

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:

- Instead of recalling all four years, this question can be cracked by elimination, using just the two items whose position is easiest to

be sure about.

- Print in India began with the English press and ended this list with a restrictive law, so the first and last positions are the giveaway.

Step 1: Decide what must come first.

The Vernacular Press Act was a reaction against Indian newspapers, so those newspapers had to exist before it. A law cannot come before the thing it controls. So item III cannot be first.

That removes options (A) and (B), because both begin with III.

Step 2: Only options (C) and (D) survive.

(C) reads II, IV, III, I and (D) reads II, IV, I, III. Both agree that II comes first and IV comes second, so the decision rests only on the order of I and III.

Step 3: Place III against I.

Sambad Kaumudi was a Bengali weekly of the reform era, running well before the government felt the need to curb the Indian-language press. The Act of 1878 came as a response to such papers, not before them.

So I must come before III.

Step 4: Read off the surviving order.

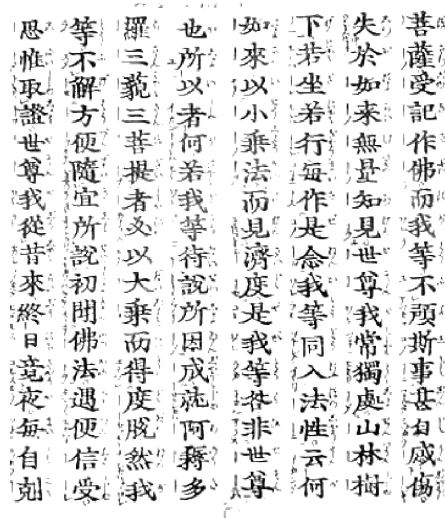
II first, IV second, then I, then III. Option (C) puts III before I, so it fails. Option (D) fits.

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.

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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:

- Three of the four options are Korean or general, and only one is the single most famous printed page in the chapter on print culture.

- Grouping the options by country of origin settles this question quickly.

Step 1: Group the options by origin.

Korean Jikji and Tripitaka Koreana are both Korean works. Chinese script is a writing system rather than a book. That leaves the Diamond Sutra as the only single Chinese printed book on the list.

Step 2: Match the grouping with the picture.

The page carries Chinese characters and is laid out as one printed sheet of a scroll. A Chinese printed book therefore fits, and the two Korean choices do not.

Step 3: Use the date clue from the chapter.

The Diamond Sutra of 868 CE is the earliest printed book with a date on it, and its page is the image used again and again to show how woodblock printing worked.

Step 4: Rule out the writing-system trap.

Option (D) is worded to tempt a student who sees Chinese characters and stops there. The question says identify the picture, which means name the work and not the script.

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:

- Printing spread to Japan from China along with Buddhism, so the first Japanese book has to be a Buddhist text.
- Reading the options against that single test removes three of them at once.

Step 1: Set the test.

Ask of each option two things: is it Buddhist, and is it Japanese. Only a choice that answers yes to both can be the oldest printed book in Japan.

Step 2: Apply the test to the non-Buddhist choices.

The Japanese Bible is not Buddhist, and Ukiyo names a picture style rather than a religious book. Both fail the first half of the test.

Step 3: Apply the test to the two Buddhist choices.

Tripitaka Koreana is Buddhist but Korean, so it fails the second half. The Diamond Sutra is Buddhist and its printed Japanese edition of 868 CE survives, so it passes both.

Step 4: State the reason behind the fact.

Buddhist missionaries carried hand-printing from China into Japan around 768 to 770 CE, which is exactly why the earliest printed Japanese book turns out to be a Buddhist sutra.

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.

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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:

- When every option is a full set of four pairs, testing one certain pair at a time knocks out wrong options faster than building the whole answer from scratch.
- The pair a is the one almost every student is sure about, so it becomes the first filter.

Step 1: Use pair a as the first filter.

Vande Mataram was written by Bankim Chandra Chattopadhyay, which is item iv.

Options (C) and (D) both read a-iii, so both are wrong straight away.

Step 2: Compare the two options still standing.

(A) reads a-iv, b-iii, c-ii, d-i and (B) reads a-iv, b-iii, c-i, d-ii. They agree on a and b, so only c and d decide the answer.

Step 3: Test pair c, Bardoli Satyagraha.

Option (A) links Bardoli with Dr. B.R. Ambedkar, and option (B) links it with Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel. Bardoli in 1928 was a no-revenue campaign of Gujarati peasants led by Patel, which is why he came to be called Sardar. Option (A) therefore fails.

Step 4: Cross-check with pair d.

The Poona Pact of 1932 dealt with reserved seats for the depressed classes and was signed by Dr. B.R. Ambedkar with Gandhiji. Option (B) links d with Ambedkar, which agrees.

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.

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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:

- A date in a question is often the fastest filter, because it tells you which parts of the world were even in contact at that time.
- Here the date 3000 BCE does almost all the work.

Step 1: Read the date as the main clue.

The blank has to be filled with a region that traders of 3000 BCE could actually reach. That is five thousand years ago, long before ocean-crossing voyages began.

Step 2: Remove every region across an ocean.

Both North America and South America became known to the rest of the world only after the voyages of the late fifteenth century. South

Australia lies across the open Indian Ocean. All three are out on the date test alone.

Step 3: Check the one region left on the map.

West Asia sits immediately west of the Indus delta, separated only by the Arabian Sea and the Persian Gulf. Boats could hug the coast the whole way, which is exactly what coastal trade means.

Step 4: Support it with material evidence.

Seals, weights and ornaments of Harappan make have been dug up at West Asian sites, confirming a steady exchange rather than a one-off contact.

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:

- The four options split into two groups: those that accept the Reason as true and those that do not. Deciding the Reason alone therefore halves the work.
- The Reason here repeats a common misconception, which is exactly what the question is testing.

Step 1: Attack the Reason first.

Options (A), (B) and (D) all treat the Reason as true. Only option (C) treats it as false. So if the Reason can be shown false, the answer is settled in one move.

Step 2: Weigh the claim about weapons.

The Spanish forces that entered America were tiny, a few hundred men against states of millions. Numbers that small cannot be explained by better guns and swords alone. Something else must account for the collapse.

Step 3: Name the real cause.

The population of America had been isolated for a very long time and had built up no immunity to diseases from the other continents. Smallpox carried by the Spanish travelled faster than the soldiers themselves and killed on a scale no weapon could match. So the strongest weapon was biological, not conventional. The Reason is false.

Step 4: Confirm the Assertion stands.

Even with the Reason false, the Assertion itself is correct, since conquest and colonisation were clearly under way by the mid-sixteenth century. A true Assertion with a false Reason is 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.

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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:

- Mazzini worked from exile, so the city in the answer has to be one outside Italy that offered political shelter.
- Pairing each option with the event it is actually famous for exposes the answer by elimination.

Step 1: Tag Vienna with its real association.

Vienna belongs to the peace settlement of 1815 and to Duke Metternich, who led the conservative order. It is not a place where a revolutionary society could be founded in secret. Option (D) is out.

Step 2: Tag Marseilles with its real association.

Marseilles is the city where Mazzini founded Young Italy, an organisation aimed only at the Italian states. The question asks about Young Europe, which was the wider body. Option (C) is out.

Step 3: Weigh Brussels against Berne.

Brussels does not appear in the account of Mazzini at all. Berne, in Switzerland, does, and Switzerland was the usual refuge for political exiles of that period.

Step 4: Fix the answer with the aim of the society.

Young Europe drew members from Poland, France, Italy and the German states, so it needed a neutral base that exiles from several countries could reach. Berne served exactly that purpose.

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.

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

Correct Answer: —

SOLUTION:

Concept:

- The work of Gutenberg can be judged by asking what changed on three fronts: the technology, the cost and speed, and the reach of reading.
- Judging his contribution front by front shows why one workshop in Mainz mattered for the whole continent.

Step 1: The change in technology.

Existing European printing depended on a wooden block carved for one whole page, which could never be used again for a different page. Gutenberg replaced that with separate metal letters cast in moulds, held in a frame and pressed onto paper by a screw press borrowed from the wine and olive trade.

Because the letters could be taken apart and reset, the same set of type could print any text at all.

Step 2: The change in cost and speed.

A scribe copying a book by hand produced one copy at a time and could take months over it. The new press turned out about 180 copies

of the Bible in three years.

Labour fell, output rose, and the price of a book came down sharply, so a book stopped being a luxury owned only by monasteries and nobles.

Step 3: The change in how books looked and sold.

Gutenberg did not force a new look on his buyers. His printed pages copied the style of expensive manuscripts, borders were painted by hand after printing, and blank spaces were deliberately left for the purchaser to decorate.

