

UP Board Class 10 Social Science - 825(BAS) - 2025 Question Paper with Solutions

Time Allowed :3 Hours	Maximum Marks :70	Total Questions :9
-----------------------	-------------------	--------------------

General Instructions

Read the following instructions very carefully and strictly follow them:

1. First 15 minutes are allotted for the candidates to read the question paper.
2. The question paper is divided into two Parts – Part 'A' and Part 'B'.
3. Part 'A' and Part 'B' are divided into three Sub-sections I, II, and III.
4. In Part 'A' of the question paper, there are Multiple Choice Type Questions. Select the correct alternative and then by a blue or black ballpoint pen, fill completely in the circle in OMR Answer-Sheet. Do not erase, cut, or use whitener on the OMR Answer-Sheet after answering.
5. 1 mark is allotted for each question in the Multiple Choice Type Questions of Part 'A'.
6. Part 'B' has descriptive questions.
7. The allotted marks are given in each question.
8. All the questions of Sub-Sections of Part 'B' are to be attempted all at a time. Start each Sub-Section from a new page.
9. All the questions are compulsory.

Part - A

1. When did the French Revolution occur?

- (A) 1788 AD
- (B) 1789 AD
- (C) 1600 AD
- (D) 1787 AD

Correct Answer: (B) 1789 AD

Solution:

Step 1: Contextualizing the Question

This question seeks to identify the year in which the French Revolution began, a crucial turning

point in European history.

Step 2: Explanation

The French Revolution began in 1789, marking a period of significant political and social upheaval in France. The event is often associated with the storming of the Bastille on **14 July 1789**, a symbolic act that ended the monarchy's absolute power and initiated a new era focused on liberty, equality, and fraternity. The revolution continued through the 1790s, eventually leading to the rise of Napoleon Bonaparte.

Step 3: Conclusion

The French Revolution officially began in 1789 AD.

Quick Tip

To remember the start of the French Revolution, associate the year 1789 with the Storming of the Bastille, which marks the beginning of the movement.

2. Who is considered the father of the unification of Germany?

- (A) Napoleon
- (B) Hitler
- (C) Bismarck
- (D) Mussolini

Correct Answer: (C) Bismarck

Solution:

Step 1: Understanding the Question

This question focuses on identifying the key individual who played the primary role in uniting the various German states into one nation in the 19th century.

Step 2: Detailed Explanation

Otto von Bismarck (1815-1898) was the Prime Minister of Prussia and is widely regarded as the architect of German unification. His strategic use of warfare and diplomacy during the period between 1864 and 1871 led to the unification of the German states under Prussian leadership. Bismarck's policy of "Realpolitik" (pragmatic politics) allowed him to manipulate alliances and conflicts to create a united Germany. The culmination of these efforts was the proclamation of the German Empire in 1871, with the Prussian King, Wilhelm I, as its Emperor and Bismarck as the first Chancellor.

Step 3: Conclusion

Otto von Bismarck is the key figure responsible for the unification of Germany.

Quick Tip

Remember Bismarck's use of "Blood and Iron" — his belief that unification would be achieved not through speeches or votes, but through military strength.

3. Where was India's first iron and steel plant established?

- (A) Kanpur
- (B) Mumbai
- (C) Jamshedpur
- (D) Ahmadabad

Correct Answer: (C) Jamshedpur

Solution:

Step 1: Conceptual Understanding:

This question is about the location of India's first major integrated iron and steel plant, which marked a significant milestone in the industrialization of the country.

Step 2: Detailed Explanation:

India's first large-scale iron and steel plant was the **Tata Iron and Steel Company (TISCO)**. It was established in 1907 by Jamsetji Tata and was later founded by his son, Dorabji Tata. The plant was located in Sakchi, a village in the state of Jharkhand, chosen for its proximity to essential resources such as iron ore, coal, and water. Over time, the city that grew around the plant was renamed **Jamshedpur** in honor of its founder. The production of pig iron began in 1911, followed by steel production in 1912.

Step 3: Final Answer:

The first iron and steel plant in India was established in Jamshedpur.

Quick Tip

The city of Jamshedpur is named after Jamsetji Tata, the founder of the Tata Group, who envisioned the pioneering industrial project that led to the establishment of India's first major steel plant.

4. When was the International World Bank established?

- (A) 1945
- (B) 1994
- (C) 1992

(D) 1944

Correct Answer: (D) 1944

Solution:

Step 1: Understanding the Concept:

This question asks for the year in which the World Bank, a major international financial institution, was established.

Step 2: Detailed Explanation:

The World Bank was created at the **United Nations Monetary and Financial Conference**, commonly known as the **Bretton Woods Conference**, held in July **1944** in Bretton Woods, New Hampshire, USA. Representatives from 44 nations gathered at this conference to form a new international economic framework in the aftermath of World War II. The original institution of the World Bank Group, the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (IBRD), was officially founded during this conference. While it began operations in 1945, the establishment year is 1944.

Step 3: Final Answer:

The International World Bank was established in 1944.

Quick Tip

Both the World Bank and the International Monetary Fund (IMF) were established at the Bretton Woods Conference in 1944 to help rebuild the global economy after World War II.

5. When did the great economic depression occur in the world ?

- (A) 1920
- (B) 1929
- (C) 1919
- (D) 1890

Correct Answer: (B) 1929

Solution:

Step 1: Understanding the Concept:

This question asks for the starting year of the Great Depression, the most severe economic downturn in the history of the industrialized world.

Step 2: Detailed Explanation:

The Great Depression began in the United States with a major fall in stock prices that started around September 4, **1929**, and became a worldwide news event with the stock market crash of October 29, 1929, known as "**Black Tuesday**". The depression spread from the U.S. to the rest of the world and lasted throughout the 1930s. It had devastating effects in both industrialized and developing countries.

Step 3: Final Answer:

The Great Economic Depression began in 1929.

Quick Tip

Remember the Wall Street Crash of 1929 (also called "Black Tuesday") as the trigger event for the Great Depression.

6. To which country is Corn Law related ?

- (A) Germany
- (B) U.S.A.
- (C) France
- (D) Britain

Correct Answer: (D) Britain

Solution:

Step 1: Understanding the Concept:

This question asks to identify the country associated with the historical "Corn Laws".

Step 2: Detailed Explanation:

The **Corn Laws** were a series of tariffs and trade restrictions on imported food and grain ("corn" was a generic term for all cereal grains like wheat and barley) in **Great Britain**. They were enacted in 1815 and repealed in 1846. The purpose of these laws was to protect domestic grain producers and landowners from cheaper foreign imports, thus keeping grain prices high. The repeal of the Corn Laws was a significant victory for the principles of free trade.

Step 3: Final Answer:

The Corn Laws are related to Britain.

