

CBSE Class 10 Social Science 2026 Set 3 Question Paper with Solutions



General Instructions

- (i) This booklet contains 61 questions, each provided with a complete, step-by-step solution.
- (ii) It comprises 22 single-correct multiple-choice questions.
- (iii) Attempt each question on your own before reviewing the given solution.

1. Arrange the following events of 'print culture' in chronological order and choose the correct option:

- I. Publication of 'Sambad Kaumudi'
- II. Publication of weekly magazine 'Bengal Gazette'
- III. 'Vernacular Press Act' was implemented
- IV. The first printed edition of the 'Ramcharitmanas'

- (A) III, I, IV, II
- (B) III, I, II, IV
- (C) II, IV, III, I
- (D) II, IV, I, III

Correct Answer: (D) II, IV, I, III

Solution:

Concept:

- A sequencing question is solved by fixing a year against each item first, then sorting those years.

- Four landmarks of Indian print history are being tested here: the first English weekly, the first printed Hindi devotional text, the first Bengali reform weekly, and the law that gagged Indian-language newspapers.

Step 1: Date item II, the weekly magazine Bengal Gazette.

James Augustus Hickey began editing this weekly from Calcutta in **1780**. It was the earliest of the four.

Step 2: Date item IV, the first printed edition of Ramcharitmanas.

The Tulsidas text came out in print from Calcutta in **1810**.

Step 3: Date item I, the publication of Sambad Kaumudi.

Raja Rammohun Roy started this Bengali weekly in **1821** to argue for social reform.

Step 4: Date item III, the Vernacular Press Act.

The colonial government passed it in **1878** to control Indian-language newspapers. It is the latest of the four.

Step 5: Sort the four years in increasing order.

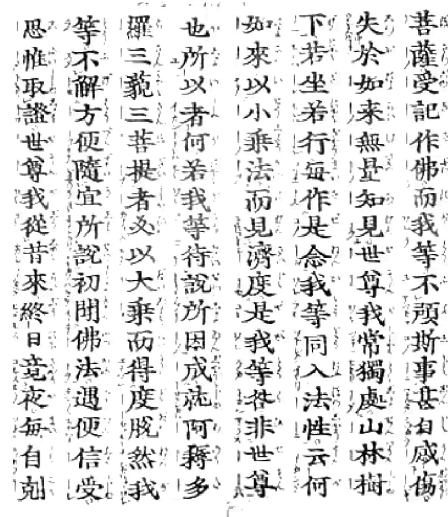
1780 → 1810 → 1821 → 1878, which is II → IV → I → III.

This matches option (D).

Final Answer: (D) II, IV, I, III

Quick Tip: Fix the earliest and the latest item first. The English weekly of Hickey starts the list, and a law made to control Indian newspapers has to come after those newspapers already existed.

2. Identify the given picture and choose the correct option:



- (A) Korean Jikji
- (B) Diamond Sutra
- (C) Tripitaka Koreana
- (D) Chinese script

Correct Answer: (B) Diamond Sutra

Solution:

Concept:

- The picture shows a printed page of a Buddhist text written in Chinese characters, set in vertical columns.
- The oldest surviving printed book in the world is the Buddhist Diamond Sutra, printed in 868 CE, and a page from it is the standard illustration used for early woodblock printing.

Step 1: Read what the picture actually shows.

It is a single printed sheet of Chinese characters arranged in vertical

lines, with clear column rules between them. The style is woodblock printing, not handwriting.

Step 2: Check option (A), Korean Jikji.

The Jikji is a Korean Buddhist text of 1377, famous for being printed with movable metal type. The page in the picture is a woodblock page of a sutra, so this does not fit.

Step 3: Check option (C), Tripitaka Koreana.

The Tripitaka Koreana is a huge Korean collection of Buddhist scriptures carved on more than eighty thousand wooden blocks. It is known as a block collection, not as a single printed page like this.

Step 4: Check option (D), Chinese script.

Chinese script is only the name of a writing system. The question asks to identify a picture of a specific printed work, so naming the script does not answer it.

Step 5: Confirm option (B).

The remaining choice is the Diamond Sutra, the Buddhist text printed in 868 CE and the earliest dated printed book known. The page shown is from it.

Final Answer: (B) Diamond Sutra

Quick Tip: The page is Chinese, not Korean. Ask yourself which single printed Chinese book from 868 CE is named in the chapter as the oldest printed book.



3. Which one of the following is the oldest printed book in Japan?

- (A) Diamond Sutra
- (B) Tripitaka Koreana
- (C) Japanese Bible
- (D) Ukiyo

Correct Answer: (A) Diamond Sutra

Solution:

Concept:

- Buddhist missionaries from China introduced hand-printing technology into Japan around 768 to 770 CE.
- The oldest Japanese book still surviving is a Buddhist text, and printing in Japan began with religious writing rather than with pictures or scripture of other faiths.

Step 1: Recall the standard fact about early Japanese printing.

The oldest Japanese book in print is the Buddhist Diamond Sutra, dated **868 CE**. It contains six sheets of text along with woodcut illustrations.

Step 2: Test option (B), Tripitaka Koreana.

This is a Korean collection of Buddhist scriptures carved on wooden blocks. It belongs to Korea and not to Japan, so it is ruled out.

Step 3: Test option (C), Japanese Bible.

Printing reached Japan through Buddhist missionaries from China. Christian scripture was not the starting point of Japanese printing, so this does not fit.

Step 4: Test option (D), Ukiyo.

Ukiyo refers to a later style of Japanese pictures of the floating world, meaning urban life and entertainment. It names an art form, not the oldest printed book.

Final Answer: (A) Diamond Sutra

Quick Tip: Printing came into Japan along with Buddhism from China. Look for the option that is both a Buddhist text and Japanese, not Korean.

4. Match Column I with Column II and choose the correct option:

Column I (Role)

- a. The song Vande Mataram
- b. Picture of Bharat Mata with spiritual qualities
- c. Bardoli Satyagraha
- d. Poona Pact in 1932

Column II (Scholar)

- i. Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel
- ii. Dr. B.R. Ambedkar
- iii. Abanindranath Tagore
- iv. Bankim Chandra Chattopadhyay

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

Correct Answer: (B) a-iv, b-iii, c-i, d-ii

Solution:

Concept:

- Matching questions are safest when each pair is fixed on its own before the options are read.
- All four names belong to the national movement, but each is tied to one very specific contribution: a song, a painting, a peasant satyagraha and an agreement on separate electorates.

Step 1: Fix pair (a), the song Vande Mataram.

Bankim Chandra Chattopadhyay wrote Vande Mataram in the 1870s and later included it in the novel Anandamath.

So a matches **iv**.

Step 2: Fix pair (b), the picture of Bharat Mata.

Abanindranath Tagore painted Bharat Mata as a calm, composed figure shown with spiritual qualities, holding items that stand for learning, food, clothing and faith.

So b matches **iii**.

Step 3: Fix pair (c), Bardoli Satyagraha.

Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel led the peasants of Bardoli in Gujarat in 1928 against a steep rise in land revenue, and it was this campaign that earned him the title Sardar.

So c matches **i**.

Step 4: Fix pair (d), the Poona Pact of 1932.

Dr. B.R. Ambedkar signed the Poona Pact with Gandhiji in September 1932. It gave the depressed classes reserved seats in the provincial and central legislative councils, voted for by the general electorate.

So d matches **ii**.

Step 5: Put the four pairs together.

a-iv, b-iii, c-i, d-ii. This is option (B).

Final Answer: (B) a-iv, b-iii, c-i, d-ii

Quick Tip: Start with the pair you are surest about, the writer of Vande Mataram, and strike out every option that gets it wrong. Then decide only between Bardoli and the Poona Pact.

5. Choose the correct option to fill in the blank.

The Indus Valley Civilization was linked to the _____ region through coastal trade as early as 3000 BCE.

- (A) North America
- (B) South America
- (C) West Asia
- (D) South Australia

Correct Answer: (C) West Asia

Solution:

Concept:

- Long before modern shipping, trade moved along coasts, so the partner region had to be reachable by sailing close to the shoreline.
- The chapter on the making of a global world opens by showing that Indian trade links are thousands of years old, with an active

coastal trade running between the Indus valley and the lands to its west.

Step 1: Recall the textbook statement.

As early as **3000 BCE** an active coastal trade linked the Indus valley civilisations with present-day **West Asia**.

Step 2: Test the two American options.

North America and South America lie across the Atlantic and the Pacific. Sea routes to the Americas were opened only from the late fifteenth century by European sailors. In 3000 BCE no such contact was possible.

Step 3: Test the Australian option.

South Australia is far to the south-east across the open Indian Ocean. Coastal sailing could not reach it, and there is no evidence of Harappan trade in that direction.

Step 4: Confirm why West Asia fits.

West Asia lies just across the Arabian Sea and the Persian Gulf. Harappan seals, beads and weights have been found at sites in that region, which shows the trade was real and regular.

Final Answer: (C) West Asia

Quick Tip: The words coastal trade and the date 3000 BCE are the clue. Pick the region that a boat could reach by staying close to the shore, not one across an ocean.

6. Two statements labelled as Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are given below. Read both the statements carefully and choose the correct option:

Assertion (A): The Portuguese and Spanish conquest and colonisation of America was decisively under way by the mid-sixteenth century.

Reason (R): The Spanish conquerors had the most powerful conventional weapons.

(A) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true and Reason (R) is the correct explanation of Assertion (A).

(B) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true, but Reason (R) is **not** the correct explanation of Assertion (A).

(C) Assertion (A) is true, but Reason (R) is false.

(D) Assertion (A) is false, but Reason (R) is true.

Correct Answer: (C) Assertion (A) is true, but Reason (R) is false.

Solution:

Concept:

- In an assertion and reason question each statement is judged true or false on its own first, and only after that is the link between them examined.
- The chapter makes a very specific point here: the conquest of America succeeded not through guns but through disease.

Step 1: Judge the Assertion.

Portuguese and Spanish conquest and settlement of America was well under way by the middle of the sixteenth century. Spanish expeditions had overthrown the Aztec and the Inca states, and Portugal had begun settling Brazil.

The Assertion is **true**.

Step 2: Judge the Reason.

The Reason claims the Spanish won because they carried the most powerful conventional weapons. The textbook states the opposite. Spanish success was not really the result of superior firepower.

Step 3: Identify what the real weapon was.

The decisive weapon was not military at all. It was the germs the Spanish carried on their bodies, above all **smallpox**. The people of America had lived cut off from the rest of the world for millions of years and had no immunity to these diseases.

Smallpox spread ahead of the soldiers, wiped out whole communities and cleared the way for conquest.

Step 4: Settle the Reason and pick the option.

Because the deciding factor was disease and not conventional weapons, the Reason is **false**. A true Assertion with a false Reason matches option (C).

Final Answer: (C) Assertion (A) is true, but Reason (R) is false.

Quick Tip: Ask what actually destroyed the American populations. The chapter says it was not a military weapon at all. Judge the Reason on that point before looking at the options.

7. Identify the place where the secret underground society named ‘Young Europe’ was founded by Mazzini.

- (A) Berne
- (B) Brussels
- (C) Marseilles
- (D) Vienna

Correct Answer: (A) Berne

Solution:

Concept:

- Giuseppe Mazzini was sent into exile in 1831 for taking part in a revolt in Liguria, and he carried on his work from outside Italy.
- From exile he set up two secret societies, and the chapter names a different city for each one.

Step 1: Recall the two societies founded by Mazzini.

He founded **Young Italy** at Marseilles, and later **Young Europe** at **Berne**.

Step 2: Note who joined Young Europe.

Its members were like-minded young men from Poland, France, Italy and the German states, all of whom believed that nations should be free and united republics.

Step 3: Check option (C), Marseilles.