This careful imitation removed the resistance that a wholly new-looking product would have faced.

Step 4: The change in the reach of reading.

From Mainz the press spread across Europe within about fifty years, and printers from Germany moved to other countries to set up shops. Around twenty million printed copies were in circulation by 1500 and some two hundred million by the end of the next century.

A new reading public came into being, and ideas could now travel faster than any government could control them.

Final Answer: By replacing carved blocks with reusable metal type on a screw press, Gutenberg cut the cost and time of making books, designed printed books that readers would accept, and opened the way for a reading public across Europe.

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:

- The statement can be tested by asking a plain question: what could people do after printing that they simply could not do before it.
- Answering that in the areas of religion, learning and public life shows why the praise was deserved.

Step 1: What became possible in religion.

Before print, a criticism of the Church stayed local and could be silenced. After print, the Ninety Five Theses of Luther were read across the country within a fortnight of being posted at Wittenberg, and the Reformation followed.

Print made it impossible to contain a religious argument within one town.

Step 2: What became possible for the ordinary believer.

Earlier, scripture reached most people only through a priest reading and interpreting it. The printed translation of the New Testament by Luther sold five thousand copies in a few weeks, so a believer could read and judge the text personally.

The relationship between a reader and a holy book changed completely.

Step 3: What became possible in the world of learning.

Scholars no longer had to travel to a distant library to consult a single manuscript. Identical printed copies of the same work circulated in many cities, so ideas could be compared, corrected and built upon. This is why the spread of print is tied to the growth of new scientific and philosophical thinking.

Step 4: What became possible in public life.

Cheap printed matter created a reading public and, with it, a habit of debate. Even people who could not read took part, because books and ballads were read aloud in groups.

Rulers and the Church could no longer decide on their own which ideas would reach the people.

Final Answer: Printing earned that praise because it broke the old monopoly over knowledge. It carried reform across a country in days, let believers read scripture themselves, spread learning through identical cheap copies, and gave ordinary people a share in public debate.

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.

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

Correct Answer: —

SOLUTION:

Concept:

- A useful way to judge the claim is to ask what a nation needs in order to exist, and then check whether the Revolution supplied each of those things.
- A nation needs sovereign people, a shared identity, uniform rules, a common language and a sense of mission. The Revolution supplied all five.

Step 1: A nation needs the people to hold power.

Under the old order France belonged to its king. The Revolution ended that by shifting sovereignty from the monarchy to the body of French citizens, declaring that the people themselves would constitute the nation and shape its destiny.

Without this first change nothing else would count as nationalism.

Step 2: A nation needs a shared sense of belonging.

The revolutionaries built one deliberately. The terms *la patrie* and *le citoyen* expressed the idea of a united community with equal rights, the tricolour flag replaced the royal one, the National Assembly was chosen by active citizens, and hymns, oaths and remembered martyrs gave people common emotions.

Step 3: A nation needs to function as one unit.

Administration was centralised and uniform laws were made for all citizens. Internal customs duties and dues were removed, and one system of weights and measures was adopted throughout the country. A merchant could now trade from one end of France to the other without crossing internal barriers.

Step 4: A nation needs a common medium of expression.

Regional dialects were set aside in favour of French as spoken and written in Paris, which became the national language.

This allowed people from distant provinces to read the same newspapers, follow the same debates and think of themselves as one people.

Step 5: A nation defines itself against the outside world.

The revolutionaries claimed a mission to free the peoples of Europe from despotism. Jacobin clubs appeared in other cities, and French armies entering Holland, Belgium, Switzerland and much of Italy in the 1790s carried the idea of the nation abroad.

The example set in 1789 therefore became the model that later national movements followed.

Final Answer: Judged against everything a nation requires, the Revolution of 1789 supplied it all at once. That is why it stands as the first clear expression of nationalism in 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.

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

Correct Answer: —

SOLUTION:

Concept:

- The path to 1914 is easier to follow as a chain in which each link makes the next one worse: a change in ideas, a weak empire, rival small nations, and finally great powers taking sides.
- Tracing that chain shows why the disaster was not an accident.

Step 1: The first link was a change in what nationalism meant.

Up to 1871 nationalism in Europe went hand in hand with demands for constitutions, a free press and the rights of citizens. After the unification of Germany and Italy the same word came to stand for something narrow and intolerant.

Nationalist groups now measured success by what their own country could seize, not by the liberty it could win.

Step 2: The second link was a crumbling empire in a mixed region.

The Balkans held many peoples, broadly known as the Slavs, spread over what are today Romania, Bulgaria, Albania, Greece, Macedonia, Croatia, Bosnia-Herzegovina, Slovenia, Serbia and Montenegro. Much of it lay under the Ottoman Empire.

Attempts by that empire to reform itself failed, and as it weakened its subject peoples began to break away one after another.

Step 3: The third link was jealousy among the newly assertive nationalities.

Each Balkan people argued from history that it had once been independent and had later been subjugated, so each claimed territory on that basis. Since these claims overlapped, the region filled with bitter rivalry, and every group hoped to gain at the cost of its neighbours.

Conflict became constant instead of occasional.

Step 4: The fourth link was the entry of the great powers.

Russia, Germany, England and Austro-Hungary were already competing over colonies, trade, navies and armies. Each wanted to check the influence of the others in the Balkans and to extend its own. So every local quarrel was picked up and backed by a major power, and a small dispute could no longer stay small.

Step 5: The chain closed in 1914.

A series of wars broke out in the region, and with the great powers committed on opposing sides, the final crisis pulled the whole of Europe in. The result was the First World War.

Final Answer: Narrow nationalism supplied the motive, the collapse of Ottoman authority supplied the opening, rival Balkan claims supplied the quarrel, and imperial competition among the great powers turned that quarrel into the disaster 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: —

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

Correct Answer: —

SOLUTION:

Concept:

- Every mass movement of the freedom struggle had a different demand, so naming the demand correctly is what separates one movement from another.
- Comparing this movement with the earlier ones makes its aim stand out sharply.

Step 1: Recall what earlier movements had asked for.

The Non-Cooperation Movement asked Indians to withdraw support from the colonial government, and the Civil Disobedience Movement broke specific unjust laws such as the salt law. Neither demanded that the British leave at once.

Step 2: Read what makes this movement different.

The very name Quit India carries the demand. The source says the resolution demanded the immediate transfer of power to Indians and that the British quit India.

This was a demand for an end to colonial rule itself, not a protest against one policy.

Step 3: Note the strength of the wording.

The passage uses the words complete withdrawal and immediate transfer of power. Both words matter, because the demand allowed for no delay and no partial settlement.

Final Answer: The movement was launched with one aim, the

immediate and complete end of British rule in India and the transfer of power into Indian hands.

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.

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

Correct Answer: —

SOLUTION:

Concept:

- The passage names two cities and two dates, so the safe method is to pair each city with the event that happened there before answering.
- Once the pairs are set, the answer cannot be confused.

Step 1: Pair the first city with its event.

Wardha, 14 July 1942, is where the Congress Working Committee passed the Quit India resolution. This was the drafting stage of the movement.

Step 2: Pair the second city with its event.

Bombay, 8 August 1942, is where the All India Congress Committee endorsed that resolution. This was the launching stage, the moment the movement went public.

Step 3: Decide which stage the speech belongs to.

A call to the whole nation to do or die suits the launch of a mass struggle, not a committee drafting session. The source confirms it by saying the speech came on the occasion of the Bombay endorsement.

Final Answer: The Do or Die speech was delivered in Bombay 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.

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

Correct Answer: —

SOLUTION:

Concept:

- The forms of protest can be sorted by what each one was meant to achieve, which makes the answer easier to write and easier to remember.
- Some methods were meant to stop work, some to spread the message, and some to paralyse the government.

Step 1: Methods meant to stop everyday work.

Hartals were observed, so shops and businesses closed. Stopping normal activity was itself the protest, and it showed the strength of

feeling without any violence.

Step 2: Methods meant to spread the message.

Demonstrations and processions were held, and these were accompanied by national songs and slogans. Songs and slogans carried the demand to people who could not read newspapers, so the movement grew quickly.

Step 3: Methods that drew in every section of society.

Students, workers and peasants came out in thousands. Leaders such as Jayprakash Narayan, Aruna Asaf Ali and Ram Manohar Lohia took an active part, and women such as Matangini Hazra in Bengal, Kanaklata Barua in Assam and Rama Devi in Odisha led from the front.

Step 4: The combined effect on the government.

Taken together these forms of protest almost brought the state machinery to a standstill in large parts of the country. The British answered with much force and still needed more than a year to put the movement down.