Quick Tip

The Corn Laws are a classic case study in 19th-century British politics, representing the conflict between the landed aristocracy (who supported them) and the rising industrial class and urban poor (who opposed them).

7. Hindi is

- (A) State language
- (B) National language
- (C) Official language
- (D) Regional language

Correct Answer: (C) Official language

Solution:

Step 1: Understanding the Concept:

This question asks about the constitutional status of the Hindi language in India.

Step 2: Detailed Explanation:

According to Article 343 of the Constitution of India, Hindi in the Devanagari script is the **Official Language** of the Union (the central government). The Constitution does not grant the status of "National Language" to any single language, as India is a country with vast linguistic diversity. While various states have their own official languages (making Hindi a 'state language' in some states) and it is spoken regionally, its pan-India constitutional status is that of an official language of the central government, along with English which serves as an associate official language.

Step 3: Final Answer:

The status of Hindi as per the Indian Constitution is that of an Official Language.

Quick Tip

A common misconception is that Hindi is the national language of India. The constitutionally correct term is "Official Language." India celebrates its linguistic diversity and does not have a single national language.

8. Jana Sangh was founded in

- (A) 1951
- (B) 1972

- (C) 2014
- (D) 1990

Correct Answer: (A) 1951

Solution:

Step 1: Understanding the Concept:

This question asks for the founding year of the Bharatiya Jana Sangh, an important political party in post-independence India.

Step 2: Detailed Explanation:

The Bharatiya Jana Sangh (often called Jana Sangh) was an Indian right-wing political party that existed from 1951 to 1977. It was founded on **21 October 1951** in Delhi by **Syama Prasad Mukherjee**. The party was ideologically close to the Rashtriya Swayamsevak Sangh (RSS). In 1977, the Jana Sangh merged with several other parties to form the Janata Party. After the Janata Party dissolved, former members of the Jana Sangh reconstituted the party as the Bharatiya Janata Party (BJP) in 1980.

Step 3: Final Answer:

The Jana Sangh was founded in 1951.

Quick Tip

The Jana Sangh is the direct political predecessor of the modern-day Bharatiya Janata Party (BJP). Knowing its founding year, 1951, is a key fact in the history of Indian politics.

9. Which of the following is not related to democracy ?

- (A) Public opinion
- (B) Political party
- (C) Accountable governance
- (D) Rule of the majority

Correct Answer: (D) Rule of the majority

Solution:

Step 1: Understanding the Concept:

This question asks to identify the concept that, while often associated with democracy, is not a defining positive principle when considered in isolation.

Step 2: Detailed Explanation:

(A) **Public opinion**, (B) **Political party**, and (C) **Accountable governance** are all fundamental pillars of a healthy democratic system. Democracy thrives on the expression of public opinion, the existence of multiple political parties provides choice, and accountability of the government to the people is a core tenet.

(D) **Rule of the majority** is how democratic decisions are often made, but it is not the sole defining feature. A true liberal democracy is characterized not just by majority rule, but also by the protection of the rights and freedoms of minorities. Unchecked "Rule of the majority" can lead to the "tyranny of the majority," where the interests of minority groups are suppressed. Therefore, while majority rule is a mechanism of democracy, it must be balanced with constitutional safeguards for all, making it the most nuanced and potentially problematic option on the list when considered an absolute principle.

Step 3: Final Answer:

Among the given options, "Rule of the majority" is the concept that is not uniquely and wholly representative of the ideal of democracy, which also includes the protection of minority rights.

Quick Tip

Think of democracy as a system that balances majority rule with minority rights. Any principle that suggests the majority can do whatever it wants without checks and balances is contrary to the spirit of a liberal democracy.

10. The provision for reservation for women in the Constitution of India is in

- (A) Lok Sabha
- (B) Assembly
- (C) Rajya Sabha
- (D) Local bodies

Correct Answer: (D) Local bodies

Solution:**Step 1: Understanding the Concept:**

This question asks where the provision for the reservation of seats for women is constitutionally mandated in India's governance structure.

Step 2: Detailed Explanation:

The **73rd and 74th Constitutional Amendment Acts of 1992** were landmark reforms that gave constitutional status to rural and urban local self-governing bodies (Panchayats and Municipalities). A key feature of these amendments was the mandatory provision for the reservation of not less than **one-third** of the total number of seats for women in these **local bodies**. This has been a long-standing and implemented provision. While the Women's Reservation Bill

(Nari Shakti Vandan Adhiniyam) was passed in 2023 to provide reservation in the Lok Sabha and State Assemblies, the constitutionally established and functioning reservation system for women has been at the level of local bodies for decades.

Step 3: Final Answer:

The Constitution of India mandates reservation for women in local bodies.

Quick Tip

Associate the 73rd and 74th Constitutional Amendments with grassroots democracy and women's empowerment through reservations in Panchayats and Municipalities.

11. Which of the following is a purpose of economic development ?

- (A) Employment
- (B) Growth in consumption
- (C) Independence
- (D) All of these

Correct Answer: (D) All of these

Solution:

Step 1: Understanding the Concept:

Economic development is a broad concept that refers to the sustained actions of communities and governments that promote the standard of living and economic health. It goes beyond simple economic growth (increase in GDP).

Step 2: Detailed Explanation:

The purposes and outcomes of economic development are multi-faceted:

- **(A) Employment:** A key objective is to create more and better job opportunities for the population, reducing unemployment and underemployment.
- **(B) Growth in consumption:** As incomes rise and poverty falls, people's capacity to consume goods and services increases, reflecting an improved standard of living.
- **(C) Independence:** Development aims to increase economic self-reliance and reduce dependency, both at the individual level (financial independence) and the national level (reducing reliance on foreign aid or imports).

Since economic development encompasses improvements in quality of life, opportunities, and self-sufficiency, all the given options are valid purposes.

Step 3: Final Answer:

Employment, growth in consumption, and independence are all purposes of economic development.

Quick Tip

Remember that "economic development" is a holistic term. It's not just about money; it's about improving people's lives in various ways, including their jobs, living standards, and freedom of choice.

12. A profession of tertiary sector is

- (A) Banking
- (B) Animal husbandry
- (C) Manufacturing car components
- (D) Weaving cotton

Correct Answer: (A) Banking

Solution:

Step 1: Understanding the Concept:

The economy is broadly divided into three sectors: primary, secondary, and tertiary. This question asks to identify an activity belonging to the tertiary sector.