Marseilles is the city of the other society, Young Italy. The two are deliberately placed together in the options to see whether the student can separate them.

Step 4: Check options (B) and (D).

Brussels and Vienna are not linked with either society. Vienna is remembered instead for the treaty settlement of 1815 and for Duke Metternich, who called Mazzini the most dangerous enemy of the social order.

Final Answer: (A) Berne

Quick Tip: Mazzini founded two societies from exile, one for Italy and one for Europe. Recall which city goes with which, and remember the wider one was based in Switzerland.

8. Analyse the contribution of Gutenberg to printing in Europe.

Correct Answer: —

Solution:

Concept:

- Before the 1430s books in Europe were copied by hand or printed from carved wooden blocks, which made them slow and costly to produce.
- Johann Gutenberg, the son of a merchant who grew up on a farm, turned machines he already knew, the olive press and the wine press, into a printing machine.

Step 1: He built the first printing press in Europe.

Gutenberg developed his press by 1448 at Strasbourg. He adapted the olive press into the printing press, and used moulds to cast the metal types for the letters of the alphabet.

For the first time letters could be arranged, printed and then rearranged for a new page.

Step 2: He printed the Bible as the first major book.

The first book he printed was the Bible. About 180 copies were produced, and it took three years to finish them. For that time this was an extraordinary speed, because a hand-copied manuscript could take months for a single copy.

Step 3: He kept the printed book looking like a handwritten one.

Printed books at first closely resembled written manuscripts in appearance and layout. The metal letters imitated the ornamental handwritten style, borders were illuminated by hand, and space was left blank on the page so that buyers could add decoration to their own taste.

This helped the new product win acceptance from readers used to manuscripts.

Step 4: He set off a print revolution.

Within about fifty years of his press, printing had spread to most countries of Europe, and roughly twenty million copies of printed books were flooding the markets. In the sixteenth century the number rose to about two hundred million copies.

Books became cheaper, time and labour were saved, and reading spread far beyond the small circle of the clergy and the rich.

Final Answer: Gutenberg gave Europe its first printing press with movable metal type, printed the Bible on it, shaped printed books so that readers would accept them, and by doing so began the print revolution that made books cheap and widely available.

Quick Tip: Build the answer around what he invented, what he printed first, how he made printed books acceptable to buyers, and how quickly printing then spread across Europe.

9. “Printing is the ultimate gift of God and the greatest one.” Analyse the statement.

Correct Answer: —

Solution:

Concept:

- These words were written by the religious reformer Martin Luther, who owed much of his influence to the printing press.
- The statement is praising print for what it did to religion, to knowledge and to ordinary readers, so the answer should be built on those effects.

Step 1: Print carried reform ideas to a huge audience.

In 1517 Martin Luther wrote his Ninety Five Theses criticising many of the practices and rituals of the Roman Catholic Church. A printed copy was posted on a church door in Wittenberg.

Within a fortnight copies had been read in every part of the country, and the challenge could no longer be quietly suppressed.

Step 2: Print made the sacred text available to the people directly.

The translation of the New Testament by Luther sold five thousand copies within a few weeks, and a second edition appeared within three months.

Readers could now study scripture for themselves instead of depending on what the clergy chose to tell them.

Step 3: Print encouraged debate and independent thinking.

Printed books reached wider sections of people and created a culture of discussion. Even a reader who could not write could listen to a book being read aloud, and could argue about it.

Old beliefs were questioned, and new ones spread quickly because they could be put on paper and sold cheaply.

Step 4: Print saved labour, time and money.

Handwritten copying was slow, costly and limited. Printing multiplied copies at low cost, so books reached students, traders and ordinary townspeople who could never have bought a manuscript.

Knowledge stopped being the property of a small group.

Final Answer: Luther called printing the greatest gift of God because it spread reform ideas within days, put scripture directly into the hands of readers, created a habit of open debate, and made books cheap enough for ordinary people to own.

Quick Tip: The line was written by Martin Luther. Frame the answer around what print did for the Reformation, for direct reading of scripture, for the spread of learning, and for cheap books.

10. Why is the French Revolution of 1789 considered the first clear expression of nationalism? Explain with examples.

Correct Answer: —

Solution:

Concept:

- Nationalism means the belief that the people of a country form one nation and that power belongs to that nation rather than to a ruler.
- The French Revolution is treated as the first clear expression of this idea because it transferred sovereignty from the monarch to the body of citizens and then built the symbols and institutions of a nation around them.

Step 1: Sovereignty moved from the king to the citizens.

In 1789 France was an absolute monarchy. The Revolution transferred sovereignty from the monarchy to a body of French citizens.

It was declared that the people would now form the nation and shape its destiny, which is the core idea of nationalism.

Step 2: New ideas and symbols created a shared identity.

The revolutionaries introduced measures meant to make people feel like one community. The ideas of *la patrie*, meaning the fatherland, and *le citoyen*, meaning the citizen, stressed a united community enjoying equal rights under a constitution.

A new French flag, the tricolour, replaced the royal standard, and the Estates General was renamed the National Assembly and was elected by a body of active citizens.

Step 3: Common practices bound the country together.

New hymns were composed and oaths taken in the name of the nation, and martyrs were remembered publicly. A centralised system

of administration made uniform laws for all citizens.

Internal customs duties and dues were abolished, and a uniform system of weights and measures was adopted, so that the country worked as one economic unit.

Step 4: One language was promoted for the whole nation.

Regional dialects were discouraged, and French as it was spoken and written in Paris became the national language.

A common language gave people from different provinces a single medium in which to feel and act as one nation.

Step 5: The idea was carried beyond France.

Student and educated middle-class clubs called Jacobin clubs were set up in other European cities. French armies moved into Holland, Belgium, Switzerland and much of Italy in the 1790s, carrying the idea of the nation with them.

It was declared to be the mission and destiny of the French nation to liberate the peoples of Europe from despotism.

Final Answer: The French Revolution of 1789 is called the first clear expression of nationalism because it made the people sovereign, gave them shared symbols, laws, measures and a common language, and then spread the idea of the nation to the rest of Europe.

Quick Tip: Start from the shift of sovereignty from the king to the citizens, then list the concrete steps taken to turn a kingdom into a nation, such as the flag, uniform laws, one set of weights and measures and one national language.

11. How did nationalism, aligned with imperialism, lead Europe to disaster in 1914? Explain with examples.

Correct Answer: —

Solution:

Concept:

- Nationalism in the first half of the nineteenth century was tied to democracy and liberty, but after 1871 it became narrow and intolerant.
- When each major power began to use national feeling to justify taking territory and building empires, the rivalries that followed ended in the First World War.

Step 1: Nationalism changed its character after 1871.

The liberal nationalism of the earlier period, which stood for constitutions, free markets and the rights of citizens, gave way to a narrow creed with limited ends.

Nationalist groups in Europe grew intolerant of each other and became ready for war.

Step 2: The Balkans became the flash point.

The Balkans was a region of geographical and ethnic variation comprising modern-day Romania, Bulgaria, Albania, Greece, Macedonia, Croatia, Bosnia-Herzegovina, Slovenia, Serbia and Montenegro. Its inhabitants were broadly known as the Slavs. A large part of the Balkans was under the control of the Ottoman Empire.

Step 3: The decline of the Ottoman Empire made the region

explosive.

The Ottoman Empire had tried to strengthen itself through modernisation and internal reforms, but with very little success. One by one its European subject peoples broke away and declared independence.

The Balkan peoples based their claims for independence on nationality and used history to prove that they had once been independent but were subsequently subjugated by foreign powers.

Step 4: Rival claims turned neighbours into enemies.

The rebellious nationalities in the Balkans thought of their struggles as attempts to win back long-lost independence. As the different Slavic nationalities struggled to define their identity, they were fiercely jealous of each other and each hoped to gain more territory at the expense of the others.

Matters were further complicated because the Balkans also became the scene of big power rivalry.

Step 5: Imperial rivalry turned a regional quarrel into a world war.

During this period there was intense rivalry among the European powers over trade and colonies as well as naval and military might. Russia, Germany, England and Austro-Hungary were each keen on countering the hold of other powers over the Balkans, and on extending their own control over the area.

This led to a series of wars in the region and finally to the First World War.

Final Answer: After 1871 nationalism turned narrow and aggressive, and when it combined with the race for colonies, trade and military power, the competing claims in the Balkans dragged the great powers into the war of 1914.

Quick Tip: Show how nationalism changed after 1871, then explain why the Balkans became the danger zone, and finish by connecting Balkan rivalries to the competition among the big powers for colonies and military strength.

12. Read the given source carefully and answer the questions that follow:

Quit India Movement

The failure of the Cripps Mission and the effects of World War II created widespread discontentment in India. This led Gandhiji to launch a movement calling for complete withdrawal of the British from India. The Congress Working Committee, in its meeting in Wardha on 14 July, 1942, passed the historic 'Quit India' resolution demanding the immediate transfer of power to Indians and quit India. On 8 August, 1942 in Bombay, the All India Congress Committee endorsed the resolution, which called for a non-violent mass struggle on the widest possible scale throughout the country. It was on this occasion that Gandhiji delivered the famous 'Do or Die' speech. The call for 'Quit India' almost brought the state machinery to a standstill in large parts of the country as people voluntarily threw themselves into the thick of the movement. People observed *hartals* and demonstrations and processions were accompanied by national songs and slogans. The movement was truly a mass movement which brought into its ambit thousands of ordinary people, namely students, workers and peasants. It also saw the active participation of leaders, namely, Jayprakash Narayan, Aruna Asaf Ali and Ram Manohar Lohia and many women such as Matangini Hazra in Bengal, Kanaklata Barua in Assam and Rama Devi in Odisha. The British responded with much force, yet it took more than a year to suppress the movement.

Correct Answer: —

13. Mention the main aim of the Quit India Movement.

Correct Answer: —

Solution:

Concept:

- A source based question of one mark is answered from the passage itself, in a single clear sentence.
- The aim of a movement is the demand it was launched to press, so the words demanding and calling for in the source point straight to it.

Step 1: Locate the demand in the source.

The passage states that Gandhiji launched a movement calling for the complete withdrawal of the British from India.

Step 2: Confirm it from the resolution.

The Congress Working Committee met at Wardha on 14 July 1942 and passed the Quit India resolution demanding the immediate transfer of power to Indians and asking the British to quit India.

Step 3: State the aim in one sentence.

The two lines say the same thing, so the aim can be written as the immediate end of British rule and the handing over of power to Indians.

Final Answer: The main aim of the Quit India Movement was to

secure the complete and immediate withdrawal of the British from India and the transfer of power to Indians.

Quick Tip: Look for the sentence in the source that uses the words complete withdrawal and immediate transfer of power. That single line carries the aim.

14. Where did Gandhiji deliver the famous 'Do or Die' speech?

Correct Answer: —

Solution:

Concept:

- The question asks for a place, so the answer is a single name taken directly from the source.
- The passage links the speech to a particular meeting, and naming that meeting gives the place.

Step 1: Find the sentence about the speech.

The source says that on 8 August 1942 in Bombay the All India Congress Committee endorsed the resolution, and that it was on this occasion that Gandhiji delivered the famous Do or Die speech.

Step 2: Separate this meeting from the earlier one.

An earlier meeting is also mentioned in the passage, the Congress Working Committee at Wardha on 14 July 1942. The speech was not made there.

The words on this occasion tie the speech to the Bombay session.

Step 3: State the place.

The speech was delivered at the session of the All India Congress Committee held in Bombay on 8 August 1942.

Final Answer: Gandhiji delivered the Do or Die speech at Bombay, at the meeting of the All India Congress Committee on 8 August 1942.

Quick Tip: Two cities appear in the source, Wardha and Bombay. Match each with what happened there, and remember the speech came at the meeting where the resolution was endorsed.