Final Answer: People protested by observing hartals, by marching in demonstrations and processions with national songs and slogans, and by joining in huge numbers across every section of society, which together stopped the working of the government in many regions.

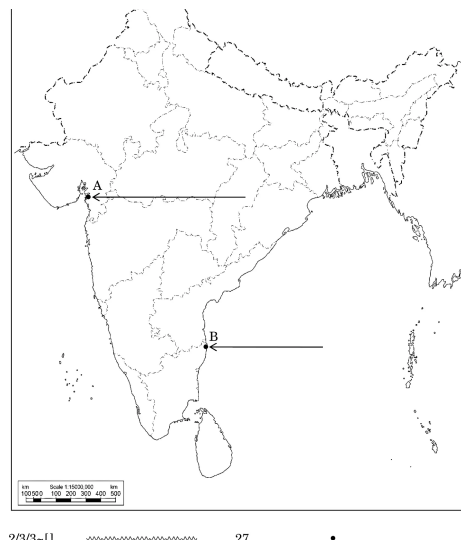
Quick Tip: Pick out the actual actions named in the source rather than describing the movement in general. Hartals, processions with songs and slogans, and mass participation are the three to build on.



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:

- When two places have to be identified on one map, the safest route is to fix the position of each on the map of India first and then read the clues against those positions.
- One marker lies on the western coast and the other on the eastern coast, so the two cannot be mixed up once their locations are settled.

Step 1: Read the western marker.

The dot on the left of the map sits on the coast of Gujarat, close to the Gulf of Khambhat. Ask which event of the freedom struggle happened at a coastal village in Gujarat.

The answer is the breaking of the salt law, because salt could only be made where sea water meets the shore.

Step 2: Name the western place.

Gandhiji reached **Dandi** on 6 April 1930 after walking about 240 miles from Sabarmati with his followers, and there he made salt by boiling sea water, breaking the colonial law.

Step 3: Read the eastern marker.

The dot on the right sits on the Coromandel coast in Tamil Nadu. The clue left over is the Congress session of 1927, and the annual session of that year met at **Madras**, today called Chennai.

Step 4: Cross-check the pairing.

A salt march to the sea could not have ended in Tamil Nadu, since Gandhiji started from Sabarmati in Gujarat. A Congress session cannot be placed at a small coastal village either. So the pairing is fixed and consistent.

Final Answer: The Gujarat coast marker is **Dandi**, where the salt law was broken, and the Tamil Nadu coast marker is **Madras, now Chennai**, where the Indian National Congress session of 1927 was held.

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.

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

Correct Answer: —

SOLUTION:

Concept:

- Congress sessions are easiest to remember by linking each one to the single decision that made it famous.
- Working backwards from the decision of 1927 gives the city without having to memorise a long list.

Step 1: Recall what happened in the country in 1927.

The British government appointed the Simon Commission in that year, and the appointment caused anger because the Commission had no Indian member.

Step 2: Link the event to the Congress response.

The Congress needed to take a formal position, and it did so at its annual session that year by resolving to boycott the Simon Commission in all its forms.

Step 3: Name the host city of that session.

That session met in the south, at **Madras**, which is today called Chennai.

Step 4: Separate it from the nearby sessions.

The session at Lahore in 1929 is the one linked with Purna Swaraj, and the session at Karachi in 1931 followed the Gandhi Irwin Pact. Neither belongs to 1927.

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

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

Correct Answer: —

SOLUTION:

Concept:

- The place can be reasoned out rather than merely recalled, because the act itself decides what kind of place it had to be.
- Salt can only be made where sea water is available, so the answer must be a coastal spot.

Step 1: Work out what kind of place was needed.

Breaking the salt law meant making salt without paying the tax. That is possible only at the sea shore, where sea water can be boiled or evaporated. So the place had to be on the coast.

Step 2: Work out which coast.

The march started from the Sabarmati ashram near Ahmedabad in Gujarat, and the volunteers walked on foot. The destination therefore had to be a coastal point of Gujarat within walking distance.

Step 3: Name the village.

That village was **Dandi**, about 240 miles from Sabarmati. The party covered the distance in twenty four days, walking roughly ten miles a day, and reached it on 6 April 1930.

Step 4: Note why the choice was effective.

Salt was consumed by every household, rich and poor, so a tax on it touched everyone. Breaking that particular law at Dandi gave the movement a symbol the whole country could understand.

Final Answer: The salt law was broken at Dandi in Gujarat.

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:

- A quicker route is to hunt for a rabi crop inside each option, because a single rabi crop is enough to reject the whole set.
- The easiest rabi crops to spot are wheat, gram, peas, barley and mustard.

Step 1: Scan option (A) for a rabi crop.

It contains gram and mustard. Both are winter crops sown after the monsoon withdraws. Option (A) is rejected.

Step 2: Scan option (B).

It contains wheat and peas, the two best known rabi crops of the northern plains. Option (B) is rejected.

Step 3: Scan option (C).

It contains mustard and gram again. Option (C) is rejected.

Step 4: Confirm option (D) by the monsoon test.

Paddy needs standing water and high rainfall, groundnut and soyabean are grown as monsoon oilseeds, and maize is grown in the rainy season in most parts of the country. Not one of them is a winter crop, so the whole set is kharif.

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:

- With four options on the table, fixing only the first and the last dam is often enough to reach the answer without ordering the middle two carefully.
- The extremes here are the easiest to be sure about.

Step 1: Fix the northernmost dam.

Salal lies on the Chenab in Jammu and Kashmir, farther north than any other dam in the list. So item II must be first.

Options (C) and (D) begin with III and are rejected at once.

Step 2: Compare the two options left.

(A) reads II, IV, III, I and (B) reads II, IV, I, III. Both agree that Gandhi Sagar is second, so only the relative position of Pravara and Koyna decides the answer.

Step 3: Separate Pravara from Koyna within Maharashtra.

Pravara lies in the Ahmadnagar district in the northern part of the state, and Koyna lies in the Satara district further south, in the Western Ghats near Sahyadri.

Going from north to south, Pravara comes first and Koyna last.

Step 4: Pick the matching option.

Option (A) puts Koyna before Pravara, which reverses the correct order. Option (B) places Pravara before Koyna and fits.

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:

- Rather than matching from Column I, this question can be solved by reading each characteristic in Column II and asking which soil it can only belong to.
- Two of the four descriptions name their soil almost openly.

Step 1: Read description iii, made from lava parent rocks and suitable for cotton.

Only one Indian soil is formed from lava and is famous for cotton, and

that is black soil, also called regur. So b takes iii.

Options (B) and (D) pair b with ii instead, so both are out.

Step 2: Read description i, sandy in texture and saline in nature.

Sandy and saline describes the dry western region, so this belongs to arid soil. Therefore d takes i.

Option (A) pairs d with iv, so option (A) is out as well.

Step 3: Confirm the one option still standing.

Only option (C) remains, reading a-ii, b-iii, c-iv, d-i.

Step 4: Verify the two pairs not yet used.

Description ii speaks of high fertility with potash, phosphorus and lime, which fits the river-deposited alluvial soil, so a-ii holds.

Description iv speaks of low humus, which fits laterite soil, where heat destroys the decomposing bacteria, so c-iv holds.

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:

- The two groups are best separated by looking at three things side by side: what they are made of, what they are used for, and how well supplied India is.
- Setting the comparison out point by point keeps the answer clear in a two-mark question.

Step 1: Compare on composition.

A ferrous mineral has iron as part of its composition, while a non-ferrous mineral has none. This single test decides the group of any metallic mineral.

Step 2: Compare on examples.

Iron ore, manganese, nickel and cobalt fall in the ferrous group.

Copper, bauxite, lead, zinc and gold fall in the non-ferrous group.

Step 3: Compare on use in industry.

Ferrous minerals are the basic raw material of the iron and steel industry, which is called the backbone of industrial development.

Non-ferrous minerals serve metallurgical, engineering and electrical industries, for example copper in electrical wiring and bauxite for aluminium.

Step 4: Compare on availability in India.

India is rich in ferrous minerals, which is why they contribute about three-fourths of the value of metallic mineral output. The country is poorly supplied with non-ferrous minerals and meets part of the demand through imports.

Final Answer: The difference rests on iron. Ferrous minerals contain it, are plentiful in India and feed the iron and steel industry.

Non-ferrous minerals do not contain it, are scarce in India and serve the metallurgical and electrical industries.

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:

- The comparison becomes sharper if it is judged from the point of view of the future rather than the past, by asking which source can still be relied on fifty years from now.
- That single question separates the two groups on supply, on cost and on damage to the environment.

Step 1: Judge them on the supply that is left.

Coal, petroleum and natural gas took millions of years to form and are being used far faster than they can ever be replaced, so the stock keeps shrinking. Sunlight, wind, tides and heat from inside the earth arrive continuously and cannot be used up.