Step 2: Detailed Explanation:

- **Primary Sector:** Involves the extraction and harvesting of natural resources. Examples include agriculture, mining, fishing, and animal husbandry. So, (B) is in the primary sector.
- **Secondary Sector:** Involves the processing of raw materials from the primary sector into finished goods (manufacturing and construction). Examples include manufacturing car components and weaving cotton from raw cotton. So, (C) and (D) are in the secondary sector.
- **Tertiary Sector:** Also known as the service sector, it involves providing services rather than producing goods. Examples include transportation, retail, entertainment, and financial services like **banking**.

Step 3: Final Answer:

Banking is a service and therefore belongs to the tertiary sector.

Quick Tip

A simple way to remember the sectors: - Primary: Getting things from the Earth (Farming, Mining). - Secondary: Making things (Factories, Construction). - Tertiary: Doing things for others (Services like Banking, Teaching, Transport).

13. Which one of the following controls informal credits ?

- (A) R.B.I.
- (B) Finance Minister
- (C) Borrower
- (D) None of these

Correct Answer: (D) None of these

Solution:

Step 1: Understanding the Concept:

This question asks about the regulation of the informal credit sector. It is important to distinguish between formal and informal sources of credit.

Step 2: Detailed Explanation:

The credit market is divided into two sectors:

- **Formal Sector:** Includes banks and cooperatives. The lending activities of formal sector institutions are supervised and regulated by the **Reserve Bank of India (RBI)**. The RBI ensures that banks maintain minimum cash balances and follow fair lending practices.
- **Informal Sector:** Includes moneylenders, traders, employers, relatives, and friends. There is no organization or institution that supervises or controls the credit activities of lenders in the informal sector. They can lend at whatever interest rate they choose, and there are no rules to prevent them from using unfair means to get their money back.

Step 3: Final Answer:

The informal credit sector is largely unregulated, so none of the given options control it.

Quick Tip

The word "informal" is the key. It implies a lack of formal structure, supervision, and regulation. The RBI's control is limited to the "formal" banking sector.

14. Which one of the following is a barrier of international trade ?

- (A) Import duty
- (B) Protection to domestic industries
- (C) Both (A) and (B)
- (D) None of these

Correct Answer: (C) Both (A) and (B)

Solution:

Step 1: Understanding the Concept:

Trade barriers are government-induced restrictions on international trade. This question asks to identify examples of such barriers.

Step 2: Detailed Explanation:

- **(A) Import duty:** Also known as a tariff, this is a tax placed on imported goods. It directly increases the price of imported goods, making them less competitive compared to domestic goods. It is a classic and direct trade barrier.

- **(B) Protection to domestic industries:** This is the policy objective or rationale behind imposing trade barriers. The policy of protectionism itself acts as a barrier to free and open international trade because it leads to the implementation of measures like tariffs and quotas. In the context of barriers, this underlying policy is also considered a conceptual barrier to free trade.

Since an import duty is a tool of protectionism, and protectionism itself is a barrier to free trade, both options are valid.

Step 3: Final Answer:

Both import duty and the policy of protecting domestic industries act as barriers to international trade.

Quick Tip

Think of trade barriers in two ways: the specific tools used (like tariffs/import duties and quotas) and the overall policy (like protectionism). Both serve to restrict free international trade.

15. A form of consumer exploitation is

- (A) Adulterated goods
- (B) Inappropriate pricing
- (C) Less weight measurement
- (D) All of these

Correct Answer: (D) All of these

Solution:**Step 1: Understanding the Concept:**

Consumer exploitation refers to unfair or unethical practices by sellers that deceive or harm consumers. This question asks to identify forms of such exploitation.

Step 2: Detailed Explanation:

Let's analyze the given options:

- **(A) Adulterated goods:** This involves mixing a product with cheaper, and often unsafe,

substances to increase profit, thereby compromising the quality and safety of the goods. This is a clear form of exploitation.

- **(B) Inappropriate pricing:** This can include charging more than the Maximum Retail Price (MRP), using complex pricing to confuse consumers, or not providing clear price information. This is financial exploitation.

- **(C) Less weight measurement:** This is the practice of delivering a quantity of a product that is less than what is stated and paid for by the consumer. This is also a form of cheating and exploitation.

All three are common examples of how consumers can be exploited in the marketplace.

Step 3: Final Answer:

Adulterated goods, inappropriate pricing, and less weight measurement are all forms of consumer exploitation.

Quick Tip

Any act by a seller that gives the consumer less than what they were promised, in terms of quality, quantity, or price fairness, can be considered consumer exploitation.

16. Whole northern plains are made of

- (A) Alluvial soil
- (B) Black cotton soil
- (C) Laterite soil
- (D) Desert soil

Correct Answer: (A) Alluvial soil

Solution:

Step 1: Understanding the Concept:

This question asks about the predominant soil type that constitutes the vast Northern Plains of India.

Step 2: Detailed Explanation:

The Northern Plains of India have been formed by the interplay of three major Himalayan river systems: the Indus, the Ganga, and the Brahmaputra, along with their tributaries. Over millions of years, these rivers have deposited vast amounts of fine silt, clay, and sand, known as **alluvium**, in a large basin at the foothills of the Himalayas. This depositional process has created a flat, fertile plain. **Alluvial soil** is therefore the most widespread and important soil in this region, making it agriculturally very productive.

Step 3: Final Answer:

The Northern Plains of India are made of alluvial soil.

Quick Tip

Remember the connection: River Plains = River Deposits = Alluvium. The Northern Plains are one of the world's largest river plains, hence they are made of alluvial soil.

17. Which one of the following is not a reason of forest contraction ?

- (A) Increase in agriculture area
- (B) Increase in commercial forestry
- (C) Increase in mining activities
- (D) Growth in reserved forest

Correct Answer: (D) Growth in reserved forest

Solution:

Step 1: Understanding the Concept:

Forest contraction means the shrinking or reduction of forest areas (deforestation). The question asks to identify the option that does not cause forests to shrink.

Step 2: Detailed Explanation:

- **(A) Increase in agriculture area:** Expanding agricultural land is a primary cause of deforestation, as forests are cleared to create farms. This leads to forest contraction.
- **(B) Increase in commercial forestry:** While it sounds like forestry, this often involves clearing natural, biodiverse forests and replacing them with single-species plantations for commercial purposes, which is a form of forest degradation and contraction.
- **(C) Increase in mining activities:** Mining, especially open-cast mining, requires the clearing of large areas of overlying land, which often includes forests. This directly causes forest contraction.
- **(D) Growth in reserved forest:** A "reserved forest" is an area designated by the government for conservation and protection. The goal is to prevent deforestation and allow the forest to regenerate and grow. Therefore, growth in reserved forests is a measure of forest conservation and expansion, not contraction.

Step 3: Final Answer:

Growth in reserved forest is an act of conservation and does not lead to forest contraction.

Quick Tip

Look for the outlier. Three options describe activities that consume or clear land (farming, mining, commercial plantations), while one option describes an act of protection and conservation ("reserved forest").