15. Explain the forms of protest observed during the ‘Quit India Movement’.

Correct Answer: —

Solution:

Concept:

- A form of protest is the actual method people used to show their opposition, such as a strike, a march or a refusal to work.
- The source lists several such methods, and the answer should pick them out and explain each briefly.

Step 1: Hartals were observed.

People shut shops, businesses and workplaces as a mark of protest. A hartal made the opposition visible across a town in a single day and needed no weapons.

Step 2: Demonstrations and processions were taken out.

Crowds gathered in public and marched through streets. These processions were accompanied by national songs and slogans, which spread the message of the movement to people who had not read about it.

Step 3: Ordinary people joined in large numbers.

The movement brought thousands of ordinary people into its fold, namely students, workers and peasants. Their participation turned it into a truly mass movement rather than a protest of leaders alone.

Step 4: Normal administration was brought to a halt.

Because people voluntarily threw themselves into the thick of the movement, the state machinery was almost brought to a standstill in large parts of the country.

The British had to use much force, and even then it took them more than a year to suppress the movement.

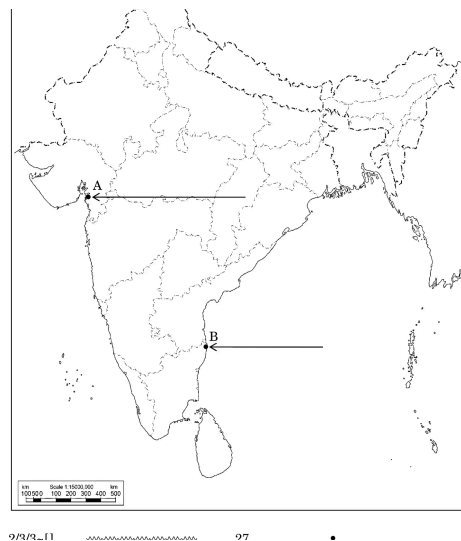
Final Answer: Protest took the form of hartals, public demonstrations and processions with national songs and slogans, and mass participation by students, workers and peasants, which together brought the administration to a standstill in many parts of the country.

Quick Tip: Pick out the actual actions named in the source rather than describing the movement in general. Hartals, processions with songs and slogans, and mass participation are the three to build on.

16. Two places 'A' and 'B' have been marked on the given political outline map of India. Identify them with the help of the following information and write their correct names on the lines drawn near them:

A. The place where the session of Indian National Congress was held in 1927.

B. The place where Gandhiji broke the Salt Law.



Correct Answer: —

Solution:

Concept:

- A map identification question is answered by first working out the name from the historical clue, and then checking that the name sits where the marker has been placed.
- Both clues here belong to the chapter on nationalism in India, one to an annual Congress session and one to the Civil Disobedience Movement.

Step 1: Work out the place for the first clue.

The annual session of the Indian National Congress in 1927 was held at **Madras**, known today as Chennai. It was at this session that the Congress resolved to boycott the Simon Commission.

On the map this is the marker on the eastern coast of the peninsula, in Tamil Nadu.

Step 2: Work out the place for the second clue.

Gandhiji broke the salt law at **Dandi**, a coastal village in Gujarat, on 6 April 1930, after marching there from Sabarmati over twenty four days.

On the map this is the marker on the western coast, near the Gulf of Khambhat in Gujarat.

Step 3: Match each name with the marker on the map.

The marker on the Gujarat coast is Dandi, because only a coastal village of Gujarat fits the salt march. The marker on the Tamil Nadu coast is Madras, because that is where the 1927 session met.

Write each name on the line drawn beside the correct marker.

Step 4: Note why each place mattered.

Madras in 1927 prepared the ground for the Purna Swaraj demand that followed at Lahore in 1929. Dandi in 1930 turned a tax on salt into a symbol of colonial injustice and started the Civil Disobedience Movement.

Final Answer: The place of the 1927 session of the Indian National Congress is **Madras, now Chennai**, shown by the marker on the Tamil Nadu coast. The place where Gandhiji broke the salt law is **Dandi in Gujarat**, shown by the marker on the Gujarat coast.

Quick Tip: Deal with the two markers by their location. A coastal village in Gujarat can only be the place of the salt march, and the remaining clue about the 1927 Congress session then belongs to the marker on the Tamil Nadu coast.



17. Name the place where the Indian National Congress session was held in 1927.

Correct Answer: —

Solution:

Concept:

- The Indian National Congress held an annual session in a different city each year, and the city is often remembered by the resolution passed there.
- The session of 1927 is remembered for the stand taken against the Simon Commission.

Step 1: Recall the year and the city.

The annual session of the Indian National Congress in 1927 was held at **Madras**, the city now called Chennai.

Step 2: Recall what was decided there.

The Simon Commission had been appointed in Britain to look into the working of the constitutional system in India, and it had not a single Indian member. At the Madras session the Congress resolved to boycott the Commission at every stage.

Step 3: Place the session in the larger story.

The Madras session of 1927 led on to the Lahore session of December 1929, where the demand for Purna Swaraj, or complete independence, was formalised.

Final Answer: The Indian National Congress session of 1927 was held at Madras, now known as Chennai.

Quick Tip: Think of the year the Simon Commission was appointed and the Congress session that resolved to boycott it. The city is in the south.



18. Name the place where Gandhiji broke the Salt Law.

Correct Answer: —

Solution:

Concept:

- Salt was chosen as the symbol of protest because it was used by rich and poor alike and yet was taxed by the colonial state, which also held a monopoly over making it.
- The law was broken at the end of a long march, at a village on the sea coast.

Step 1: Recall the march.

Gandhiji began the famous salt march on 12 March 1930 from the Sabarmati ashram with seventy eight of his trusted volunteers.

Step 2: Recall the distance and the duration.

The march covered about 240 miles, from Sabarmati to the coastal village of **Dandi** in Gujarat. The volunteers walked for twenty four days, about ten miles a day.

Step 3: Recall the act itself.

On **6 April 1930** Gandhiji reached Dandi and broke the salt law by boiling sea water and making salt.

Step 4: Note what followed.

This act marked the beginning of the Civil Disobedience Movement, in which people were asked not merely to refuse cooperation with the British but to break colonial laws.

Final Answer: Gandhiji broke the salt law at Dandi, a coastal village in Gujarat, on 6 April 1930.

Quick Tip: The act needed sea water, and the march began at Sabarmati in Gujarat. Name the coastal village of Gujarat reached on 6 April 1930.

19. Choose the correct option related to main crops of Kharif cropping season:

- (A) Urad, Gram, Groundnut, Mustard
- (B) Wheat, Peas, Soyabean, Bajra
- (C) Maize, Mustard, Gram, Jowar
- (D) Paddy, Maize, Groundnut, Soyabean

Correct Answer: (D) Paddy, Maize, Groundnut, Soyabean

Solution:

Concept:

- India has three cropping seasons: *rabi*, *kharif* and *zaid*.
- Kharif crops are sown with the onset of the monsoon, around June and July, and harvested in September and October. Rabi crops are sown in winter, from October to December, and harvested in summer, from April to June.

Step 1: List the main kharif crops.

Paddy, maize, jowar, bajra, tur (arhar), moong, urad, cotton, jute, groundnut and soyabean are the important crops of the kharif season.

Step 2: List the main rabi crops.

Wheat, barley, peas, gram and mustard are the important rabi crops. Any option carrying one of these cannot be an all-kharif set.

Step 3: Test each option against the two lists.

Option (A) has urad and groundnut from kharif, but gram and mustard belong to rabi, so it is mixed.

Option (B) has soyabean and bajra from kharif, but wheat and peas belong to rabi, so it is mixed.

Option (C) has maize and jowar from kharif, but mustard and gram belong to rabi, so it is mixed.

Step 4: Check the remaining option.

Option (D) lists paddy, maize, groundnut and soyabean. All four are sown with the monsoon and harvested in September and October, so all four are kharif crops.

Final Answer: (D) Paddy, Maize, Groundnut, Soyabean

Quick Tip: Look for a winter crop hidden inside each option. Wheat, gram, peas and mustard are rabi crops, so any set containing one of them cannot be the answer.

20. Arrange the location of the following dams of India from North to South and choose the correct option:

I. Pravara II. Salal
III. Koyna IV. Gandhi Sagar

- (A) II, IV, III, I
(B) II, IV, I, III
(C) III, II, IV, I
(D) III, IV, II, I

Correct Answer: (B) II, IV, I, III

Solution:

Concept:

- A north to south ordering is settled by placing each dam in its state first, because the states themselves already lie in a clear north to south sequence.
- Jammu and Kashmir lies farthest north, then Madhya Pradesh in central India, and Maharashtra in the west of the peninsula.

Step 1: Place item II, the Salal dam.

Salal is built on the Chenab river in **Jammu and Kashmir**. This is the northernmost of the four, so it takes the first position.

Step 2: Place item IV, the Gandhi Sagar dam.

Gandhi Sagar stands on the Chambal river in **Madhya Pradesh**, in central India. It comes next after Salal.

Step 3: Place items I and III, both in Maharashtra.

Pravara is on the Pravara river in the Ahmadnagar district of northern **Maharashtra**, while Koyna is on the Koyna river in the Satara district, which lies further south in the same state.

So Pravara comes before Koyna.

Step 4: Write the full order.

Salal → Gandhi Sagar → Pravara → Koyna, which is II, IV, I, III. This matches option (B).

Final Answer: (B) II, IV, I, III

Quick Tip: Place each dam in its state first. Jammu and Kashmir, then Madhya Pradesh, then Maharashtra. Inside Maharashtra decide which of the two is nearer the north.

21. Match Column I with Column II and choose the correct option:

**Column I (Type
of Soil)**

Column II (Characteristic)

- | | |
|------------------|---|
| a. Alluvial soil | i. Sandy in texture and saline in nature |
| b. Black soil | ii. Very fertile, containing potash, phosphorus and lime |
| c. Laterite soil | iii. Made from lava parent rocks, suitable for cotton cultivation |
| d. Arid soil | iv. Decrease in humus content in semi-arid environment |

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

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

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

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

Correct Answer: (C) a-ii, b-iii, c-iv, d-i

Solution:

Concept:

- Each of the four soils of India has one description that belongs to it alone, so the safest method is to settle each pair from the property named in Column II.
- The keywords to watch are saline, potash and lime, lava, and humus.

Step 1: Fix pair (a), alluvial soil.

Alluvial soil is deposited by the rivers of the northern plains and is

very fertile, containing adequate proportions of potash, phosphoric acid and lime, which makes it ideal for sugarcane, paddy and wheat.

So a matches **ii**.

Step 2: Fix pair (b), black soil.

Black soil is formed from **lava parent rock** of the Deccan trap region. It holds moisture well and is famous as the soil most **suitable for growing cotton**, which is why it is also called black cotton soil or regur.

So b matches **iii**.

Step 3: Fix pair (d), arid soil.

Arid soil is found in the dry western parts of the country. It is **sandy in texture and saline in nature**, and because evaporation is rapid it lacks humus and moisture.

So d matches **i**.

Step 4: Fix pair (c) with the option that is left.

Only description iv remains, which speaks of a **decrease in humus content**. This suits laterite soil, where high temperature destroys the decomposing bacteria, so very little humus is left in the soil.

So c matches **iv**.

Step 5: Combine the four pairs.

a-ii, b-iii, c-iv, d-i, which is option (C).

Final Answer: (C) a-ii, b-iii, c-iv, d-i

Quick Tip: Two descriptions almost name their soil. Lava and cotton point to black soil, and sandy with saline points to arid soil. Fix those two and the rest follows.

22. Differentiate between ferrous and non-ferrous minerals.

Correct Answer: —

Solution:

Concept:

- Metallic minerals are divided into two groups on the basis of one simple test, whether the mineral contains iron or not.
- The word ferrous itself comes from the Latin word for iron, which makes the division easy to remember.