Step 2: Judge them on harm to the environment.

Burning conventional fuels releases smoke, carbon dioxide and other

harmful gases, and it is the main cause of air pollution and of the growing concern over climate. The non-conventional group produces almost no such emissions while generating power.

Step 3: Judge them on cost.

Conventional sources are cheaper to start with, because the technology is old and widely available, but the fuel must be bought again and again. Non-conventional sources need a heavy investment in equipment at the beginning, after which the energy itself is free.

Step 4: Name the members of each group.

The conventional group holds firewood, cattle dung cake, coal, petroleum, natural gas and electricity. The non-conventional group holds solar, wind, tidal, geothermal, biogas and atomic energy.

Final Answer: Conventional sources are old, exhaustible, cheap to begin with and polluting. Non-conventional sources are newer, renewable, costly to install and clean, which is why the country is steadily shifting towards them.

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:

- Pressure on land can be measured by asking a simple question: what happens to a farm when the number of people sharing it keeps rising while the land itself stays the same.
- Tracing the consequences one after another supports the statement without needing to repeat it.

Step 1: First consequence, the farm gets divided.

Land passes to the next generation under the right of inheritance, so one holding becomes several. Repeat this over two or three generations and each share becomes so small that it can no longer support a family on its own. The holding turns uneconomical.

Step 2: Second consequence, labour replaces land.

A farmer who cannot add more land adds more effort instead. Every member of the household works on the field, weeding, transplanting and harvesting by hand. This is why the system is described as labour intensive.

Step 3: Third consequence, the soil is pushed hard.

To lift output from the same plot, farmers apply high doses of biochemical inputs such as fertilisers and pesticides, and depend on irrigation rather than waiting for rain. The aim is to take more than one crop a year from the same field.

Step 4: Fourth consequence, the farmer cannot leave.

Shifting out would need another source of income, and in these regions there is none. So even an uneconomical holding continues to be cultivated at full stretch, because the alternative is no income at all.

Step 5: What the four consequences prove together.

Shrinking holdings, heavy manual labour, forced use of inputs and the absence of any escape all follow from one cause, too many people on too little land.

Final Answer: Each feature of intensive subsistence farming, from tiny holdings to heavy labour and heavy inputs, is a direct result of a large population depending on a limited area, which supports the statement fully.

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:

- A good way to test the claim is to compare a country that only sells raw materials with one that processes them, and see which ends up stronger.
- The comparison shows why economic strength is judged by industry rather than by natural wealth alone.

Step 1: Compare on the value of what is sold.

A country that exports raw cotton earns only the price of the cotton. A country that spins it into yarn, weaves cloth and stitches garments earns many times more from the same cotton.

Converting raw material into a finished product of higher value is what makes nations prosperous.

Step 2: Compare on the kind of employment created.

Farming alone cannot absorb a growing population, and disguised unemployment builds up in the villages. Factories create regular jobs in the secondary sector and pull along transport, trade, banking and repair work in the tertiary sector.

Employment therefore becomes wider and steadier.

Step 3: Compare on what happens to agriculture itself.

Where manufacturing is weak, the farmer works with the same old tools. Where it is strong, the farmer gets tractors, pump sets, fertilisers and pesticides, and farm output rises.

So industry does not compete with agriculture but strengthens it.

Step 4: Compare on poverty and regional balance.

Industrial jobs raise household incomes and pull families out of poverty. Locating industries in backward and tribal regions spreads income to areas that farming alone could never lift.

Step 5: Compare on standing in the world.

Exports of manufactured goods bring foreign exchange, which pays for imports of machinery, crude oil and technology. A country dependent only on selling raw materials stays at the mercy of world prices.

Final Answer: On every test, value earned, jobs created, support to farming, removal of poverty and strength in world trade, the country with developed manufacturing comes out ahead. That is why economic strength is measured by it.

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:

- The case is strongest when it is built around who suffers, because the harm from polluted water spreads far beyond the factory that caused it.
- Four groups are affected in turn: the river, the people, the farmer and the industry itself.

Step 1: The river suffers first.

Paper, pulp, chemical, textile and dyeing units, refineries, tanneries and electroplating plants pour dyes, acids, salts, heavy metals such as lead and mercury, pesticides and synthetic chemicals into flowing water.

Hot water released by factories and thermal power plants adds thermal pollution, which cuts the oxygen in the water and kills aquatic life.

Step 2: People downstream suffer next.

Villages and towns that draw drinking water from the same river receive the waste of the factories upstream. Heavy metals do not break down and build up in the body over the years, causing lasting illness. Fly ash, phospho-gypsum and slag dumped on land seep down and contaminate the wells as well.

Step 3: Farmers suffer through the soil.

Irrigating fields with polluted water carries chemicals into the soil, damages fertility and leaves residues in the crop itself. A farmer can lose a season, and a soil once loaded with salts and metals takes years to recover.

Step 4: Industry ends up harming itself.

Factories need large volumes of clean water to run. When the nearby source is spoiled and the water table falls from over-extraction, industry has to bring water from farther away or treat it at heavy cost. Pollution therefore raises the cost of production for the very units that caused it.

Step 5: What can be done instead.

Water use can be minimised by reusing and recycling it in two or more successive stages, rainwater can be harvested to meet part of the demand, and effluents can be treated in three phases, mechanical, biological and chemical, before being let out.

Ground water recharge and legal control over overdrawn complete the effort.

Final Answer: Industrial pollution harms the river, the people who drink from it, the farmer who irrigates with it and finally the industry that depends on it. Since workable remedies exist, saving clean water from industrial pollution is both necessary and possible.

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:

- The need for conservation becomes obvious if the question is turned around and we ask what would be lost if the forests disappeared.
- The losses fall into three clear groups, ecological, economic and social.

Step 1: What would be lost ecologically.

Without forest cover the soil would be washed away by rain, floods and droughts would grow more severe, and the supply of oxygen and the absorption of carbon dioxide would both fall. Countless species would disappear along with their habitat.

Step 2: What would be lost economically.

Forests supply timber, fuel wood, bamboo, medicinal plants, gum, resin, honey and lac. Industries based on these raw materials would collapse, and the country would have to import what it now gets from its own forests.

Step 3: What would be lost socially.

Tribal and forest-dwelling communities depend on forests for food, medicine and livelihood, and their culture is built around them. Losing the forest would take away the basis of their way of life.

Final Answer: Forests must be conserved because their loss would mean eroded soil, a damaged water cycle, vanished species, ruined forest-based industries and the destruction of the livelihood of the communities that live in 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:

- The answer can also be reasoned from the purpose of the programme rather than by quoting it.
- A scheme built around restoration must be working on land that needs restoring.

Step 1: Read what the programme sets out to do.

The source calls Joint Forest Management an example of involving local communities in the management and **restoration** of forests. Restoration is needed only where something has already been damaged.

Step 2: Work out what kind of forest that must be.

A dense, healthy forest does not need restoring. So the land the programme works on has to be forest that has already lost much of its cover, in other words degraded forest.

Step 3: Check the ownership detail.

The passage adds that this degraded forest land is **managed by the forest department**, while the village institutions carry out the

protection work on the ground.

Step 4: Note the arrangement behind it.

In return for protecting such land, the community receives intermediary benefits such as non-timber forest produce and a share in the timber harvested through successful protection.

Final Answer: The programme protects degraded forests, that is, forest land under the forest department that has been damaged and needs restoration.

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:

- The contribution of local communities is easier to explain when it is split into what they stop, what they build and what they teach.
- All three appear in the chapter on forest and wildlife resources.

Step 1: What they stop.

Village institutions formed under Joint Forest Management carry out protection work on degraded forest land, keeping out illegal cutting,

encroachment and uncontrolled grazing. Villagers of Sariska Tiger Reserve went further and fought against mining inside the reserve.

Step 2: What they build.

The people of five villages in the Alwar district of Rajasthan declared 1,200 hectares of forest as Bhairodev Dakav Sonchuri and framed their own set of rules banning hunting and keeping out outside interference. This is conservation designed and enforced by the community itself.

Step 3: What they earn from it.

The arrangement works because it pays. Members receive intermediary benefits such as non-timber forest produce, and a share in the timber harvested through successful protection, so guarding the forest becomes part of their livelihood rather than a sacrifice.

Step 4: What they teach.

The Chipko movement showed that people can successfully resist deforestation and that community afforestation with local species works. The Beej Bachao Andolan and Navdanya proved that farming without chemicals can still be profitable.

These examples changed how conservation is thought about across the country.