18. Which one of the following is not an example of plantation crop in India ?

- (A) Sugarcane
- (B) Banana
- (C) Rice
- (D) Coffee

Correct Answer: (C) Rice

Solution:

Step 1: Understanding the Concept:

A plantation crop is one that is cultivated on a large scale in a contiguous area, owned and managed by an individual or a company. These crops are typically grown for commercial purposes and require significant capital investment.

Step 2: Detailed Explanation:

- **Sugarcane, Banana, and Coffee** are all classic examples of plantation crops in India. They are grown on large estates, require a long growing period, and are primarily cultivated for sale in the market. Tea and rubber are other major plantation crops.

- **Rice**, on the other hand, is classified as a **cereal crop** or a food grain. While it is grown commercially on a massive scale, it is primarily a staple food crop. Its method of cultivation (in small to large fields, often by individual farmers) and its classification distinguish it from typical plantation agriculture.

Step 3: Final Answer:

Rice is a staple food crop (cereal), not a plantation crop.

Quick Tip

Think of plantation crops as large-scale cash crops that are not staple food grains. Tea, coffee, rubber, and sugarcane are prime examples. Rice and wheat are staple cereals.

19. Which one of the following is a mineral industry ?

- (A) Sugar industry
- (B) Petro-chemical industry
- (C) Both (A) and (B)
- (D) None of these

Correct Answer: (B) Petro-chemical industry

Solution:

Step 1: Understanding the Concept:

Industries can be classified based on their primary raw material. A mineral-based industry is one that uses minerals as its raw material.

Step 2: Detailed Explanation:

- **(A) Sugar industry:** This is an **agro-based industry** because its main raw material is sugarcane, which is an agricultural product.
- **(B) Petro-chemical industry:** This industry uses **petroleum** (crude oil) and natural gas as its primary raw materials. Petroleum and natural gas are fossil fuels, which are classified as minerals. This industry produces goods like plastics, synthetic fibers, and synthetic rubber. Therefore, it is a mineral-based industry.

Step 3: Final Answer:

The petro-chemical industry is a mineral-based industry.

Quick Tip

To classify an industry, always ask: "What is its main raw material?" If the answer is an agricultural product, it's agro-based. If it's a mineral (like iron ore, limestone, or petroleum), it's mineral-based.

20. Golden quadrilateral project is related to

- (A) Gold mining
- (B) Developing National Highways
- (C) Rail transportation development
- (D) Tiger conservation

Correct Answer: (B) Developing National Highways

Solution:

Step 1: Understanding the Concept:

This question asks to identify the sector or field associated with the "Golden Quadrilateral"

project in India.

Step 2: Detailed Explanation:

The **Golden Quadrilateral** is a major national highway network project in India. It connects the four largest metropolitan cities of India: **Delhi** (north), **Kolkata** (east), **Mumbai** (west), and **Chennai** (south), thus forming a quadrilateral on the map. It is the largest highway project in India and is managed by the National Highways Authority of India (NHAI). Its main objective is to reduce travel time and distance between these major industrial, agricultural, and cultural centers.

Step 3: Final Answer:

The Golden Quadrilateral project is related to the development of National Highways.

Quick Tip

The "Quadrilateral" in the name refers to the four-sided shape formed by connecting the four major metros of India (Delhi, Mumbai, Chennai, Kolkata) with a network of highways.

Part - B

1. Mention the impact of the First World War on the economic and political situation of India.

Solution:

Step 1: Understanding the Concept:

The First World War (1914-1918) had a profound and multi-faceted impact on India, which was then a part of the British Empire. It significantly altered the country's economic structure and catalysed major political developments, intensifying the freedom struggle.

Step 2: Detailed Explanation:

The impact can be discussed under two main headings:

A. Economic Impact:

- **Increased Expenditure and Taxes:** The war led to a huge increase in British defence expenditure, which was financed by war loans and increasing taxes in India. Custom duties were raised and an income tax was introduced.
- **Inflation and Hardship:** Throughout the war years, prices of goods nearly doubled. This led to extreme hardship for the common people. Villagers were also called upon for

forced recruitment into the army, causing widespread anger.

- **Boost to Indian Industries:** The war created a demand for industrial goods like jute bags, cloth, and rails. As imports from Britain declined, Indian mills had a vast home market to supply, leading to a boom for Indian industries.
- **Agrarian Distress:** While some industries boomed, Indian agriculture faced a crisis. Forced recruitment and the impact of famines and epidemics, like the influenza epidemic of 1918-19, caused immense suffering in rural areas.

B. Political Impact:

- **Rise of Nationalism:** Indian leaders supported the British war effort with the hope that Britain would grant self-governance (Swaraj) to India after the war. When these promises were not fulfilled, it led to a sense of betrayal and intensified the nationalist movement.
- **Entry of Gandhiji:** The post-war years saw the emergence of Mahatma Gandhi as a major leader. He launched several movements like the Rowlatt Satyagraha, the Khilafat Movement, and the Non-Cooperation Movement, capitalizing on the widespread discontent created by the war.
- **Changed Political Consciousness:** Indian soldiers who fought in Europe were exposed to new ideas of liberty and self-determination. They returned with a changed consciousness and helped in spreading nationalist ideas in their villages.

Quick Tip

When answering, always structure your points into 'Economic' and 'Political' impacts. For economic points, mention taxes, inflation, and industry. For political points, focus on broken promises, the rise of nationalism, and the role of Gandhi.

1. (OR) Mention the two major causes of economic recession.

Solution:

Step 1: Understanding the Concept:

An economic recession is a significant, widespread, and prolonged downturn in economic activity. A common rule of thumb is two consecutive quarters of negative Gross Domestic Product (GDP) growth. Recessions are caused by a complex interplay of factors that lead to a fall in

demand and production.

Step 2: Detailed Explanation:

Two major causes of economic recession are:

1. **Fall in Aggregate Demand:** This is one of the most common causes. Aggregate demand is the total demand for goods and services in an economy. If there is a sudden drop in demand, businesses will cut back on production and lay off workers. This leads to higher unemployment, which further reduces consumer spending, creating a vicious cycle. Such a drop can be triggered by various events, such as a financial crisis (like the 2008 global financial crisis), a sudden rise in interest rates making borrowing expensive, or a loss of consumer and business confidence about the future.
2. **Supply-Side Shocks:** A recession can also be triggered by a sudden disruption to the supply of key goods, which causes their prices to skyrocket. A classic example is an oil price shock, where a sudden increase in the price of oil raises the cost of production for nearly all businesses. This leads to high inflation and reduced purchasing power for consumers. Businesses may cut production due to high costs, and consumers may cut spending due to high prices, leading to an economic downturn. Other supply shocks can include natural disasters or pandemics that disrupt supply chains.