Step 1: Define ferrous minerals.

Ferrous minerals are those metallic minerals that **contain iron**. Iron ore, manganese, nickel and cobalt are the main examples.

Step 2: Define non-ferrous minerals.

Non-ferrous minerals are metallic minerals that **do not contain iron**. Copper, bauxite, lead, zinc and gold are the main examples.

Step 3: Compare their share in production.

Ferrous minerals account for about **three-fourths of the total value** of the production of metallic minerals in India. Non-ferrous minerals make up the remaining, much smaller share.

Step 4: Compare the reserves available in India.

India is fairly well placed in ferrous minerals, with large reserves of iron ore and manganese that support the iron and steel industry. In non-ferrous minerals the country has **poor reserves** and has to depend on imports for several of them.

Final Answer: Ferrous minerals contain iron, such as iron ore and manganese, and make up about three-fourths of the value of metallic mineral production in India. Non-ferrous minerals do not contain iron, such as copper and bauxite, and India has poor reserves of them.

Quick Tip: The word ferrous points to iron. Build the comparison on what each group contains, one or two examples of each, and how well India is supplied with them.



23. Differentiate between conventional and non-conventional sources of energy.

Correct Answer: —

Solution:

Concept:

- Sources of energy are grouped by how long they have been in use and whether nature can replace them at the rate at which we consume them.
- Conventional sources are the older, mostly exhaustible ones, while non-conventional sources are newer and mostly renewable.

Step 1: Define conventional sources and give examples.

These are the sources in use for a long time. They include **firewood, cattle dung cake, coal, petroleum, natural gas and electricity**, both hydel and thermal.

Step 2: Define non-conventional sources and give examples.

These are the newer sources being developed as alternatives. They include **solar, wind, tidal, geothermal, biogas and atomic energy**.

Step 3: Compare them on whether they run out.

Most conventional sources such as coal and petroleum are **exhaustible**, since they were formed over millions of years and cannot be replaced once used. Most non-conventional sources are **renewable**, because sunlight, wind and tides keep returning.

Step 4: Compare them on pollution and cost.

Burning coal and petroleum releases smoke and harmful gases, so conventional sources are polluting. Solar, wind and tidal energy are clean and environment friendly, though the equipment needed to capture them is costly to set up.

Final Answer: Conventional sources such as coal, petroleum and firewood have been used for a long time, are largely exhaustible and cause pollution. Non-conventional sources such as solar, wind, tidal and geothermal energy are newer, renewable and environment friendly.

Quick Tip: Separate them on three counts, whether the source can be used up, whether it pollutes, and what it costs. Then name examples from each group.

24. “There is high population pressure on the land in intensive subsistence farming.” Support the statement with appropriate arguments.

Correct Answer: —

Solution:

Concept:

- Intensive subsistence farming is practised in areas where a very large number of people depend on a small amount of cultivable land.
- Because the land cannot be increased, the pressure shows itself in the size of holdings, in the effort put into each field and in the output demanded from it.

Step 1: The number of people on the land is very high.

This type of farming is practised in areas of **high population pressure on land**. With so many families depending on farming and no other work available, the same small area has to feed far more people than it comfortably can.

Step 2: Holdings have become very small.

The **right of inheritance** divides the land among successive generations. A field split among sons, and then again among their sons, shrinks with every generation, and the size of land holding

becomes **uneconomical**.

Step 3: Farming becomes labour intensive.

Since the plot is small, the farmer makes up for the shortage of land by putting in more labour. It is a **labour intensive type of farming**, where family members work on the field by hand rather than depending on machines.

Step 4: Heavy inputs are used to force up the yield.

High doses of biochemical inputs and irrigation are used to obtain higher production from the same piece of land. Fertilisers, better seeds and assured water are the only way to raise output when the area cannot be enlarged.

Step 5: The farmer has no alternative.

Even though the holding is too small to be profitable, the farmer continues to take the maximum output from the limited land, because there is **no alternative source of livelihood**. This dependence is the clearest proof of the pressure on land.

Final Answer: The statement is correct because a large population depends on a small area, inheritance keeps dividing holdings until they become uneconomical, farming turns labour intensive, heavy inputs are used to squeeze out more yield, and the farmer stays on the land for want of any other work.

Quick Tip: Build the answer from the effects of too many people on too little land, the dividing of holdings by inheritance, the heavy use of labour and inputs, and the absence of any other source of income.

25. “The economic strength of a country is measured by the development of manufacturing industries.” Support the statement with appropriate arguments.

Correct Answer: —

Solution:

Concept:

- Manufacturing means producing goods in large quantities after processing raw materials into more valuable products.
- The manufacturing sector is considered the **backbone of development**, because it lifts agriculture, creates jobs, reduces poverty and earns foreign exchange all at the same time.

Step 1: Manufacturing helps in modernising agriculture.

Industries supply the farmer with tractors, pumps, ploughs, fertilisers, pesticides and irrigation equipment.

This modernisation raises yields and makes farming less dependent on weather and on manual effort.

Step 2: It reduces heavy dependence on agriculture for income.

Too many people relying on farming keeps incomes low and hides unemployment in the fields. Manufacturing provides jobs in the **secondary and tertiary sectors**, so people can move out of agriculture into better paying work.

Step 3: It helps in removing unemployment and poverty.

Industries absorb workers in large numbers, and the incomes they pay raise the standard of living. Setting up industries in rural and backward areas spreads this benefit to regions that would otherwise

remain poor.

Step 4: It adds value and expands trade.

Countries that transform their raw materials into finished goods of **higher value** are prosperous, because the profit stays at home instead of going to the buyer of the raw material.

Export of manufactured goods expands trade and commerce and brings in the foreign exchange needed to buy machinery and technology.

Step 5: It builds strength that lasts.

Industrial development supports the growth of transport, banking, insurance and services around it. A country with a strong manufacturing base can meet its own needs in defence, machinery and consumer goods rather than depending on others.

Final Answer: Manufacturing modernises agriculture, shifts people into better paid work, removes unemployment and poverty, adds value to raw materials and earns foreign exchange. Since all of these together decide how strong an economy is, the statement stands supported.

Quick Tip: Argue through the effects of manufacturing on agriculture, on employment, on poverty, on the value added to raw materials and on foreign exchange earnings.

26. “There is a need to save clean water from industrial pollution in India.” Support the statement with suitable arguments.

Correct Answer: —

Solution:

Concept:

- Industries pollute water in several ways, and once a river or a groundwater layer is spoiled it is extremely difficult and costly to clean.
- Clean water is limited, so protecting it is not a choice but a necessity for health, for farming and for industry itself.

Step 1: Industrial effluents are poisoning rivers.

Organic and inorganic industrial wastes and effluents are discharged into rivers. The main offenders are **paper, pulp, chemical, textile and dyeing industries, petroleum refineries, tanneries and electroplating units.**

They release dyes, detergents, acids, salts, heavy metals such as lead and mercury, pesticides, fertilisers, plastics and rubber into the water.

Step 2: Solid industrial waste spoils both soil and water.

Fly ash, phospho-gypsum and iron and steel slags are the main solid wastes of industry. When dumped in the open, rain washes them into streams and they also seep down and contaminate the groundwater.

Step 3: Thermal pollution damages river life.

Hot water discharged from factories and thermal power plants raises the temperature of the river it enters. The warm water holds less dissolved oxygen, so **aquatic plants and animals are harmed** and the natural balance of the river is disturbed.

Step 4: Groundwater is being drawn down and contaminated.

Heavy use of groundwater by industry lowers the water table, and the same industries allow their waste to percolate downwards. Once an underground store is contaminated, the damage lasts for decades and affects every well in the area.

Step 5: The cost falls on people and on the economy.

Polluted water carries disease, ruins crops when used for irrigation and kills fish on which many families depend. Treating the water later costs far more than preventing the pollution in the first place.

Industries can minimise use of water by **reusing and recycling it in successive stages**, harvest rainwater, and treat effluents through mechanical, biological and chemical stages before releasing them.

Final Answer: Chemical effluents, solid wastes, hot water discharge and falling groundwater levels are steadily destroying the limited supply of clean water in India, and the damage to health, farming and industry itself makes saving that water essential.

Quick Tip: Cover the different forms of industrial pollution, chemical effluents, solid wastes, thermal pollution and groundwater contamination, and then add the measures that industries can take to reduce the damage.



27. Read the given source carefully and answer the questions that follow:

Joint Forest Management

In India the Joint Forest Management (JFM) programme furnishes a good example for involving local communities in the management and restoration of degraded forests. The programme has been in formal existence since 1988 when the state of Odisha passed the first resolution for joint forest management. JFM depends on the formation of local (village) institutions that undertake protection activities mostly on degraded forest land managed by the forest department. In return, the members of these communities are entitled to intermediary benefits like non-timber forest produces and share in the timber harvested by 'successful protection'.

The clear lesson from the dynamics of both environmental destruction and reconstruction in India is that local communities everywhere have to be involved in some kind of natural resource management. But there is still a long way to go before local communities are at the centre-stage in decision-making. Accept only those economic or developmental activities, that are people centric, environment-friendly and economically rewarding.

Correct Answer: —

28. Why is conservation of forests necessary?

Correct Answer: —

Solution:

Concept:

- Forests are a renewable resource, but only if they are used at a rate slower than the rate at which they can grow back.
- Conservation is needed because forests support life in ways that cannot be replaced once they are lost.

Step 1: Forests preserve the variety of life.

Forests are the home of a very large part of the plants, animals, birds and insects of the country. Conserving them **preserves biodiversity**, and once a species is lost it cannot be brought back.

Step 2: Forests maintain the balance of the environment.

Trees absorb carbon dioxide and release oxygen, hold the soil in place against erosion, help rainfall and keep the water cycle working. This is why forests are described as part of the life support system of the country.

Step 3: Forests provide for people directly.

They supply timber, fuel wood, fodder, medicinal plants and non-timber produce such as honey, gum and resin, on which tribal and forest-dwelling communities depend for a living.

Final Answer: Conservation of forests is necessary because forests preserve biodiversity, keep the ecological balance and the water cycle working, prevent soil erosion, and provide timber, fuel, fodder and other produce to the people who depend on them.

Quick Tip: Think of what forests give that nothing else can replace, the variety of species, the balance of the environment, protection of soil and water, and the livelihood of forest dwellers.

29. Which type of forests are protected under the ‘Joint Forest Management’ programme?

Correct Answer: —

Solution:

Concept:

- A one-mark source based question is answered by quoting the exact phrase used in the passage.
- The passage describes both the kind of land involved and who manages it.

Step 1: Locate the sentence that names the land.

The source says that the Joint Forest Management programme depends on the formation of local village institutions that undertake protection activities mostly on **degraded forest land managed by the forest department**.

Step 2: Confirm it from the opening line.

The passage begins by calling the programme a good example of involving local communities in the management and restoration of **degraded forests**. Both lines point to the same answer.

Step 3: State the answer clearly.

The forests protected under the programme are degraded forests, that is, forest land that has already lost much of its cover and needs to be restored.

Final Answer: Degraded forests, meaning degraded forest land

managed by the forest department, are protected under the Joint Forest Management programme.

Quick Tip: The passage uses one word twice for the kind of forest involved. Look for it in the opening sentence and again where the village institutions are described.

30. Explain the role of local communities in forest conservation.

Correct Answer: —

Solution:

Concept:

- Conservation succeeds only where the people living closest to the forest have a reason to protect it.
- Local communities both guard the forest and gain from it, and that link is what makes the protection last.

Step 1: They form village institutions that guard the forest.