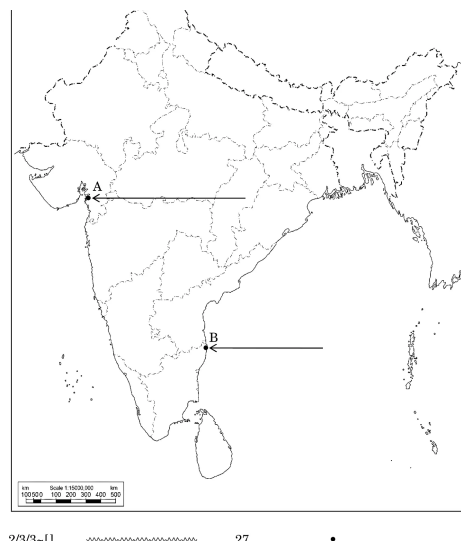
Final Answer: Local communities guard forests through village institutions, create protected areas with rules of their own, earn a legitimate share of the produce, and through movements such as Chipko have shown the whole country that conservation works best in the hands of the people who live with the forest.

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:

- Map work becomes reliable if each item is fixed by the state named in the clue and then by a landmark inside that state, such as a river, a border or a coastline.

- Working state by state also prevents a correct name from being written in the wrong place.

Step 1: Work from the clue to the state and then to the spot, for Gujarat.

The clue names the Narmada river and Gujarat. The largest dam on that river is the **Sardar Sarovar Dam**. Trace the Narmada from Madhya Pradesh into southern Gujarat and mark the dam on its course before it reaches the sea.

Step 2: Do the same for Punjab.

Punjab lies in the north-west, sharing a border with Pakistan. Its international airport is at **Amritsar**, close to that border, and is named Raja Sansi or Sri Guru Ram Dass Jee International Airport. Place the airport symbol there.

Step 3: Do the same for Karnataka.

Karnataka lies in the southern peninsula. Its Software Technology Park is at **Bengaluru**, in the south-eastern interior of the state, which is why the city is known as the technology capital of the country.

Step 4: Do the same for Odisha.

Odisha lies on the eastern coast facing the Bay of Bengal, so its major port must be on that coastline. The port is **Paradip**, located near where the Mahanadi meets the sea.

Step 5: Check the work before finishing.

Each name should sit inside its own state, each should carry the correct symbol, and exactly three items should be attempted since the question asks for any three.

Final Answer: Sardar Sarovar Dam on the Narmada in Gujarat, Amritsar international airport in Punjab, the Software Technology Park at Bengaluru in Karnataka, and the sea port of Paradip in Odisha.

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:

- Dams in the chapter are best remembered by pairing each with its river, because the river is usually given in the question.
- Once the river is fixed as the Narmada, only one large dam in Gujarat fits.

Step 1: Recall the major dams paired with their rivers.

The Bhakra Nangal dam stands on the Satluj and Beas, the Hirakud dam on the Mahanadi, the Tehri dam on the Bhagirathi, the Nagarjuna Sagar dam on the Krishna, and the **Sardar Sarovar dam on the Narmada.**

Step 2: Apply the state given in the question.

The Narmada passes through Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra and Gujarat. The question specifies Gujarat, and the Sardar Sarovar project lies in that state.

Step 3: Confirm with the scale of the project.

It is described as one of the largest multi-purpose projects of India, carrying water through a long canal network to the dry areas of Gujarat and Rajasthan. No other dam on this river in Gujarat is of comparable size.

Final Answer: The dam is the Sardar Sarovar Dam, built on the Narmada in Gujarat.

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:

- International airports are usually placed at cities that carry heavy passenger traffic, either because of trade, tourism or pilgrimage.
- Working out which city in Punjab meets that test gives the answer without needing to memorise a list.

Step 1: Ask what an international airport needs.

It needs a steady flow of overseas passengers. That comes from trade, from tourism, from pilgrimage, or from a large population settled abroad.

Step 2: Apply the test to Punjab.

Amritsar draws visitors from all over the world, and a very large number of families from the surrounding districts have relatives living abroad. No other city in the state generates comparable international traffic.

Step 3: Name the airport.

The airport at Amritsar is the **Raja Sansi International Airport**, officially Sri Guru Ram Dass Jee International Airport.

Step 4: Fix its position for map work.

Amritsar lies in the north-western part of Punjab, close to the border with Pakistan, which is where the airport symbol should be placed on the outline map.

Final Answer: The international airport in Punjab is at Amritsar.

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:

- The location of the information technology industry depends on people rather than on raw material, so it settles where trained workers and good communications are already available.
- Applying that rule to Karnataka points to one city.

Step 1: Work out what this industry needs.

Software does not need coal, ore or a port. It needs engineers, reliable power, fast data links and an airport for international travel. So the industry gathers in a city that already has colleges and infrastructure.

Step 2: Apply it to Karnataka.

Bengaluru has a dense cluster of engineering and research institutions, an established electronics industry and an international airport, along with a climate that suits year-round work.

Step 3: Note the result.

The concentration of firms there is so heavy that the city is often described as the technology capital of India, and its Software Technology Park is among the largest in the country.

Step 4: Fix the position for map work.

Bengaluru lies in the south-eastern interior of Karnataka, on the Deccan plateau, which is where it should be marked.

Final Answer: The Software Technology Park of Karnataka is at Bengaluru.

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:

- A port grows where a productive hinterland meets a suitable coast, so the goods produced behind a port explain why it exists.
- Odisha is a leading mineral state, which tells us what kind of port it needs.

Step 1: Look at what lies behind the Odisha coast.

Odisha and the neighbouring parts of Jharkhand and Chhattisgarh form one of the richest mineral belts of the country, producing large quantities of iron ore. Such heavy cargo needs a deep water port for export.

Step 2: Name the port that serves it.

That port is **Paradip**, developed on the eastern coast of Odisha to handle bulk mineral traffic.

Step 3: Confirm with the trade it carries.

Paradip handles the largest share of iron ore exports among the eastern ports, and also deals in coal, fertiliser and petroleum products. This matches exactly what the hinterland produces.

Step 4: Fix the location for map work.

Mark it on the coast of Odisha facing the Bay of Bengal, close to the delta of the Mahanadi.

Final Answer: The major sea port in Odisha is Paradip.

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:

- The two kinds of federation can be told apart by asking a single question: did the smaller units exist first, or did the big country

exist first.

- Whichever came first decides the type.

Step 1: Apply the question to India.

India existed as one country and then organised itself into states. The units did not exist first as independent nations, so India is a holding together federation. Option (C) is out.

Step 2: Apply the question to Spain.

Spain too was already a single country, and later granted autonomy to regions such as Catalonia and the Basque country. That again is holding together. Option (B) is out.

Step 3: Apply the question to England.

England is not a federation at all. The United Kingdom is a unitary state where the central government holds ultimate authority, so the question does not even apply. Option (A) is out.

Step 4: Apply the question to Switzerland.

The Swiss cantons were separate self-governing units that agreed to join together for greater security. The smaller units clearly came first, so this is a coming together federation.

Step 5: Check the power balance as a cross-test.

In Switzerland the cantons remain strong and enjoy equal status, which is the mark of a coming together federation. In India and Spain the centre is clearly stronger.

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 question can be answered by grouping the options by region, because the chapter praises one particular region for the position of women.
- Northern Europe is that region.

Step 1: Sort the four options by region.

Sweden lies in northern Europe, Canada in North America, Brazil in South America and India in South Asia. Only one of them belongs to Scandinavia.

Step 2: Recall which region the chapter singles out.

The chapter names Sweden, Norway, Finland and Denmark together

as the countries where participation of women in public life is very high. Sweden is the only option from that list.

Step 3: Use India as a contrast to be sure.

In India women hold about one seventh of the seats in the Lok Sabha and under five per cent in the state assemblies, and the country ranks among the lowest in the world on this count. That confirms the answer is not India.

Step 4: Note why the Scandinavian record is high.

Sustained political mobilisation by women and the practice among parties there of fielding a large share of women candidates have kept their presence in the legislature high.

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.

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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:

- These four buildings can be separated by one feature each, a dome, a scale-like plan, a plain office block and a triangle.
- Matching the single most striking feature of the picture to that list settles the answer.

Step 1: Pick the most striking feature in the picture.

The plan of the building is triangular. That is unusual and immediately narrows the search, since only one major building in the capital is built on a triangular plan.

Step 2: Match each option with its signature feature.

Rashtrapati Bhavan is remembered by its dome, the Supreme Court by its scales-of-justice layout, and Nirvachan Sadan by nothing distinctive at all, being a working office of the Election Commission.

Step 3: Use the clue in the background.

A circular building with a statue on top is visible behind the triangular one. That circular building is the old Parliament House, and the two stand side by side in the same complex.