Quick Tip

To simplify, think of recession causes as either "not enough people buying things" (fall in demand) or "it suddenly becomes very expensive to make things" (supply shock). These are the two primary triggers.

2. Mention two main reasons for the increasing importance of regional parties in the Indian political system.

Solution:

Step 1: Understanding the Concept:

Since the late 1980s, Indian politics has witnessed a significant rise in the prominence of regional political parties. These parties are typically confined to a specific state or region and articulate the interests of that particular area. Their increasing importance has transformed the national political landscape.

Step 2: Detailed Explanation:

Two main reasons for their increasing importance are:

1. **Assertion of Regional Identities and Interests:** India is a country of vast diversity in terms of language, culture, ethnicity, and geography. Over time, people in different regions felt that their specific needs and aspirations were not being adequately addressed by national parties. Regional parties emerged as champions of these regional identities and interests. They focus on issues specific to their state, such as language protection, demand for more financial resources, or resolution of inter-state disputes, making them more relatable and effective representatives for the people of that region.
2. **The Era of Coalition Politics:** The period from 1989 onwards marked the end of the single-party dominance of the Congress party at the national level. No single national party was able to secure a clear majority in the Lok Sabha on its own. This ushered in an era of coalition governments. In such a scenario, regional parties became crucial for government formation. National parties had to form alliances with several regional parties to reach the majority mark. This made regional parties "kingmakers," giving them significant bargaining power, ministerial positions in the central government, and the ability to influence national policy in favour of their states.

Quick Tip

Remember to link the rise of regional parties to two major trends: the **cultural/economic** aspect (representing regional identity) and the **political** aspect (the necessity of coalitions at the national level).

2. (OR) Mention four main characteristics of democracy.

Solution:

Step 1: Understanding the Concept:

Democracy is a form of government in which the supreme power is vested in the people and exercised by them directly or indirectly through a system of representation usually involving periodically held free elections. It is characterized by a set of core principles and features.

Step 2: Detailed Explanation:

Four main characteristics of democracy are:

1. **Rule of Law and Respect for Rights:** In a democracy, all citizens, including government officials, are subject to the law. The government's power is limited by a constitution. A fundamental characteristic is the protection of the fundamental rights of all citizens, such as freedom of speech and expression, freedom of assembly, and the right to equality.
2. **Free, Fair, and Regular Elections:** Democracy is based on the principle of popular sovereignty. This is expressed through regular elections where citizens can choose their

representatives. These elections must be free and fair, allowing the ruling party a fair chance of losing. Every adult citizen must have one vote, and each vote must have one value.

3. **Accountable and Responsive Government:** The government in a democracy is accountable to the people and to their representatives. It is responsible for its decisions and must be responsive to the needs and expectations of the people. Mechanisms like parliamentary debates, a free press, and the right to information ensure this accountability.
4. **Accommodation of Social Diversity:** Democracies are generally better at handling social differences and conflicts. They provide a mechanism to negotiate differences and accommodate the interests of various social, linguistic, and religious groups. This involves respecting minority opinions and ensuring that the rule of the majority does not become oppressive for minority communities.

Quick Tip

Remember the acronym R-E-A-L for key democratic features: **R**ights and Rule of Law, **E**lections (Free and Fair), **A**ccountability of government, and **L**iving with diversity (Accommodation).

3. How does development of transportation sector help the development of the country? Write any two benefits of it.

Solution:

Step 1: Understanding the Concept:

The transportation sector, comprising roads, railways, airways, and waterways, is often called the "lifeline of a nation's economy." It is a crucial infrastructure that facilitates the movement of goods, services, and people, thereby driving the overall development of a country.

Step 2: Detailed Explanation:

The development of the transportation sector helps in the development of the country in the following ways:

- **Economic Linkages:** It links the sites of production (farms, factories) with the markets where goods are consumed. This allows industries to procure raw materials and distribute finished products efficiently.
- **Agricultural Development:** It enables farmers to transport their perishable produce like fruits and vegetables to distant markets quickly, ensuring better prices and reducing

wastage.

- **Industrial Growth:** The location and growth of industries heavily depend on the availability of transport to bring in raw materials and send out finished goods.
- **National Integration:** It connects people from different regions, promoting trade, tourism, and cultural exchange, which strengthens national unity.
- **Access to Services:** It provides access to essential services like healthcare and education, especially for people living in remote areas.

Two major benefits of the transportation sector are:

1. **Boosts Trade and Commerce:** An efficient transport system is fundamental for both domestic and international trade. It reduces the cost of transporting goods, making them more competitive in the market. This stimulates economic activity, creates jobs, and increases the country's GDP. For example, the development of ports and highways facilitates exports and imports.
2. **Enhances Industrial and Agricultural Productivity:** Transportation provides mobility to raw materials and labour. Industries can be set up in locations with other advantages (like cheap land) if they are well-connected by transport. Similarly, it allows for the movement of agricultural inputs like seeds, fertilizers, and machinery to farms, and the movement of farm produce to markets and storage facilities, thus boosting the agricultural sector.

Quick Tip

Think of transport as the circulatory system of the economy. Just as blood vessels carry nutrients to all parts of the body, transport networks carry resources, goods, and people, enabling economic activity and growth.

3. (OR) (Implied as part of unnumbered block) Describe any two measures taken by Indian government to attract foreign investments.

Solution:

Step 1: Understanding the Concept:

Foreign investment, particularly Foreign Direct Investment (FDI), is crucial for economic growth as it brings in capital, technology, and management skills. The Indian government has taken

several steps, especially since the economic liberalization of 1991, to create an attractive environment for foreign investors.

Step 2: Detailed Explanation:

Two major measures taken by the Indian government to attract foreign investments are:

1. **Liberalisation of FDI Policy:** The government has progressively liberalized the FDI policy across most sectors. This means that the limits on how much a foreign company can invest have been raised, and in many sectors, up to 100% FDI is now permitted through the 'automatic route' (which does not require prior government approval). Sectors like defence, telecom, retail, and insurance have seen significant easing of FDI norms. This policy of opening up the economy provides foreign companies with greater access and control over their investments, making India a more attractive destination.
2. **Establishment of Special Economic Zones (SEZs):** To attract foreign investment for export-oriented production, the government has set up Special Economic Zones. SEZs are geographical regions that have more liberal economic laws than a country's typical economic laws. Companies setting up units in SEZs are offered world-class facilities (electricity, water, transport, storage) and are provided with major tax incentives, such as a tax holiday for an initial period and exemption from customs duties and other taxes on their exports. This reduces the cost of production and increases profitability, thereby attracting foreign companies to set up their manufacturing bases in India.