Under Joint Forest Management, local village institutions are formed and these undertake **protection activities** on degraded forest land managed by the forest department. Villagers watch over the area, stop illegal felling and grazing, and allow the cover to grow back.

Step 2: They gain a direct share in the produce.

In return for protecting the forest, members of these communities are entitled to **intermediary benefits such as non-timber forest produce and a share in the timber** harvested through successful

protection.

Because the benefit is theirs, the community has a real interest in keeping the forest alive.

Step 3: They have protected forests on their own as well.

Villagers in Sariska Tiger Reserve fought against mining in the area, and the inhabitants of five villages in the Alwar district declared 1,200 hectares of forest as Bhairodev Dakav Sonchuri, making their own rules against hunting and protecting the wildlife from outside interference.

Step 4: They have led wider conservation movements.

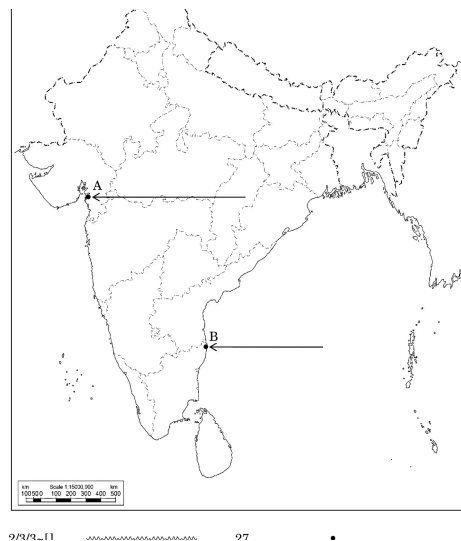
The Chipko movement in the Himalayas resisted deforestation and showed that community afforestation with indigenous species can succeed. Farmers and citizens through the Beej Bachao Andolan and Navdanya have shown that diversified crop production without chemicals is possible and economically viable.

Final Answer: Local communities protect forests by forming village institutions that guard degraded forest land, and they are repaid with non-timber produce and a share in the timber. Their own efforts, from Sariska and Alwar to the Chipko movement, show that conservation works best when the people living near the forest are part of it.

Quick Tip: Use the source for the Joint Forest Management arrangement, then add real examples such as Sariska, the Alwar villages and the Chipko movement to show what communities have done on their own.

31. On the same outline map of India given for question no. 10, locate and label any **three** of the following with appropriate symbols:

- (a) The largest dam built on Narmada river in Gujarat
- (b) International airport located in Punjab
- (c) Software Technology Park located in Karnataka
- (d) Major sea port located in Odisha



Correct Answer: —

Solution:

Concept:

- A locate and label question is answered by first naming the place correctly and then placing it in the right state on the outline map with the proper symbol.
- Any three of the four have to be attempted, and each carries one mark.

Step 1: The largest dam on the Narmada in Gujarat.

This is the **Sardar Sarovar Dam**, built on the Narmada river in

Gujarat. Mark it in southern Gujarat where the Narmada flows towards the Gulf of Khambhat, and use the symbol for a dam.

Step 2: The international airport in Punjab.

This is the **Raja Sansi International Airport at Amritsar**, also known as Sri Guru Ram Dass Jee International Airport. Mark Amritsar in the north-western part of Punjab and use the symbol for an airport.

Step 3: The Software Technology Park in Karnataka.

This is at **Bengaluru**, formerly called Bangalore, the leading centre of the information technology industry in India. Mark it in the southern interior of Karnataka.

Step 4: The major sea port in Odisha.

This is **Paradip**, on the eastern coast of Odisha near the delta of the Mahanadi. Mark it on the coast and use the symbol for a port.

Step 5: Points to remember while labelling.

Write the name clearly beside the symbol, keep the label inside the correct state, and attempt only three of the four as the question requires.

Final Answer: Sardar Sarovar Dam in Gujarat, Amritsar airport in Punjab, Bengaluru Software Technology Park in Karnataka, and Paradip sea port in Odisha. Any three of these are to be located and labelled.

Quick Tip: Name each place from its clue first, then find the state on the map and place the symbol there. A dam goes on a river course, an airport

inland, and a port on the coastline.



32. Name the largest dam built on Narmada river in Gujarat.

Correct Answer: —

Solution:

Concept:

- The Narmada rises in Madhya Pradesh and flows westward through Gujarat into the Arabian Sea.
- The largest dam on this river is a multi-purpose project, which means it serves irrigation, power generation, flood control and water supply together.

Step 1: Name the dam.

The largest dam built on the Narmada river in Gujarat is the **Sardar Sarovar Dam**.

Step 2: Note what it is used for.

It is a multi-purpose project. It supplies water for irrigation to Gujarat and neighbouring states, generates hydroelectric power, and provides drinking water to towns and villages in dry regions.

Step 3: Note why it is remembered in the chapter.

The dam is also associated with the Narmada Bachao Andolan, a movement raised by tribal people, farmers, environmentalists and human rights activists over the displacement of local communities and the loss of land and livelihood.

Final Answer: The largest dam on the Narmada river in Gujarat is the Sardar Sarovar Dam.

Quick Tip: Match the river with its dam. Bhakra goes with the Satluj, Hirakud with the Mahanadi, and the Narmada has one very large multi-purpose project in Gujarat.

33. Name the place where international airport is located in Punjab.

Correct Answer: —

Solution:

Concept:

- Air transport is the fastest mode of travel and is vital for regions that lie far from the sea or from major cities.
- The international airport of Punjab serves a city of great religious and historical importance in the north-west of the state.

Step 1: Name the place.

The international airport of Punjab is located at **Amritsar**.

Step 2: Give the full name of the airport.

It is called the **Raja Sansi International Airport**, officially named Sri Guru Ram Dass Jee International Airport.

Step 3: Note why the location matters.

Amritsar lies in north-western Punjab close to the international

border. The airport links the region directly with countries where a large number of people from Punjab have settled, and it also serves pilgrims visiting the city.

Final Answer: The international airport of Punjab is located at Amritsar, and is known as Raja Sansi International Airport, or Sri Guru Ram Dass Jee International Airport.

Quick Tip: Think of the city in Punjab that receives the most international visitors and has the largest number of families settled overseas. The airport is named after a Sikh Guru.

34. Name the place where the Software Technology Park is located in Karnataka.

Correct Answer: —

Solution:

Concept:

- Software Technology Parks provide a single window service and high data communication facility to software experts.
- They are set up in cities that already have skilled manpower, good communication links and a pleasant working environment.

Step 1: Name the place.

The Software Technology Park of Karnataka is located at **Bengaluru**, the city earlier called Bangalore.

Step 2: Note why Bengaluru was chosen.

The city has a large number of engineering colleges and research institutions, a skilled English-speaking workforce, a moderate climate and good air and communication links. These advantages drew software companies to it.

Step 3: Note the importance of the industry.

The information technology and electronics industry has become a major foreign exchange earner for India, and it also provides a large number of jobs to young people. Bengaluru is the leading centre of this industry.

Final Answer: The Software Technology Park in Karnataka is located at Bengaluru, formerly known as Bangalore.

Quick Tip: The software industry settles where engineers and good communications already are, not near raw materials. Name the Karnataka city known as the technology capital of India.



35. Name the place where a major sea port is located in Odisha.

Correct Answer: —

Solution:

Concept:

- India has a long coastline served by major ports, and each coastal state has at least one that handles bulk cargo.
- Odisha faces the Bay of Bengal, so its major port lies on the eastern coast.

Step 1: Name the port.

The major sea port of Odisha is **Paradip**, also spelt Paradwip.

Step 2: Note where it lies.

It is situated on the eastern coast of Odisha, near the point where the Mahanadi enters the Bay of Bengal.

Step 3: Note what it handles.

Paradip specialises in the export of **iron ore**, drawing on the rich mineral belt of Odisha and Jharkhand behind it. It also handles coal, fertiliser and petroleum products.

Final Answer: The major sea port of Odisha is Paradip, on the eastern coast of the state.

Quick Tip: Odisha is a leading producer of iron ore, and its port was developed mainly to export it. Name the port on the Odisha coast near the mouth of the Mahanadi.

36. Which one of the following is the best example of ‘coming together federation’?

- (A) England
- (B) Spain
- (C) India
- (D) Switzerland

Correct Answer: (D) Switzerland

Solution:

Concept:

- Federations are formed in two different ways, and the route each country took decides which type it belongs to.
- In a **coming together federation**, independent states join on their own to form a bigger unit. In a **holding together federation**, a large country divides its power between the states and the national government.

Step 1: Understand what a coming together federation means.

Independent states pool their sovereignty and keep their identity to increase their security. All the constituent states usually have **equal power** and are strong compared with the central government.

The United States of America, Switzerland and Australia are the standard examples.

Step 2: Understand what a holding together federation means.

Here a large country decides to divide its power between the constituent states and the national government. The central government tends to be **more powerful** than the states, and some states may be given more powers than others.

India, Spain and Belgium are the standard examples.

Step 3: Test options (B) and (C).

Spain and India are both named as holding together federations, because in each case an existing large country shared out its powers. So both are ruled out.

Step 4: Test option (A), England.

England is part of the United Kingdom, which follows a unitary system rather than a federal one. Whatever powers the sub-units hold are given by the central government and can be withdrawn.

Step 5: Confirm option (D).

Switzerland was formed when independent cantons joined together, and the cantons retain strong powers. It is a textbook example of a coming together federation.

Final Answer: (D) Switzerland

Quick Tip: Ask whether the smaller units existed before the country or after it. Where independent units joined on their own, the federation came together. Where a big country shared out power, it held together.

37. Which one of the following countries has a high level of women's participation in public life?

- (A) Sweden
- (B) Canada
- (C) Brazil
- (D) India

Correct Answer: (A) Sweden

Solution:

Concept:

- The share of women in public life differs greatly from one country to another, and the Scandinavian countries stand out as the

highest.

- Participation in public life is measured mainly by the proportion of women in the legislature and in public offices.

Step 1: Recall the countries named in the chapter.

In **Sweden, Norway, Finland and Denmark**, the participation of women in public life is very high. These are the Scandinavian countries of northern Europe.

Step 2: Compare with the position in India.

The share of elected women members in the Lok Sabha has remained small, touching about fourteen per cent of its total strength for the first time in 2019. In the state assemblies their share is less than five per cent.

India is therefore among the countries with low participation, not high. Option (D) is out.

Step 3: Consider options (B) and (C).

Canada and Brazil are not named in the chapter as examples of high participation by women in public life. Only the Scandinavian group is singled out for that.

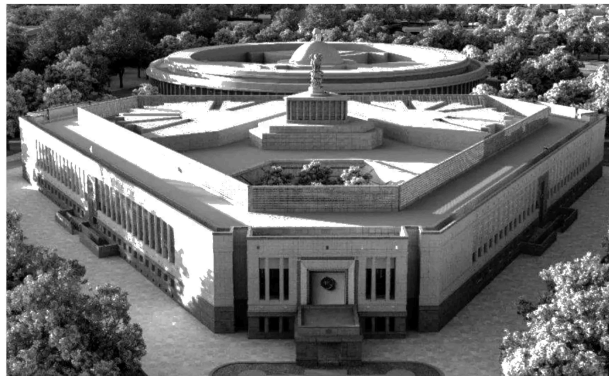
Step 4: Confirm the answer.

Of the four choices, only Sweden belongs to the Scandinavian group, so it is the country with a high level of participation by women in public life.

Final Answer: (A) Sweden

Quick Tip: The chapter names one group of northern European countries where women hold a large share of public offices. Find the option that belongs to that group.

38. Look at the given picture carefully and identify the building:



- (A) Rashtrapati Bhavan
- (B) Nirvachan Sadan
- (C) Parliament of India
- (D) Supreme Court of India

Correct Answer: (C) Parliament of India

Solution:

Concept:

- Each of the four buildings in the options has a distinct shape, and identification depends on matching the outline in the picture with the correct one.
- The new building of the Parliament of India has a triangular plan, which sets it apart from every other building in the list.