Step 4: Draw the conclusion.

A triangular building standing beside the old circular Parliament House can only be the new Parliament House of India.

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 names in the options come from two different levels of government, so sorting them by level answers the question at once.
- Parliament is at the union level and everything else here is not.

Step 1: Sort the options by level of government.

Legislative Assembly and Legislative Council both belong to the state

legislature. Vikas Parishad is not a legislature at all. Rajya Sabha belongs to the union level.

Step 2: Recall what makes up Parliament.

Parliament is made up of two houses, Lok Sabha and Rajya Sabha, together with the President. Only one option appears in that list.

Step 3: Note how the two houses differ.

Members of the Lok Sabha are elected directly by the people, while members of the Rajya Sabha are elected by the elected members of the state legislative assemblies. Both are nevertheless houses of Parliament.

Step 4: Fix the answer.

Since Rajya Sabha is the only union-level house among the four, it is the correct choice.

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:

- Each option makes two claims at once, one about size and one about the continent. A choice fails if either half is wrong.
- Testing the continent first is quicker, because it removes three options together.

Step 1: Test the continent named in each option.

Belgium lies in western Europe, bordered by France, the Netherlands, Germany and Luxembourg. So the options placing it in Asia, North America or Africa all fail on this test.

Only option (A) names Europe.

Step 2: Confirm the size claim.

Belgium is smaller in area than Haryana and has a population of a little over one crore, which is about half that of Haryana. Calling it small is therefore accurate.

Step 3: Check that both halves of option (A) hold.

Small is correct and Europe is correct, so the whole statement stands.

Step 4: Recall why Belgium appears in this chapter.

Despite being small and divided by language between Dutch, French and German speakers, Belgium worked out an arrangement that gave every community a share in power. It is the positive example set against the experience of Sri Lanka.

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:

- The role of parties becomes clear if one imagines a democracy without them and asks what would go wrong.
- Each problem that would arise points to a function that parties actually perform.

Step 1: Without parties, voters would have no clear choice.

Every candidate would be independent, and no one could promise what the government as a whole would do. Parties solve this by contesting elections on a common set of policies and programmes, so a vote becomes a choice between directions and not just between persons.

Step 2: Without parties, no stable government could be formed.

A house full of independents could not agree on a leader or a programme. Parties gather members behind one leadership, form the

government, and take responsibility for the decisions it makes.

Step 3: Without parties, nobody would hold the government to account.

The parties that lose an election do not disappear. They form the opposition, question policies, expose failures and keep the government answerable between elections.

Step 4: Without parties, the ordinary citizen would be cut off. Parties maintain workers in every locality who take up grievances, explain schemes and carry demands upward. This is how people reach the government machinery and receive welfare benefits.

Final Answer: Parties give the voter a real choice, produce a government that can be held responsible, provide an opposition that checks it, and keep a working link between the citizen and the state. Democracy on a large scale would not function without them.

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:

- Low representation has more than one cause, so the remedies work best when each is matched to a different cause.
- The causes lie in the law, in the parties and in society, and each needs a separate measure.

Step 1: The remedy in law, where the gap is widest.

At the union and state level nothing compels the election of women, and their share in the Lok Sabha has stayed around one seventh, with under five per cent in most state assemblies.

A law reserving one-third of the seats in the Lok Sabha and the state assemblies would close that gap directly, as the proposed bill intends.

Step 2: The remedy already proved at the local level.

One-third of the seats in panchayats and municipalities are reserved for women, and this has produced over ten lakh elected women representatives. Keeping this reservation firmly in place, and extending it where possible, gives women experience in office that leads to higher posts.

Step 3: The remedy inside political parties.

Parties control who gets a ticket, so representation cannot rise unless they nominate more women and do so in seats that can actually be won. Reserving posts for women within the party organisation itself would also help.

Step 4: The remedy in society.

Education for girls, awareness of legal and political rights, and the work of women organisations all widen the pool of women willing and able to enter public life. Without this the seats reserved by law would be harder to fill with strong candidates.

Final Answer: Reserve seats by law at the union and state level, protect the existing one-third reservation in local bodies, make parties field more women in winnable seats, and strengthen education and awareness so that more women are ready to contest.

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:

- The claim is best tested by comparing what a citizen may do under a democracy with what the same person may do under a government that is not accountable.
- The comparison shows freedom is not an accident of democracy but built into it.

Step 1: Compare the right to criticise those in power.

Under a non-democratic government, criticising the ruler invites punishment. Under a democracy citizens may speak, write and protest against the government openly, and expressing dissatisfaction is treated as normal.

The very fact that people complain shows they believe they have the right to judge their rulers.

Step 2: Compare the standing of women.

Where power rests with a few, the position of women depends on custom and on the goodwill of the rulers. In a democracy the principle of equality between men and women is written into law, and discrimination becomes an offence that can be taken to court.

Step 3: Compare the position of disadvantaged groups.

Caste inequalities and untouchability survived for centuries because those who suffered had no way to challenge them. A democracy gives every citizen the vote, the right to organise and the right to approach the courts, so unjust practices can be fought from within the system.

Step 4: Compare what happens when a citizen is wronged.

Without democracy there is no reliable way to seek redress, since the same authority that caused the harm also decides the complaint. A democracy separates these, providing independent courts, elections and a free press through which a wrong can be corrected.

Final Answer: On every comparison, the right to criticise, the standing of women, the position of the disadvantaged and the chance to get a wrong put right, the democratic citizen is freer. That is why democracy is better at promoting the freedom and dignity of the individual.

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:

- The work of a party can be followed in the order in which it happens, from before an election to long after one.
- Arranging the functions in that sequence shows how they fit together instead of reading as a loose list.

Step 1: Before the election, parties turn scattered opinions into choices.

A country holds a vast number of different opinions, and a government cannot act on all of them. Parties gather similar views into a set of policies and programmes and present them to the voters. The voter is then choosing between a few workable directions rather than among countless individual opinions.

Step 2: During the election, parties field the candidates.

Elections are contested mainly by candidates nominated by parties. In India the top leaders choose them, while in some other countries the members and supporters of the party do. Without this, voters would face a crowd of independents with no common programme.

Step 3: After the election, parties run the state or check it.

The winning party or alliance forms the government, selects the leaders, appoints ministers and takes the decisions. The parties that

lose take up the role of the opposition, criticising wrong policies and mobilising opinion against them.

Laws too are shaped by parties, since members ordinarily vote as their party decides.

Step 4: Between elections, parties keep issues alive.

Parties raise problems, launch movements and shape public opinion, often alongside pressure groups and interest groups. An issue that no party takes up rarely reaches the national agenda.

Step 5: All the while, parties keep the citizen connected.

For an ordinary person a local party worker is far easier to reach than a government officer. Through that worker, people pursue grievances and gain access to welfare schemes, which is why party workers are valued in every locality.

Final Answer: Parties assemble opinions into programmes, field candidates, form the government or the opposition, decide legislation, keep issues before the public, and connect the ordinary citizen with the machinery of government.

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:

- The problems of political parties can be sorted by where they arise, inside the party, in the way elections are fought, and in what parties offer the voter.
- Sorting them this way shows that the weaknesses are connected rather than separate.

Step 1: The problem inside the party, closed decision making.

Most parties keep power with one leader or a small group at the top. Membership registers are not kept up to date, organisational meetings are not held, and internal elections are not conducted.

An ordinary member therefore has no say, and a member who disagrees with the leadership finds it easier to leave and form a new party than to argue within.

Step 2: What that closed system produces, dynastic succession.

When there is no open contest for positions, leaders promote those closest to them, and family members are the closest of all. In several parties the top posts are held within one family.

The harm is twofold, it shuts out capable members and it hands power to people who may have neither experience nor popular backing.

Step 3: The problem in how elections are fought, money and muscle power.

Because winning is treated as the only goal, parties take short cuts.

They select candidates who have money or who can win by any means, including people facing criminal charges.

Wealthy donors and companies then gain influence over the policies of the parties they fund, which distorts decisions taken later in

government.

Step 4: The problem in what parties offer, a shrinking choice.

Meaningful choice requires meaningful differences, yet the economic and social policies of the major parties have grown closer over time. Even a change of government may bring little change of direction. Voters who want a genuinely different policy often find no party representing it.

Step 5: How the four are linked.

A party closed to its own members produces dynastic leaders, and leaders who owe nothing to members come to depend instead on money and winnability. With policy differences already narrow, the voter is left with little real say.

Final Answer: Indian parties face four linked challenges, the absence of internal democracy, dynastic succession, the growing weight of money and muscle power, and the narrowing of policy differences that leaves voters without a real choice.