Quick Tip

When thinking about attracting investment, consider what an investor wants: **Ease of entry** (Liberal FDI policy) and **Profitability** (Tax breaks and facilities in SEZs). These are the core motivations behind government measures.

4. What are the ores ? Which are the two important belts of iron ores in India?

Solution:

Step 1: Understanding the Concept:

An ore is a naturally occurring solid material from which a metal or valuable mineral can be extracted profitably. Minerals must be present in a sufficient concentration in the rock to make their extraction economically viable.

Step 2: Detailed Explanation:

What are Ores?

Ores are rocks and minerals that contain a high concentration of a particular metal or element. The process of extracting the metal from its ore is called metallurgy. For example, bauxite is

the ore of aluminium, and haematite is an ore of iron. A rock is not called an ore unless it is profitable to extract the minerals from it.

Two important belts of iron ores in India:

India is rich in high-quality iron ore reserves. The major iron ore belts are:

1. **Odisha-Jharkhand Belt:** This is one of the most important iron ore belts in India. High-grade haematite ore is found in the Badampahar mines in the Mayurbhanj and Kendujhar districts of Odisha. Adjoining this are the Singhbhum districts of Jharkhand where haematite is mined in places like Gua and Noamundi. The iron ore from this belt is supplied to the steel plants at Jamshedpur, Rourkela, and Bokaro.
2. **Durg-Bastar-Chandrapur Belt:** This belt lies in the states of Chhattisgarh and Maharashtra. Very high-grade haematite ores are found in the famous Bailadila range of hills in the Bastar district of Chhattisgarh. The iron ore from these mines is known for its excellent physical properties needed for steel making and is exported to Japan and South Korea via the Vishakhapatnam port.

Quick Tip

Remember that an "ore" is defined by its economic profitability. For the iron ore belts, associate the state names with the specific mining regions, for example: Odisha-Jharkhand (Mayurbhanj, Singhbhum) and Chhattisgarh (Bailadila).

5. Explain the main reasons for the rise of nationalism in India.

Solution:

Step 1: Understanding the Concept:

Nationalism is a feeling of oneness and a shared identity among the people of a country. The rise of nationalism in India during the 19th and early 20th centuries was a complex process resulting from a combination of factors, primarily driven by the experience of British colonial rule.

Step 2: Detailed Explanation:

The main reasons for the rise of nationalism in India were:

1. **Economic Exploitation:** The British colonial policies were designed to benefit Britain's economy at the expense of India's. They destroyed traditional Indian industries, imposed high taxes on peasants, and drained India's wealth. This widespread economic exploitation created a shared sense of grievance and resentment against foreign rule among all classes of Indians.

2. **Political and Administrative Unification:** The British unified India under a single administration, a uniform system of law, and a modern communication network (railways, telegraphs). While done for their own administrative convenience, this unification made it easier for people from different parts of the country to interact, share ideas, and organize a pan-Indian nationalist movement.
3. **Impact of Western Education and Ideas:** The introduction of modern Western education exposed a section of the Indian middle class to ideas of liberty, equality, democracy, and nationalism from the American and French Revolutions. These educated Indians became the pioneers of the nationalist movement, using these very ideas to challenge the legitimacy of British rule.
4. **Role of Press and Literature:** The emergence of both English and vernacular newspapers and literature played a crucial role in spreading nationalist ideas. Newspapers criticized government policies and writers used novels, poems, and plays to foster a sense of national pride and a desire for freedom.
5. **Racial Arrogance and Discrimination:** The British maintained an attitude of racial superiority and practiced discrimination against Indians in all walks of life. Indians were denied high-ranking jobs, and they faced insults and humiliation. This sense of being treated as second-class citizens in their own country united Indians against the colonial rulers.
6. **The First World War:** The impact of the First World War, including economic hardship and the failure of the British to fulfill their promise of self-governance, acted as a major catalyst that intensified the mass-based nationalist struggle led by Mahatma Gandhi.

Quick Tip

A good way to structure this answer is to think of the causes as both the 'unifying effects of British rule' (like administration, railways) and the 'negative reactions to British rule' (like economic exploitation, racial discrimination).

5. (OR) Describe the main reasons for the French Revolution.

Solution:

Step 1: Understanding the Concept:

The French Revolution (1789-1799) was a watershed event in world history that overthrew the monarchy, established a republic, and ended with the rise of Napoleon. Its causes were a complex mix of long-term social inequality, political incompetence, economic crisis, and the spread

of new ideas.

Step 2: Detailed Explanation:

The main reasons for the French Revolution can be categorized as follows:

1. **Social Causes (The Three Estates):** French society was rigidly divided into three classes or "Estates."
 - **First Estate (Clergy):** Enjoyed enormous wealth and privileges, and paid no taxes.
 - **Second Estate (Nobility):** Held top positions in the government and army, owned vast lands, and were exempt from most taxes.
 - **Third Estate (Commoners):** Comprised about 97% of the population, including peasants, workers, and the bourgeoisie (middle class). They bore the entire burden of taxation and had no political rights or social status. This deep-seated social inequality created immense resentment.
2. **Political Causes:** The French monarchy was an absolute monarchy. King Louis XVI was an indecisive and ineffective ruler who was heavily influenced by his queen, Marie Antoinette. There was widespread corruption and administrative inefficiency. The king's extravagant spending and costly wars had pushed the country to the brink of bankruptcy.
3. **Economic Causes:** The French state was in a severe financial crisis. The tax burden fell entirely on the Third Estate, which was already suffering from poor harvests, rising food prices (especially bread), and unemployment. The government's attempt to raise taxes further on the common people while the privileged estates paid nothing was the immediate trigger for the revolution.
4. **Influence of the Enlightenment:** Philosophers like John Locke, Jean-Jacques Rousseau, and Montesquieu spread new ideas about liberty, equality, popular sovereignty, and the rights of man. Their writings criticized the divine right of kings and the privileges of the clergy and nobility, inspiring the Third Estate, especially the educated bourgeoisie, to challenge the existing social and political order.

Quick Tip

Remember the causes with the acronym **SPICE**: **S**ocial (Three Estates), **P**olitical (Weak King), **I**ntellectual (Enlightenment ideas), **C**ultural (not as direct), **E**conomic (Bankruptcy and Taxes).

6. Mention the main features of India's federal system of government.

Solution:

Step 1: Understanding the Concept:

Federalism is a system of government in which power is divided between a central authority

and various constituent units of the country. India is a federal country, although it has a strong central government, leading some to describe it as 'quasi-federal'.