Step 1: Read the shape shown in the picture.

The building has a clear **triangular plan**, with long straight wings meeting at corners and a wide entrance in the middle. Behind it stands a circular structure topped by a sculpture.

Step 2: Test option (A), Rashtrapati Bhavan.

Rashtrapati Bhavan is known for its large central **dome** and its long colonnaded front. No dome of that kind appears in the picture, so this is ruled out.

Step 3: Test option (D), Supreme Court of India.

The Supreme Court building is designed to resemble a pair of scales, with a central wing and wings on either side. The shape in the picture does not match.

Step 4: Test option (B), Nirvachan Sadan.

Nirvachan Sadan is the office of the Election Commission of India. It is an ordinary office block and is not a landmark of this size or design.

Step 5: Confirm option (C).

The triangular building shown is the new **Parliament House of India**, and the circular structure visible behind it is the old Parliament building with the national emblem above.

Final Answer: (C) Parliament of India

Quick Tip: Look at the plan of the building and at what stands behind it. A dome would mean Rashtrapati Bhavan, but a triangular building next to a circular one points somewhere else.

39. Which of the following is a house of the Indian Parliament?

- (A) Legislative Council
- (B) Legislative Assembly
- (C) Rajya Sabha
- (D) Vikas Parishad

Correct Answer: (C) Rajya Sabha

Solution:

Concept:

- The Indian Parliament works at the union level and has two houses, while the states have their own separate legislatures.
- Keeping the union level and the state level apart is the whole point of this question.

Step 1: Name the two houses of Parliament.

The Parliament of India consists of the **Lok Sabha**, the house of the people, and the **Rajya Sabha**, the council of states.

Step 2: Test option (B), Legislative Assembly.

The Legislative Assembly, or Vidhan Sabha, is the lower house of a **state** legislature, not of Parliament. Its members are elected by the voters of that state.

Step 3: Test option (A), Legislative Council.

The Legislative Council, or Vidhan Parishad, is the upper house of a state legislature, and it exists in only a few states. It also belongs to the state level and not to Parliament.

Step 4: Test option (D), Vikas Parishad.

Vikas Parishad is not a legislative body of any kind under the Constitution. It does not belong to Parliament or to a state legislature.

Final Answer: (C) Rajya Sabha

Quick Tip: Separate the union level from the state level. Vidhan Sabha and Vidhan Parishad belong to the states, so look for the name that belongs to the centre.

40. Identify the correct statement regarding Belgium.

- (A) Small country of Europe
- (B) Big country of Asia
- (C) Big country of North America
- (D) Small country of Africa

Correct Answer: (A) Small country of Europe

Solution:

Concept:

- Belgium is used in the chapter on power sharing as an example of how a small and ethnically divided country can be governed peacefully.
- Its size and its location are both part of the standard description.

Step 1: Recall the description given in the chapter.

Belgium is a **small country in Europe**, smaller in area than the state of Haryana. It shares borders with France, the Netherlands, Germany and Luxembourg.

Step 2: Recall its population and composition.

It has a population of a little over one crore, about half the population of Haryana. Of the total, fifty nine per cent live in the Flemish region and speak Dutch, forty per cent live in Wallonia and speak French, and the remaining one per cent speak German.

Step 3: Rule out the remaining options.

Belgium is neither in Asia nor in North America nor in Africa, so options (B), (C) and (D) are wrong on the count of continent alone. Two of them also wrongly call it big.

Step 4: Note why the size matters to the chapter.

Because it is small and its two main communities are close in number, the arrangement worked out between them is a striking example of accommodation. This is why Belgium is contrasted with Sri Lanka in the same chapter.

Final Answer: (A) Small country of Europe

Quick Tip: Each option makes two claims, about size and about the continent. Check the continent first, since only one option places Belgium correctly.

41. Explain the role of political parties in a democracy.

Correct Answer: —

Solution:

Concept:

- A political party is a group of people who come together to contest elections and hold power in the government.
- Parties are needed because a democracy of any size cannot work without a way of turning many opinions into a few clear choices.

Step 1: Parties contest elections and offer a choice.

Parties put up candidates and place different **policies and programmes** before the voters. Voters choose the set of policies they like best, which is how public opinion is turned into a decision.

Step 2: Parties form and run the government.

The party or alliance that wins a majority forms the government and takes the big decisions. Those that lose form the **opposition**, question the government and check the misuse of power.

Step 3: Parties shape opinion and raise issues.

Parties bring problems to public notice, launch movements and press for solutions. They mould the opinion of the country on questions that would otherwise be ignored.

Step 4: Parties connect people with the government.

An ordinary citizen finds it easier to approach a local party worker than a government officer. Parties therefore provide **access to government machinery and to welfare schemes**.

Final Answer: Political parties contest elections and offer voters a choice of policies, form the government or the opposition, make laws,

shape public opinion on important issues, and link ordinary citizens with the government and its welfare schemes.

Quick Tip: Cover contesting elections and offering policies, forming the government and the opposition, making laws, shaping opinion, and linking people to welfare schemes.

42. Suggest measures to increase the political representation of women in India.

Correct Answer: —

Solution:

Concept:

- Women form about half the population, yet their share in the Lok Sabha and in the state assemblies has remained small.
- Experience shows that representation rises fastest where seats are reserved by law, so most measures build on that idea.

Step 1: Continue and extend reservation in local bodies.

One-third of the seats in local government bodies, that is in panchayats and municipalities, are **reserved for women**. As a result there are more than ten lakh elected women representatives in rural and urban local bodies.

This proves that a legal quota works and can be extended further.

Step 2: Reserve seats in the Lok Sabha and state assemblies.

A bill to reserve one-third of the seats in the Lok Sabha and the state

legislative assemblies for women has been proposed for this purpose. Passing and implementing it would raise representation at the higher levels as well.

Step 3: Make parties give more tickets to women.

Political parties should put up a larger number of women candidates in winnable seats, instead of confining them to a small number of constituencies. Fair representation inside party organisations is equally necessary.

Step 4: Support women through awareness and education.

Educating girls, spreading awareness of rights and encouraging women to take part in public life build the base from which future candidates come. Women organisations and movements have played a large part in this.

Final Answer: Representation can be raised by keeping and extending the one-third reservation in local bodies, by reserving one-third of the seats in the Lok Sabha and state assemblies, by making parties field more women candidates, and by education and awareness that prepare women for public life.

Quick Tip: Build the answer around reservation of seats in local bodies, the proposed reservation in the Lok Sabha and state assemblies, more tickets for women from political parties, and education and awareness.

43. How is democracy better than other forms of government in promoting freedom of citizens? Explain with examples.

Correct Answer: —

Solution:

Concept:

- Democracy is judged not only by what it produces but by how it treats the people who live under it.
- Its strongest claim is that it promotes the **dignity and freedom of the individual**, something no other form of government guarantees.

Step 1: Democracy rests on the equal worth of every citizen.

Every individual wants to receive respect from fellow beings.

Democracies throughout the world have recognised this, at least in principle, by treating all citizens as equal before the law and by giving each one vote of equal value.

The passion for respect and freedom is the very basis of democracy.

Step 2: It gives women the standing to claim equal treatment.

The question of the **dignity of women** is now recognised in law.

Democracies across the world have accepted the principle of equality between men and women, and Indian law treats discrimination against women as an offence.

Because of this, women can demand fair treatment instead of merely asking for it.

Step 3: It allows the weak to challenge unjust practices.

Caste inequalities and untouchability could be questioned openly only under a democratic order. The Constitution abolished untouchability and gave every citizen the right to move the courts.

A citizen who is wronged can complain, appeal and seek redress, which is not possible where power is unaccountable.

Step 4: It protects freedom of expression and choice.

Citizens are free to speak, write, form associations, follow any faith and criticise the government without fear of punishment. The right to complain against the government is itself treated as a sign of success, not of failure.

Final Answer: Democracy is better because it accepts that every person deserves respect, gives women legal equality, lets the weak challenge caste discrimination and other injustices through the courts, and protects the freedom to speak, believe and complain.

Quick Tip: Frame the answer around dignity and freedom of the individual, then give concrete examples such as equality for women, the fight against caste discrimination, and the right to complain and seek redress.

44. Describe the main functions of political parties.

Correct Answer: —

Solution:

Concept:

- A political party is a group of people who come together to contest elections and hold power in the government, agreeing on some policies and programmes for the society with a view to promote the collective good.
- Every party has three components, the leaders, the active members and the followers, and its functions flow from what these three do together.

Step 1: Parties contest elections.

Elections are fought mainly among candidates put up by political parties. In India the top leaders of a party choose its candidates, while in some countries members and supporters of a party choose them.

Step 2: Parties put forward policies and programmes.

Each party places a different set of policies before the voters, who choose the one they like. A party brings many similar opinions together and gives them a direction, so that the government can work to a plan.

Step 3: Parties play a decisive role in making laws.

Laws are debated and passed in the legislature, and members usually vote as their party directs. So in practice it is the party that decides the shape of a law.

Step 4: Parties form and run governments, and also oppose them.

The party that wins a majority forms the government, chooses the leaders, appoints ministers and takes decisions. Parties that lose form the **opposition**, criticise the government for its wrong policies and mobilise opposition to it.

Step 5: Parties shape opinion and give access to government.

Parties raise and highlight issues, launch movements and mould public opinion, often working through pressure groups. They also give ordinary people **access to government machinery and welfare schemes**, since a local party worker is easier to approach than a government officer.

Final Answer: Political parties contest elections, offer policies and

programmes for voters to choose from, decide the making of laws, form the government or the opposition, shape public opinion on important issues, and give citizens access to government machinery and welfare schemes.

Quick Tip: Cover contesting elections, offering policies and programmes, making laws, forming the government and the opposition, shaping public opinion, and providing access to welfare schemes.



45. Describe the main challenges before political parties in India.

Correct Answer: —

Solution:

Concept:

- Political parties are necessary for democracy, but they can only serve it well if they are themselves run in a democratic and honest way.
- Four weaknesses are commonly identified in the working of parties in India.

Step 1: Lack of internal democracy.

Power inside most parties is concentrated in the hands of **one or a few leaders at the top**. Parties do not keep updated membership registers, do not hold organisational meetings regularly and do not conduct internal elections.

Ordinary members have no way to influence decisions, so those who disagree either give in or leave and start another party.

Step 2: Dynastic succession.

Because internal decision making is closed, leaders at the top favour people close to them, often their own family members. In many parties the top positions are controlled by members of one family. This is unfair to other members and bad for democracy, since people without experience or support can come to occupy high office.

Step 3: Growing role of money and muscle power.

Since parties are focused on winning elections, they tend to use **short cuts**. Rich people and companies that give money to parties gain influence over their policies and decisions.

In some cases parties support candidates who can win by any means, including those with a criminal background.

Step 4: Parties often fail to offer a meaningful choice.

A democracy needs a real choice, but the ideological differences among parties have narrowed in many countries. In India too the difference between the economic policies of the major parties has become very small.

Those who wish for a really different set of policies often have no option available to them.

Step 5: Why these challenges matter.

Each of these weaknesses reduces the ability of parties to represent the people. Reform measures such as regulating internal affairs, curbing the role of money and encouraging women and ordinary members have therefore been suggested.

Final Answer: The main challenges are the absence of internal democracy, dynastic succession, the growing role of money and

muscle power, and the failure of parties to offer voters a meaningful choice between different policies.

Quick Tip: Organise the answer around four challenges, lack of internal democracy, dynastic succession, money and muscle power, and the absence of a meaningful choice for voters.