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: —

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

Correct Answer: —

SOLUTION:

Concept:

- The answer can be reached by asking what would go wrong if one person held every power, which is the practical side of the same argument.
- The source itself supplies the reasoning in its closing lines.

Step 1: Consider who would be left out.

A society contains many different groups and views. If one person decided everything, only that one view would count, and the diverse groups mentioned in the source would have no say at all.

Step 2: Consider what democracy claims.

Democracy rests on the principle that people are the source of all political power and that they rule themselves through institutions of self-government. A single ruler holding all power would contradict both.

Step 3: Consider the conclusion the source draws.

Because everyone must have a voice in shaping public policies, the source concludes that political power should be **distributed among as many citizens as possible**.

Final Answer: Concentrating all power in one person would deny the diverse groups in society any voice and would contradict the democratic principle that people themselves are the source of political power, which is why power must be spread among as many citizens as possible.

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:

- The two reasons for power sharing are usually called the prudential reason and the moral reason.
- Separating them makes the answer clearer, because one looks at results and the other at rights.

Step 1: The prudential reason, based on results.

Sharing power lowers the chance of conflict between social groups. Where conflict builds up it turns into violence and political instability, so a shared arrangement protects the stability of the whole political order.

Belgium managed this successfully, while Sri Lanka suffered years of civil war after refusing to share power.

Step 2: Why majority rule alone is not enough.

A majority community can impose its will on others, and in the short term this may appear to work. Over time it damages the unity of the nation, and the tyranny of the majority ends by ruining the majority itself along with the minority.

Step 3: The moral reason, based on rights.

Democratic rule means sharing power with those who are affected by its exercise and who must live with its consequences. People have a right to be consulted about how they are governed.

Step 4: How the two reasons join.

A government becomes legitimate when citizens take part and thereby acquire a stake in the system. Such a government is both fairer in

principle and more stable in practice.

Final Answer: Power sharing is necessary for a practical reason, that it prevents conflict and keeps the political order stable, and for a reason of principle, that people affected by a decision have the right to be consulted about it.

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:

- The contribution of self-government is clearest when it is compared with rule by a single authority that answers to no one.
- The comparison brings out three gains, participation, representation and accountability.

Step 1: The gain in participation.

Under a single unaccountable authority, the citizen is only a subject who receives orders. Through institutions of self-government the same citizen elects the representatives, contests elections and takes part in the making of decisions.

Citizens acquire a stake in the system, and a government in which people have a stake is accepted as legitimate.

Step 2: The gain in representation.

A single ruler can reflect only one point of view. An elected council or assembly seats members from many communities, regions and opinions, so the diverse groups and views in society all find a place. Public policy is then shaped by discussion among these views rather than by one of them alone.

Step 3: The gain in accountability.

Representatives hold office for a fixed term and must return to the voters. That necessity forces them to explain their decisions and to correct unpopular ones, which no unelected authority is obliged to do.

Step 4: The combined effect on power itself.

Because self-government operates at the local, state and union levels together, power is distributed among as many citizens as possible instead of collecting in one pair of hands, which is exactly what the source recommends.

Final Answer: Self-government strengthens democracy by turning subjects into participants, by seating many different views in the bodies that make policy, by forcing representatives to answer to the voters, and by spreading power across several levels rather than concentrating it.

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.

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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:

- The four statements form two opposing pairs, so only one from each pair can be true and the options can be narrowed quickly.
- Deciding the price pair first settles the whole question.

Step 1: Notice the structure of the statements.

Statements I and II are opposites about profit, and statements III and IV are opposites about price. Any correct option must carry exactly

one from each pair. All four options do, so the pairs must be judged on merit.

Step 2: Settle the price pair using competition.

Foreign cotton entering the market gives buyers an extra source. To keep their customers, domestic sellers must match the imported price. Price therefore falls, so statement III holds and statement IV fails. Options (A) and (D) are eliminated.

Step 3: Settle the profit pair using cost.

Options (B) and (C) both accept the fall in price and differ only on profit. Profit is the gap between the selling price and the cost of growing the crop. The price has fallen while the cost of seeds, fertiliser, labour and water has not.

The gap narrows, so cultivation becomes less profitable. Statement I holds and statement II fails, which removes option (C).

Step 4: Connect this to what the chapter says.

This is exactly the concern raised about globalisation, that cheaper imports can hurt small domestic producers who cannot match the price. Producers of toys, oilseeds and similar goods in India faced the same pressure.

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:

- A demand deposit gets its name from one of these two statements and its usefulness as money from the other, so both describe real features of the same thing.
- Checking each against everyday banking makes this clear.

Step 1: Check Statement I against the name itself.

The term demand deposit means a deposit repayable on demand. A savings or current account holder can walk into a branch, or use an ATM, and take out the money without giving notice.

The statement is simply the definition of the term, so it is correct.

Step 2: Check Statement II against how payments are made.

When a buyer pays a seller by cheque, the bank debits the account of the buyer and credits that of the seller. The transaction is settled

although not a single note or coin moved.
The statement is therefore correct as well.

Step 3: See why both features matter together.

A deposit that could not be withdrawn freely would not serve as money, and one that could not be used to pay others would be no better than a locked box. Demand deposits have both properties, which is why they are counted as money.

Step 4: Reject the remaining options.

Options (A) and (B) each reject one true statement, and option (D) rejects both. Only option (C) accepts both.

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.

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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:

- Each option in this question belongs to a different kind of person, so the quickest route is to name the person each goal fits and then keep the one that matches.
- Development goals can even conflict, because what helps a seller may hurt a buyer.

Step 1: Assign each option to the person it suits.

More days of work and better wages belong to a landless labourer.

Prohibition of social discrimination belongs to someone facing discrimination. A higher support price belongs to a farmer who sells a surplus.

Step 2: Ask whether the person in the question sells or works for wages.

A prosperous farmer owns land and markets the produce. Wages are a cost for such a farmer, not an income. So the two wage-related options actually run against that interest.

Step 3: Note how the goals can clash.

A prosperous farmer may want cheap labour at the same time that the labourer wants better wages. The chapter uses exactly this pair to show that development means different things to different people.

Step 4: Settle the answer.

The only goal that raises the income of someone who sells a crop is a higher support price for that crop.

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:

- Three of the four options describe the public sector and only one describes the private sector, so the fastest method is to spot the odd one out.
- Control and purpose are the two tests to apply.

Step 1: Apply the test of control.

Option (A) says controlled by the government. That is the definition of the public sector, so it belongs to the other side of the division and is rejected.

Step 2: Apply the test of purpose.

Options (C) and (D) speak of working for public welfare and for the poor. A private firm has to cover its costs and earn a profit to survive, so welfare cannot be its guiding purpose. These belong to the public

sector as well.

Step 3: Check the option left.

Individually controlled means the assets are owned and the services delivered by private individuals or companies. That is exactly what defines the private sector.

Step 4: Confirm with examples.

Tata Iron and Steel Company and Reliance Industries Limited are privately owned and run for profit, while Indian Railways and the post office are government owned and run for service.

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:

- Rather than multiplying first, each state can be divided by the value for Q to see directly how many times larger it is.
- Working in ratios also guards against picking a state that is simply the largest instead of the one that is nearly three times.

Step 1: Note the base value.

State Q has an IMR of 7. Every other value will be divided by this number.

Step 2: Divide each state by 7.

For P, $\frac{32}{7} \approx 4.6$

For R, $\frac{30}{7} \approx 4.3$

For S, $\frac{20}{7} \approx 2.9$

Step 3: Pick the ratio nearest to three.

The ratios for P and R are both above four, so neither is close to three. The ratio for S is about 2.9, which is almost exactly three.

Step 4: Rule out the trap in option (A).

Option (A) names Q itself, whose ratio with itself is one. It is placed there for a student who reads the question in a hurry, since the state being compared cannot be the answer.

Step 5: Note the extra columns.

The literacy rate and the net attendance ratio are given as additional information about development but play no part in this particular calculation.

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:

- A quick way to test whether a reason explains an assertion is to ask who each sentence is talking about.
- If the two sentences describe different people, one cannot be the cause of the other.

Step 1: Identify the subject of the Assertion.

It speaks about **producers** and the markets they can reach. Foreign trade lets a manufacturer in one country sell to customers in another, which is accurate.

Step 2: Identify the subject of the Reason.

It speaks about the range of goods available, which is a benefit felt by **buyers**. Imports let a consumer buy things that are not made at home, which is also accurate.

Step 3: Apply the who-test.

One sentence is about sellers and the other about buyers. They are two parallel effects of foreign trade, and neither causes the other. So the Reason cannot be the explanation of the Assertion.

Step 4: Eliminate the wrong options.