Step 2: Detailed Explanation:

The main features of India's federal system of government are:

1. **Two or More Levels of Government:** India has a three-tier system of government. There is the Union Government at the center, the State Governments at the state level, and the Local Self-Governments (Panchayats and Municipalities) at the local level.
2. **Written and Rigid Constitution:** India has a comprehensive written constitution which is the supreme law of the land. It clearly specifies the structure, powers, and functions of both the central and state governments. The provisions related to the federal structure cannot be easily amended by one level of government alone.
3. **Division of Powers:** The Constitution provides a clear three-fold distribution of legislative powers between the Union and State governments in the form of three lists:
 - **Union List:** Includes subjects of national importance like defence, foreign affairs, and currency. Only the Union Government can make laws on these subjects.
 - **State List:** Includes subjects of state and local importance like police, agriculture, and irrigation. Only the State Governments can make laws on these subjects.
 - **Concurrent List:** Includes subjects of common interest like education, forests, and marriage. Both the Union and State Governments can make laws, but in case of a conflict, the Union law prevails.
4. **Independent Judiciary:** India has an independent judiciary headed by the Supreme Court. The judiciary plays a crucial role in a federation by acting as an umpire in case of disputes between the center and the states or between different states. It interprets the Constitution and ensures that the division of powers is upheld.
5. **Bicameral Legislature:** At the central level, the Indian Parliament is bicameral. It consists of the Lok Sabha (House of the People) and the Rajya Sabha (Council of States). The Rajya Sabha represents the states of the Indian Union, thus giving them a voice in the central legislature.

Quick Tip

The key to understanding federalism is the "division of power." The three lists (Union, State, Concurrent) are the most concrete example of how this division is implemented in the Indian Constitution.

6. (OR) What do you understand by communalism ? How is it harmful for the Indian society ?

Solution:

Step 1: Understanding the Concept:

Communalism is an ideology based on the belief that society is divided into religious communities whose interests are different and often in conflict with each other. In its extreme form, it posits that people following the same religion have common secular (political, economic, and social) interests and that these interests are hostile to those of other religious communities.

Step 2: Detailed Explanation:

How Communalism is Harmful for Indian Society:

Communalism poses a grave threat to the unity, integrity, and secular fabric of Indian society in several ways:

1. **Threat to National Unity and Integrity:** Communalism divides society along religious lines and fosters hatred and suspicion between different communities. This can lead to communal riots, violence, and massacres, which create deep social divisions and threaten the unity and integrity of the country.
2. **Erosion of Secular and Democratic Values:** India's constitution is based on the principles of secularism, equality, and fraternity. Communalism is fundamentally opposed to these values. It promotes the idea of a nation based on a single religion and seeks to undermine the rights of religious minorities, thereby weakening the foundations of Indian democracy.
3. **Hinders Economic Development:** Communal tensions and riots disrupt economic activities, lead to the destruction of property, and create an environment of instability. This discourages investment and hinders the overall economic progress of the nation. The focus shifts from development issues like poverty, education, and health to divisive religious conflicts.
4. **Political Instability:** Political parties that use communalism to mobilize voters for short-term electoral gains create deep rifts in society. This type of politics polarizes the electorate, promotes hate speech, and can lead to political instability, undermining the quality of governance.

Quick Tip

The core harm of communalism is that it makes people prioritize their religious identity over their national identity (as Indians) and their shared human identity. This leads to division, hatred, and violence.

7. Which are the three sectors of an economy ? Describe the changes in the composition of different sectors with the development of Indian economy.

Solution:

Step 1: Understanding the Concept:

Economic activities are classified into groups based on the nature of the activity. These groups are known as sectors of the economy. This classification helps in understanding the structure and performance of an economy.

Step 2: Detailed Explanation:

The Three Sectors of an Economy:

1. **Primary Sector:** This sector involves activities that directly use natural resources. It is the base for all other products. Examples include agriculture, fishing, forestry, dairy, and mining.
2. **Secondary Sector:** This sector covers activities in which natural products are changed into other forms through ways of manufacturing. It is also called the industrial sector. Examples include manufacturing (e.g., cotton into cloth, iron ore into steel), construction, and food processing.
3. **Tertiary Sector:** This sector consists of activities that provide services rather than goods. It helps in the development of the primary and secondary sectors. Examples include transportation, banking, communication, trade, education, health, tourism, and IT services.

Changes in the Composition of Sectors in the Indian Economy:

There has been a significant structural shift in the Indian economy since independence:

- **Shift in GDP Contribution:** Historically, and at the time of independence, the **primary sector** was the largest contributor to India's Gross Domestic Product (GDP). However, over the decades of development, this has changed dramatically. The **tertiary sector (services)** has grown rapidly and is now the **largest contributor** to India's GDP, accounting for more than 50%. The contribution of the secondary sector has also increased, but not as much as the service sector. The share of the primary sector in GDP has declined significantly.
- **Lag in Employment Shift:** While the share of sectors in GDP has changed, a similar shift has not occurred in employment. The **primary sector (agriculture)** continues to be the **largest employer**, with nearly half of the workforce engaged in it, even though its contribution to GDP is the smallest. This means there are more people working in agriculture than necessary, leading to underemployment or disguised unemployment.
- **Conclusion of the Trend:** The development of the Indian economy shows a classic shift in GDP from primary to tertiary, but an incomplete shift in employment. The challenge

for the economy is to create more jobs in the secondary and tertiary sectors to absorb the surplus labour from the agricultural sector.

Quick Tip

Remember the key trend for India: The Tertiary (Service) sector has become the biggest contributor to GDP, but the Primary (Agriculture) sector remains the biggest employer. This mismatch is a core feature of the Indian economy's development path.

7. (OR) What is informal credit ? Explain, with one example each, the need and challenge of informal credits in the expansion of credit in India.

Solution:

Step 1: Understanding the Concept:

Informal Credit: The informal sector of credit consists of loans from sources that are not regulated by the Reserve Bank of India (RBI). These include moneylenders, traders, employers, relatives, and friends. The terms of credit are flexible and are not governed by any formal rules.

Step 2: Detailed Explanation:

Need for Informal Credit:

The informal sector plays a significant role in providing credit, especially in rural India. The primary need for informal credit arises because a large section of the population, particularly the poor and those in remote areas, find it difficult to access formal credit (from banks).

- **Example of Need:** A small farmer needs a loan urgently to buy seeds before the monsoon starts. He has no land papers or collateral to offer a bank. The bank's loan process is also very long and requires a lot of documentation. In this situation, he can easily get a loan from the local moneylender without any collateral or paperwork, making informal credit accessible and timely.

Challenge of Informal Credit:

While accessible, the informal credit sector poses significant challenges and is often exploitative, hindering the expansion of fair credit.