46. Read the given source carefully and answer the questions that follow:

Forms of power sharing

The idea of power sharing has emerged in opposition to the notions of undivided political power. For a long time, it was believed that all power of a government must reside in one person or group of persons located at one place. It was felt that if the power to decide is dispersed, it would not be possible to take quick decisions and to enforce them. But these notions have changed with the emergence of democracy. One basic principle of democracy is that people are the source of all political power. In a democracy, people rule themselves through institutions of self-government. In a good democratic government, due respect is given to diverse groups and views that exist in a society. Everyone has a voice in the shaping of public policies. Therefore, it follows that in a democracy, political power should be distributed among as many citizens as possible.

Correct Answer: —

47. Why should all the powers of the government **not** be in the hands of one person?

Correct Answer: —

Solution:

Concept:

- The source sets the older belief about undivided power against the democratic answer to it.
- The reason for rejecting concentration of power is that it contradicts the basic principle on which democracy rests.

Step 1: Recall the older belief the source describes.

For a long time it was believed that all power of a government must reside in one person or group of persons located at one place, because dispersed power would slow down decisions.

Step 2: State the democratic principle that replaced it.

One basic principle of democracy is that **people are the source of all political power**. If the people are the source, power cannot belong to one person alone.

Step 3: Draw out the consequence.

In a good democratic government, due respect is given to diverse groups and views in society, and everyone has a voice in shaping public policies. Concentrating power in one pair of hands would silence those voices.

Final Answer: All power should not rest with one person because in a democracy the people are the source of all political power, every group and view deserves respect, and everyone must have a voice in shaping public policies.

Quick Tip: The source gives the reason in its last few lines. Look for the principle about who is the source of political power and for the conclusion about distributing power widely.

48. Why is power sharing necessary?

Correct Answer: —

Solution:

Concept:

- Power sharing is defended on two grounds, one practical and one based on principle.
- The practical ground is that it prevents conflict, and the ground of principle is that it is the very spirit of democracy.

Step 1: It reduces conflict between social groups.

Power sharing is good because it helps to **reduce the possibility of conflict between social groups**. Since social conflict often leads to violence and political instability, sharing power is a good way to ensure the stability of the political order.

Step 2: It prevents the tyranny of the majority.

Imposing the will of the majority community over others may look attractive for a short while, but in the long run it undermines the unity of the nation. Tyranny of the majority is not just oppressive for the minority, it often brings ruin to the majority as well.

Step 3: It is the spirit of democracy.

A democratic rule involves sharing power with those affected by its exercise, and who have to live with its effects. People have a right to be consulted on how they are to be governed.

A legitimate government is one where citizens, through participation, acquire a stake in the system.

Final Answer: Power sharing is necessary because it reduces conflict between social groups and keeps the political order stable, it prevents the tyranny of the majority, and it upholds the very spirit of democracy, under which those affected by a decision have a right to be consulted.

Quick Tip: Give two kinds of reason, the practical one about avoiding conflict and keeping stability, and the one of principle about the right of people to be consulted in a democracy.

49. How does governing through institutions of self-government strengthen democracy? Explain.

Correct Answer: —

Solution:

Concept:

- Institutions of self-government are the bodies through which people govern themselves, from the panchayat in a village up to the Parliament of the country.
- Because these bodies are elected by the people and answerable to them, they turn the idea that people are the source of power into a working arrangement.

Step 1: They make the people the real source of authority.

The source states that one basic principle of democracy is that people are the source of all political power, and that in a democracy people rule themselves through institutions of self-government.

Elected bodies carry the authority of the voters, so power flows upward from the people rather than downward from a ruler.

Step 2: They give diverse groups a voice.

In a good democratic government due respect is given to the diverse groups and views that exist in a society. Elected councils and assemblies bring representatives of different regions, communities and opinions into the same room.

Everyone thus has a voice in the shaping of public policies.

Step 3: They keep those in power answerable.

Representatives have to face the voters again at the next election, so they must explain and defend what they have done. This regular accountability discourages the misuse of power.

Step 4: They spread power widely instead of concentrating it.

Self-government works at several levels, local, state and union, so political power is distributed among as many citizens as possible rather than resting in one place.

Participation gives citizens a stake in the system, which makes the government legitimate in their eyes.

Final Answer: Governing through institutions of self-government strengthens democracy because it makes the people the actual source of power, gives diverse groups a voice in public policy, keeps

representatives answerable to the voters, and spreads political power widely instead of concentrating it in one place.

Quick Tip: Use the line in the source about people ruling themselves through institutions of self-government, and build on participation, representation of diverse groups, accountability at elections and the wide distribution of power.

50. If companies decide to import cotton from other countries, what will be its impact on domestic cotton cultivation? Choose the most appropriate option:

- I. Less profitable
- II. More profitable
- III. The price of domestic cotton will decrease
- IV. The price of domestic cotton will increase

- (A) Only I and IV are correct.
- (B) Only I and III are correct.
- (C) Only II and III are correct.
- (D) Only II and IV are correct.

Correct Answer: (B) Only I and III are correct.

Solution:

Concept:

- When goods are imported, the quantity available in the home market rises while the demand stays much the same.

- A larger supply at unchanged demand pulls the price down, and a lower price reduces the earnings of the domestic producer.

Step 1: Work out what happens to supply.

Imported cotton adds to the cotton already grown in the country. The total quantity available in the market therefore **increases**.

Step 2: Work out what happens to the price.

With more cotton on offer and no matching rise in demand, sellers have to compete for buyers. The price of domestic cotton **falls**.

So statement III is correct and statement IV is wrong.

Step 3: Work out what happens to the farmer.

The cost of growing cotton, that is seeds, fertilisers, labour and irrigation, does not come down. The farmer now sells the same crop at a lower price while spending the same amount on it.

Cotton cultivation therefore becomes **less profitable**, so statement I is correct and statement II is wrong.

Step 4: Pick the option that holds both correct statements.

Statements I and III are correct together, which is option (B).

Final Answer: (B) Only I and III are correct.

Quick Tip: Ask what extra supply does to price, and then what a lower price does to the earnings of a farmer whose costs have not changed.

51. Two statements I and II are given below. Read both the statements carefully and choose the correct option:

Statement I: ‘Demand deposits’ can be withdrawn on demand.

Statement II: ‘Demand deposits’ settle payments directly without the use of cash.

- (A) Statement I is correct, but Statement II is incorrect.
- (B) Statement I is incorrect, but Statement II is correct.
- (C) Both Statement I and Statement II are correct.
- (D) Both Statement I and Statement II are incorrect.

Correct Answer: (C) Both Statement I and Statement II are correct.

Solution:

Concept:

- Money kept in a bank account that the depositor can take out at any time is called a demand deposit.
- Such deposits share the essential features of money, which is why they are treated as money along with currency.

Step 1: Test Statement I.

People deposit their extra cash with banks by opening a bank account in their name. Banks accept the deposits and also pay an interest rate on them, and the depositors are free to **withdraw the money as and when they require**.

Since the deposits can be withdrawn on demand, they are called demand deposits, so Statement I is **correct**.

Step 2: Test Statement II.

A depositor who has a demand deposit can write a **cheque** instructing the bank to pay a specific amount to the person named on it. The payment is completed by transferring the amount from one account to another.

No cash changes hands, so Statement II is also **correct**.

Step 3: Connect the two statements.

Because demand deposits can be withdrawn at will and can settle payments directly, they are accepted widely as a means of payment. Along with currency they make up what is called money in the modern economy.

Step 4: Choose the option.

Both statements are correct, which is option (C).

Final Answer: (C) Both Statement I and Statement II are correct.

Quick Tip: Test each statement separately against ordinary banking. Can the money be taken out whenever you want, and can a cheque settle a payment without cash changing hands.

52. The developmental goal for a prosperous farmer can be:

- (A) Higher support price for crops
- (B) More days for work
- (C) Prohibition of social discrimination
- (D) Better wages

Correct Answer: (A) Higher support price for crops

Solution:

Concept:

- Different people have different developmental goals, because what counts as development depends on the situation a person is in.
- A goal that is development for one person may even be destructive for another, so the goal must match the position of the person named.

Step 1: Identify the position of the person.

The question speaks of a **prosperous farmer**. Such a farmer already owns land, grows a surplus and sells it in the market. The main worry is the price the crop will fetch.

Step 2: Test options (B) and (D).

More days of work and better wages are the goals of a **landless rural labourer**, who has no land and depends entirely on being hired. A prosperous farmer is the employer in that relationship, not the worker.

Step 3: Test option (C).

Prohibition of social discrimination is the goal of a person who suffers such discrimination, for example on grounds of caste or gender. It does not arise from the position of a prosperous farmer.

Step 4: Confirm option (A).

A prosperous farmer wants a **higher support price for the crops** produced, along with hardworking and cheap labour, so that the surplus sold brings in a larger income.

Final Answer: (A) Higher support price for crops

Quick Tip: Ask whether the person in the question earns by selling a crop or by working for wages. Then pick the goal that raises the income of a seller.

53. Choose the correct characteristic of private sector of the economy.

- (A) Controlled by the government
- (B) Individually controlled
- (C) Work for public welfare
- (D) Work for the poor

Correct Answer: (B) Individually controlled

Solution:

Concept:

- Economic activities are divided into the public sector and the private sector on the basis of **who owns the assets and who delivers the services**.
- Ownership, not the kind of work, is what separates the two.

Step 1: Define the private sector.

In the private sector, ownership of assets and delivery of services is in the hands of **private individuals or companies**. Tata Iron and Steel Company and Reliance Industries Limited are examples.

Step 2: Define the public sector.

In the public sector the government owns most of the assets and provides all the services. Indian Railways and the postal department are examples.

Step 3: Test option (A).

Being controlled by the government is the mark of the public sector, so this describes the opposite of what the question asks.

Step 4: Test options (C) and (D).

Working for public welfare and working for the poor describe the aim of the **public sector**. The government spends on schools, hospitals, roads and water supply without expecting a profit. Activities in the private sector are guided by the motive of **earning profits**.

Final Answer: (B) Individually controlled

Quick Tip: Ask who owns the assets and what the purpose is. Government ownership and welfare aims belong to the public sector, so find the option that says neither.



54. Study the table given below and answer the question that follows:

State	Infant Mortality Rate per 1000 live births (2018)	Literacy Rate % 2017 – 18	Net Attendance Ratio (per 100 persons) secondary stage (aged 14 and 15 years) 2017 – 18
P	32	62	43
Q	7	94	43
R	30	82	61
S	20	83	78

Identify the State whose Infant Mortality Rate is almost three times that of State 'Q'.

- (A) Q
- (B) P
- (C) S
- (D) R

Correct Answer: (C) S

Solution:

Concept:

- Infant Mortality Rate, or IMR, is the number of children who die before the age of one year out of every 1,000 live births in that year.
- The question asks for a comparison, so the target value must be worked out first and then matched against the table.

Step 1: Read the IMR of State Q from the table.

State Q has an Infant Mortality Rate of 7 per 1,000 live births.

Step 2: Work out three times that value.

$$3 \times 7 = 21$$

So the state we are looking for should have an IMR of about 21.

Step 3: Compare each state with the target of 21.

State P has 32, which is more than four times the value for Q.

State R has 30, which is between four and five times the value for Q.

State S has 20, which is the closest of all to 21.

Step 4: Check the ratio for State S.

$\frac{20}{7} \approx 2.86$, which is almost three. No other state comes near this ratio.

Final Answer: (C) S

Quick Tip: Read the IMR of state Q, multiply it by three, and then look for the state whose figure comes closest to that product. Ignore the other two columns.

55. Two statements labelled as Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are given below. Read both the statements carefully and choose the correct option:

Assertion (A): Foreign trade provides producers with opportunity to reach beyond domestic markets.

Reason (R): The foreign trade expands the choice of goods other than those produced domestically.

