flowing water that obstructs, directs or retards the flow, often creating a reservoir, lake or impoundment.
 ii. a. Dams are used for electricity generation.
 b. Dams are used for irrigation purpose.
 c. Any other relevant point.

Any one point to be mentioned.

- iii. a. Large scale displacement of local communities.
 b. Local people had to give up their land and livelihood.
 c. Local people lost control over their meagre resources for the greater good of the nation.
 d. Any other relevant point.

Any two points to be mentioned.

36. i. Having more dams may submerge the area around it and may disrupt the lives of the local people such as tribals.
 ii. The developmental goals or aspirations for a girl from a rich urban family could be that she gets as much freedom as her brother and is able to decide what she wants to do in life. She is able to pursue her studies abroad.
 iii. Two things that can be concluded from the given source are:
 i. Different persons can have different developmental goals.
 ii. What may be development for one may not be development for the other. It may even be destructive for the other.

Section F

37. a. A. Dandi B. Calcutta