Options (C) and (D) each declare one statement false, but both are true, so both fail. Option (A) claims an explanatory link that does not exist. Option (B) is left.

Step 5: Note the wider effect.

With foreign trade, markets of two countries become connected. Producers of the two countries begin to compete with each other even though they are far apart, and prices of similar goods in the two markets tend to become equal.

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

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

SOLUTION:

Concept:

- Per capita means for each head, so any per capita figure is a total shared among the people.
- Reading the options against that plain meaning removes three of them without any calculation.

Step 1: Translate the phrase into ordinary words.

Per capita income is what each person would get if the income earned by the whole country in a year were shared equally among everyone. Sharing always means dividing.

Step 2: Remove the options that multiply.

Options (C) and (D) multiply population by income or wealth. Multiplying would make the figure grow with population, whereas a country becomes poorer per head as its population rises. Both are rejected.

Step 3: Remove the option that uses wealth.

Option (B) uses total wealth. Wealth is what a country already owns, while income is what it earns during a year. Average income must be

built from income. Option (B) is rejected.

Step 4: Settle on the remaining choice.

Option (A) is the only one that pairs income with division, and per capita income is correctly written as total income divided by total population.

Step 5: Recall the limitation of this measure.

Average income hides how the income is distributed. Two countries with the same per capita income can differ greatly, because in one the income may be shared fairly evenly while in the other most of it may go to a few people.

Final Answer: (A), the choice that links total income with total population through 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.

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

Correct Answer: —

SOLUTION:

Concept:

- The reason becomes obvious if the total is worked out both ways on a simple example and the two results are compared.

- The example also shows what part of the value each producer really adds.

Step 1: Set up a chain of production.

Suppose a farmer sells wheat to a mill for **Rs. 100**, the mill sells flour to a bakery for **Rs. 150**, and the bakery sells bread to households for **Rs. 200**.

Step 2: Add up everything that was sold.

$$100 + 150 + 200 = \text{Rs. 450}$$

This figure is clearly wrong, because no household actually received goods worth **Rs. 450**. The only thing that finally left the chain was bread worth **Rs. 200**.

Step 3: See where the extra amount came from.

The wheat was counted once on its own, again inside the price of the flour, and a third time inside the price of the bread. That repetition is double counting.

Step 4: Count only the final good.

Taking the bread alone gives **Rs. 200**, which matches what was actually produced for final use. The same answer comes from adding the value added at each stage, $100 + 50 + 50 = \text{Rs. 200}$.

Final Answer: Counting every sale would add the same wheat in three times over and inflate the total. Since the value of intermediate goods is already contained in the price of the final good, only final goods and services are counted in GDP.

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.

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

Correct Answer: —

SOLUTION:

Concept:

- Trade across long distances always faced three obstacles, distance, time and cost. Globalisation grew as technology removed each of them.
- Information and communication technology attacked all three at once.

Step 1: It removed the barrier of distance.

Telegraph, telephone, mobile phones and fax, supported by satellite communication devices, allow people to contact one another anywhere in the world and even from remote areas.

A company no longer has to be near its customer or its supplier to deal with them.

Step 2: It removed the barrier of time.

Electronic mail and voice mail reach the other end of the world almost instantly, and the internet gives access to information on almost anything within seconds.

Decisions that once needed weeks of letters can now be taken the same day.

Step 3: It removed the barrier of cost.

Messages and data can be sent across the world at negligible cost. Once communication became this cheap, it became worthwhile to divide a single job between two countries.

Step 4: Show the result through an example.

A news magazine meant for readers in London is designed and its text and photographs prepared in Delhi, sent to London over the internet, and printed there. Design work is cheaper in India, so the publisher gains and the reader is unaffected.

The same logic brought call centres, accounting work and engineering design to India.

Step 5: Connect it back to globalisation.

Once distance, time and cost stopped standing in the way, production itself could be spread across many countries, with each stage carried out wherever it is cheapest. That spreading of production is precisely what globalisation means.

Final Answer: By making communication instant, worldwide and almost free, information and communication technology removed the barriers of distance, time and cost, which allowed companies to divide their work across countries and turned separate economies into one connected global economy.

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.

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

Correct Answer: —

SOLUTION:

Concept:

- The contribution of the private sector is best seen by following what a private firm does from the moment it is set up.
- Each step it takes for its own profit also produces a gain for the wider economy.

Step 1: The firm invests its own capital.

A private company puts its money into land, machinery and buildings. That investment adds to the productive capacity of the country without the government having to spend from its budget.

Step 2: The firm hires workers.

To run the plant it employs managers, technicians, workers and support staff. Employment in private industry and services now accounts for a very large share of the jobs outside farming, and it draws people away from the overcrowded agricultural sector.

Step 3: The firm competes, and so it improves.

Since survival depends on selling, the firm has to keep prices competitive and quality good. This pushes it to adopt new technology

and better methods of work, and the buyer gains from lower prices and wider choice.

Step 4: The firm sells beyond the country.

Private companies in software, textiles, pharmaceuticals and engineering export to other countries. The foreign exchange they bring in pays for imports of crude oil, machinery and technology.

Step 5: Where the firm stops, the government must step in.

No private firm will build a road to a remote village or run a school for children who cannot pay, because there is no profit in it. Those activities the government has to take up, which is why both sectors are needed together.

Final Answer: A private firm invests, employs, competes and exports, and each of those actions adds to national output, jobs, efficiency and foreign exchange. The private sector therefore drives much of the growth of the country, while the government supplies what profit alone will never provide.

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.

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

Correct Answer: —

SOLUTION:

Concept:

- Credit is judged positive when it is used for a purpose that produces income, because then the loan pays for itself.
- Following the money through different borrowers shows how the same instrument raises output across the economy.

Step 1: Follow the money in the hands of a manufacturer.

A shoe manufacturer accepts a large order but has no cash to buy leather or pay wages. Credit fills the gap, the order is delivered on time, and the payment received covers the loan and leaves a bigger profit than he would have had otherwise.

Here credit converted an opportunity into income.

Step 2: Follow the money in the hands of a farmer.

Farming has a long gap between spending and earning. Seeds, fertiliser, pesticide and irrigation have to be paid for months before the crop is sold. A crop loan carries the farmer across that gap, and the harvest repays it.

Without it, land would be left uncultivated for want of cash.

Step 3: Follow the money in the hands of a small business.

A weaver who buys a better loom, a shopkeeper who stocks more goods or a transporter who adds a vehicle can all serve more customers than before. The extra earning repays the loan, and the enlarged business gives work to others.

Step 4: Follow the money in the hands of a household.

Housing, vehicle and education loans let a family acquire something today and pay for it out of tomorrow income. An educated child earns

more later, so even a consumption loan can raise future income.

Step 5: Add up the effect on the country.

Each of these borrowers produces more than before, employs others and spends the added income. Cheap and affordable credit therefore lifts output, employment and living standards together, which is why it is treated as crucial for national development.

Final Answer: Wherever credit is used for a productive purpose it raises the earning of the borrower, and the loan is repaid out of that gain. Manufacturers, farmers, small businesses and households all produce or earn more with it, which is how credit drives the economic 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.

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

Correct Answer: —

SOLUTION:

Concept:

- The root of every problem with informal credit is the same, that nobody supervises these lenders while the Reserve Bank of India monitors the formal sources.
- Tracing the consequences of that single absence explains all the harms in turn.

Step 1: The absence of supervision sets the stage.

Banks and cooperatives have to report how much they lend, to whom and at what rate, and the Reserve Bank of India checks that they lend fairly. Moneylenders, traders and employers answer to no one and can fix any terms they wish.

Step 2: The first consequence is a very high interest rate.

With no ceiling and often no alternative source available to a poor borrower, informal lenders charge far more than the formal sector. The borrower accepts because there is nowhere else to go.

Step 3: The second consequence is that income drains away in repayment.

A high rate means a large part of whatever the borrower earns goes back to the lender. Less remains for the family, so the loan makes the household poorer over time rather than better off.

Step 4: The third consequence is a debt trap.

If the amount to be repaid grows larger than the income of the borrower, recovery becomes extremely painful. A farmer whose crop fails may have to sell land or cattle to clear the debt, and losing that asset destroys the future earning capacity itself.

Step 5: The fourth consequence is a loss to the whole economy.

People who might have started a small enterprise do not begin, because the cost of borrowing is too high to be covered by the business. Along with unfair recovery practices, this keeps the poorest borrowers from ever moving up.

That is why the growth of formal credit and of self-help groups matters so much.

Final Answer: Because no authority supervises informal lenders, they charge very high interest, which drains the earnings of the borrower, can push a family into a debt trap and stops new enterprises from starting, while leaving borrowers unprotected against unfair means of recovery.

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.