(A) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true and Reason (R) is the correct explanation of Assertion (A).

(B) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true, but Reason (R) is **not** the correct explanation of Assertion (A).

(C) Assertion (A) is true, but Reason (R) is false.

(D) Assertion (A) is false, but Reason (R) is true.

Correct Answer: (B) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true, but Reason (R) is **not** the correct explanation of Assertion (A).

Solution:

Concept:

- Foreign trade affects two different parties, the producer who sells and the buyer who purchases, and the chapter states a separate benefit for each.
- In an assertion and reason question, two true statements do not automatically explain each other.

Step 1: Judge the Assertion.

Foreign trade creates an opportunity for the **producers** to reach beyond the domestic markets, that is the markets of their own countries.

The Assertion is **true**.

Step 2: Judge the Reason.

For the **buyers**, the import of goods produced in another country is one way of expanding the choice of goods beyond what is domestically produced.

The Reason is also **true**.

Step 3: Check whether the Reason explains the Assertion.

The Assertion describes what foreign trade does for a seller, giving access to customers abroad. The Reason describes what it does for a buyer, giving access to goods from abroad.

These are two separate benefits of the same activity. Wider choice for buyers is not the cause of wider markets for producers.

Step 4: Choose the option.

Both statements are true but the Reason does not explain the Assertion, which is option (B).

Final Answer: (B) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true, but Reason (R) is not the correct explanation of Assertion (A).

Quick Tip: Ask who each sentence is about. One talks about sellers reaching new markets and the other about buyers getting more choice. Two different parties means no explanatory link.

56. The meaning of per capita income is:

- (A) $\text{Total population of the country} \div \text{Total income of the country}$
- (B) $\text{Total population of the country} \div \text{Total wealth of the country}$
- (C) $\text{Total population of the country} \times \text{Total income of the country}$
- (D) $\text{Total population of the country} \times \text{Total wealth of the country}$

Correct Answer: (A) $\text{Total population of the country} \div \text{Total income of the country}$

Solution:

Concept:

- Per capita income, also called average income, is the **total income of a country divided by its total population**.
- Two things decide the correct choice here: the quantity involved must be income and not wealth, and the operation must be division and not multiplication.

Step 1: Write the formula.

$$\text{Per capita income} = \frac{\text{Total income of the country}}{\text{Total population of the country}}$$

It is called average income because it tells us what each person would earn if the total income were shared equally.

Step 2: Apply the first test, income against wealth.

The definition uses total **income**, which is what is earned in a year. Wealth means the stock of assets already owned and is a different thing altogether.

Options (B) and (D) both use wealth, so both are rejected.

Step 3: Apply the second test, division against multiplication.

Per capita means **per head**, so a total has to be shared out among the people. That calls for division. Multiplying income by population would give a meaningless figure far larger than the income itself. Option (C) uses multiplication and is rejected.

Step 4: Identify the intended choice.

Only option (A) combines income with division, so it is the intended answer. Note carefully that the correct working is total income

divided by total population, and it is this quantity that the World Development Reports use to classify countries.

Step 5: Note how the measure is used.

Countries with a per capita income of US \$ 49,300 per annum and above in 2019 were called rich countries, and those with US \$ 2,500 or less were called low-income countries. India, with about US \$ 6,700 per annum, came in the middle group.

Final Answer: (A), since per capita income relates total income to total population by division.

Quick Tip: Per capita means for each head, so a total is being shared out. That rules out multiplication, and income rather than wealth is what gets shared.

57. Why are only final goods and services counted in Gross Domestic Product (GDP)? Explain.

Correct Answer: —

Solution:

Concept:

- A final good is one that reaches the ultimate consumer, while an intermediate good is one used up in producing something else.
- Gross Domestic Product is the value of all final goods and services produced within a country during a particular year.

Step 1: Understand the distinction.

A farmer who sells wheat to a flour mill is selling an **intermediate good**, and the mill selling flour to a biscuit company is doing the same. The packet of biscuits bought by a household is the **final good**.

Step 2: See that the value is already included.

The price of the packet of biscuits already covers the cost of the flour, and the price of the flour already covers the cost of the wheat. The value of every intermediate good is therefore carried forward into the value of the final good.

Step 3: See what happens if all goods are counted.

If the wheat, the flour and the biscuits were all added up, the same wheat would be counted three times. This mistake is called **double counting**, and it would make the total far larger than the actual production.

Step 4: State the rule that follows.

To avoid double counting, only the value of final goods and services is added up. This gives a true measure of how much was actually produced in the country during the year.

Final Answer: Only final goods and services are counted because the value of every intermediate good is already included in the price of the final good. Counting them separately would mean counting the same value more than once, and the resulting figure would overstate what the country actually produced.

Quick Tip: Take a simple chain such as wheat to flour to bread and add up all three prices. Compare that with the price of the bread alone, and the problem of double counting becomes clear.

58. How did the development of information and communication technology promote globalisation? Explain with examples.

Correct Answer: —

Solution:

Concept:

- Globalisation means the rapid integration of countries through trade, investment and the movement of people and ideas.
- Technology has been the main force behind it, and in recent decades information and communication technology has played the largest part.

Step 1: Telecommunication connected the world instantly.

Telecommunication facilities such as the telegraph, the telephone including the mobile phone and the fax are used to contact one another around the world, to access information instantly and to communicate from remote areas.

This has been made possible by **satellite communication devices**.

Step 2: Computers entered every field of activity.

Computers have now entered almost every field of activity, from banking and railways to design and manufacture. Work can be organised, stored and transferred between countries without any

physical movement of papers.

Step 3: The internet made information and messages almost free.

The internet allows people to obtain and share information on almost anything. Electronic mail and voice mail can be sent across the world at **negligible costs** and reach the other side almost at once.

Step 4: Give the example of the news magazine.

A news magazine published for readers in London may be designed and printed in Delhi. The text and photographs are prepared in Delhi, sent through the internet to the London office, and printing is done there.

The cost of designing and printing in India is low, so the publisher saves money while the reader gets the magazine on time.

Step 5: Note the wider effect on services.

Because of these facilities, services such as data entry, accounting, engineering design and customer support can be carried out in one country for customers in another. This is how many service jobs came to India.

Final Answer: Telephones, satellites, computers and the internet allowed information, money and instructions to move across the world instantly and at very low cost. This let firms spread their work across countries, as when a London magazine is designed in Delhi and printed in London, and it is what turned separate national markets into one connected world market.

Quick Tip: Cover telecommunication and satellites, the spread of computers, and the internet with electronic mail. Then give a concrete

example such as a magazine designed in Delhi and printed in London.



59. Describe the role of ‘private sector’ in the economic development of the country.

Correct Answer: —

Solution:

Concept:

- In the private sector, ownership of assets and delivery of services are in the hands of private individuals or companies, and activities are guided by the motive of earning profits.
- Even though the aim is profit, the activity of the private sector adds greatly to the growth of the country.

Step 1: It produces the bulk of goods and services.

Companies such as Tata Iron and Steel Company and Reliance Industries Limited manufacture steel, textiles, chemicals, vehicles and countless other products. This output forms a large part of the national income.

Step 2: It creates employment.

Private factories, shops, transport firms, banks and service companies employ a very large number of workers. The wages they pay raise household incomes and reduce poverty.

Step 3: It brings in investment, technology and efficiency.

Private firms invest their own capital and have a strong reason to

keep costs down and quality high, since they must compete to survive. Competition among them pushes them to adopt better technology and improve productivity.

Step 4: It supports trade and earns foreign exchange.

Private companies export goods and services, from software and garments to engineering products, and the foreign exchange earned pays for the imports the country needs.

Step 5: Note the limits of the private sector.

Because profit is the guiding motive, the private sector will not provide services that bring no return, such as roads in remote areas, basic health and primary education for the poor. Those remain the responsibility of the government.

Final Answer: The private sector produces a large share of the goods and services of the country, creates employment, brings in investment and better technology, and earns foreign exchange through exports. Since it works for profit, the government still has to provide the services that are not profitable.

Quick Tip: Build the answer on production of goods and services, employment, investment and efficiency through competition, and exports. Close by noting what the private sector will not do because it is not profitable.

60. Analyse the positive role of credit in the economic development of India.

Correct Answer: —

Solution:

Concept:

- Credit means an agreement in which the lender supplies money, goods or services to the borrower in return for a promise of payment later.
- Credit plays a vital and positive role when it helps the borrower to earn more than before, so that the loan is repaid comfortably out of the extra income.

Step 1: Credit meets the working capital needs of production.

Production cannot wait for money to be collected first. A manufacturer needs to buy raw materials, pay wages and meet other expenses before the goods are sold.

Credit supplies this **working capital** so that work can begin on time.

Step 2: It helps producers complete work on time and earn more.

Consider a shoe manufacturer who receives a large order. He obtains credit to buy leather and to pay his workers, completes the order within the time agreed, delivers the shoes and receives payment.

After repaying the loan he is left with a **larger profit than before**.

The credit made the extra earning possible.

Step 3: It supports the farmer through the crop season.

A farmer needs money at the start of the season for seeds, fertilisers, pesticides and water, but earns only after the harvest. A crop loan bridges that gap, and the loan is repaid from the sale of the harvest. Without credit many farmers could not cultivate at all.

Step 4: It allows small enterprises to grow and creates employment.

Cheap and affordable credit lets a small trader expand a shop, a weaver buy a better loom and a transporter add a vehicle. Each expansion creates work for others and raises incomes in the locality.

Step 5: It raises the standard of living and supports the whole economy.

Housing loans, vehicle loans and education loans let families own assets and educate their children out of future income. Taken together, cheap and affordable credit is **crucial for the development of the country**.

Final Answer: Credit supplies the working capital that production needs, lets producers finish work on time and earn more, carries farmers through the crop season, allows small businesses to expand and employ others, and helps families acquire homes and education. That is why cheap and affordable credit is essential for the development of India.

Quick Tip: Show how credit meets working capital needs, helps complete production on time, carries farmers through the season, lets small businesses expand, and helps households build assets.

61. Analyse the negative impacts of informal sources of loans.

Correct Answer: —

Solution:

Concept:

- Informal sources of credit include moneylenders, traders, employers, relatives and friends, and there is no organisation that supervises their lending.
- Because nobody controls them, they can set their own terms, and those terms usually work against the borrower.

Step 1: The rate of interest is very high.

Informal lenders charge a **much higher interest** than banks and cooperatives. There is no one to stop them, since the Reserve Bank of India supervises only the formal sources.

Step 2: A high cost of borrowing eats up the earnings of the borrower.

When the interest is high, a **larger part of the earnings** of the borrower is used to repay the loan. Less is left for the household, so the borrower has less income to spend on food, health and education.

Step 3: It discourages people from starting an enterprise.

Someone who wishes to start a small business may decide against it, because the cost of borrowing is so high that the business would not cover it. Useful work that could have been done is therefore never begun.

Step 4: It can push the borrower into a debt trap.

In some cases the high interest for borrowing means that the amount to be repaid is **greater than the income** of the borrower. This is called a **debt trap**, a situation from which recovery is very painful. A farmer who borrows for a crop that then fails may have to sell part of the land to repay, ending worse off than before the loan.

Step 5: Lenders may use unfair means of recovery.

Since there is no supervision, informal lenders can employ harsh and unfair methods to get their money back. The borrower has little protection and often no written record of the terms agreed.

Final Answer: Informal loans carry very high interest, take away a large share of the earnings of the borrower, discourage new enterprise, can trap a family in debt from which escape is painful, and leave the borrower exposed to unfair recovery methods because no authority supervises these lenders.

Quick Tip: Start from the fact that no organisation supervises informal lenders, then bring out the high interest rate, the loss of income in repayment, the debt trap and the discouragement of new enterprise.