- **Example of Challenge:** The same small farmer who took a loan from the moneylender is charged a very high rate of interest (e.g., 5% per month). If his crops fail due to poor rains, the loan amount grows rapidly. The moneylender might use unfair means to recover the loan, and the farmer can get caught in a **debt trap**, where he has to take new loans just to pay off the old one. This exploitation and high cost of borrowing prevent the borrower from improving their economic condition and create a major challenge for inclusive economic growth. The lack of regulation is the biggest challenge.

Quick Tip

Remember the duality of informal credit: **Need (Pro):** Easy access, no collateral, quick disbursal. **Challenge (Con):** High interest rates, exploitation, risk of debt-trap.

8. Why do forests and wild animals need conservation in India? Write any two steps taken for it.

Solution:

Step 1: Understanding the Concept:

Conservation of forests and wildlife is crucial for maintaining ecological balance and preserving the rich biodiversity of a country. It involves the protection, preservation, management, and restoration of natural habitats and their inhabitants.

Step 2: Detailed Explanation:

Reasons for Conservation of Forests and Wildlife:

1. **Maintaining Ecological Balance:** Forests and wildlife are integral parts of the ecosystem. Forests produce oxygen, regulate the climate, prevent soil erosion, and control floods. Wildlife plays a vital role in food chains and food webs. The loss of any species can disrupt the entire ecological balance, leading to unforeseen and often negative consequences.
2. **Preserving Biodiversity:** India is one of the world's mega-diverse countries. Our forests are home to a vast number of plant and animal species. This genetic diversity is a valuable resource. Many species have potential uses in medicine, agriculture, and industry. Conserving wildlife and forests means preserving this rich gene pool for future generations.
3. **Economic and Utilitarian Value:** Forests provide numerous products essential for human life, such as timber, fuel, fodder, and medicinal herbs. Wildlife and forests also support tourism, which is a significant source of revenue and employment for many local communities.
4. **Cultural and Aesthetic Value:** Forests and wildlife have deep cultural and religious significance in India. They also have immense aesthetic value, providing opportunities for recreation and inspiration.

Two Steps Taken for Conservation in India:

1. **Enactment of the Wildlife (Protection) Act, 1972:** This was a landmark legislation that provided a comprehensive legal framework for the protection of wild animals, birds, and plants. The Act prohibited the hunting of endangered species, provided for the establishment of national parks, wildlife sanctuaries, and biosphere reserves to protect habitats, and imposed severe penalties for wildlife trade and poaching. It gave the central government significant powers to protect wildlife.

2. **Launch of Project Tiger (1973):** Realizing the alarming decline in the tiger population, the Government of India launched "Project Tiger" in 1973. It is one of the most successful wildlife conservation projects in the world. The project focuses on in-situ conservation (conservation in the natural habitat) by creating a network of tiger reserves across the country. It aims to protect tigers and their prey base by eliminating factors that lead to the depletion of their habitat, thus ensuring the conservation of the entire ecosystem.

Quick Tip

For reasons for conservation, think in broad categories: Ecological (balance), Biological (biodiversity), Economic (resources), and Cultural. For steps taken, the Wildlife Protection Act of 1972 and Project Tiger are the two most important and frequently cited examples.

8. (OR) Briefly introduce any three main types of agriculture methods prevalent in India.

Solution:

Step 1: Understanding the Concept:

Farming methods in India vary greatly depending on the geographical conditions, available technology, socio-cultural practices, and the scale of operation. These can be broadly classified into different types.

Step 2: Detailed Explanation:

Three main types of agriculture prevalent in India are:

1. **Primitive Subsistence Farming:** This type of farming is practiced on small patches of land with the help of primitive tools like hoes, daos, and digging sticks, and family/community labour. It depends on monsoon, natural fertility of the soil, and suitability of other environmental conditions.
 - A key example is "**slash and burn**" agriculture (also known as Jhumming in North-East India), where farmers clear a patch of forest land by cutting and burning trees. The ash fertilizes the soil, and crops are grown for a few years until the soil fertility declines. The farmer then moves to a new patch of land. It is subsistence-oriented, meaning the output is mostly consumed by the farmer's family.
2. **Intensive Subsistence Farming:** This type of farming is practiced in areas of high population pressure on land. It is labour-intensive farming, where high doses of biochemical inputs (fertilizers, pesticides) and irrigation are used to obtain higher yields from a limited land holding.
 - This is the most common form of farming in the densely populated plains of India, where farmers try to maximize output from their small plots of land. While there

might be a small surplus for sale, the primary motive is often to feed the family. The main crop is typically rice or wheat.

3. **Commercial Farming:** The main characteristic of this type of farming is the use of higher doses of modern inputs, such as High Yielding Variety (HYV) seeds, chemical fertilizers, insecticides, and pesticides, to obtain higher productivity. The primary purpose is to sell the produce in the market and earn profits.

- **Plantation agriculture** is a type of commercial farming where a single crop (like tea, coffee, rubber, sugarcane, banana) is grown on a large area. It involves large-scale cultivation and requires significant capital investment. The produce is processed on the farm or in nearby factories and is meant entirely for the market.

Quick Tip

Differentiate the farming types based on their **purpose** and **inputs**: - **Primitive Subsistence:** For self-consumption, using primitive tools. - **Intensive Subsistence:** For self-consumption (mostly), using high inputs on small land. - **Commercial:** For profit, using modern inputs on a large scale.

9(A). In the given outline map of India, locate the following places by the symbol $\odot$ with names. For mentioning correct name and marking of location $\frac{1}{2}$, $\frac{1}{2}$ marks have been allotted.

- The place where the resolution of complete Swaraj was passed.
- The place where in December, 1920 Congress Session was held.
- The district where Jallianwala Bagh Massacre took place.
- The place where Anand Bhawan is situated.
- The place where the cotton mill workers first launched Satyagraha movement.

Solution:

(Note: Since marking on a map is not possible here, each location is identified and its historical significance is explained below.)

- The place where the resolution of complete Swaraj was passed.

Solution:

Step 1: Identification of the Place:

Lahore (now in Pakistan).

Step 2: Historical Significance and Location:

The historic resolution for **Purna Swaraj**, or Complete Independence, was passed by the Indian National Congress on 19 December 1929, during its annual session in Lahore. Jawaharlal Nehru was the president of this session. Following this, the new tricolour flag of India was hoisted, and 26 January 1930 was declared as Independence Day. On a historical map of undivided India, Lahore is located in the Punjab region.

ii) The place where in December, 1920 Congress Session was held.

Solution:

Step 1: Identification of the Place:

Nagpur, Maharashtra.

Step 2: Historical Significance and Location:

The annual session of the Indian National Congress in December 1920 was held in Nagpur. This session is historically significant because the resolution for the **Non-Cooperation Movement**, which had been passed at a special session in Calcutta in September 1920, was formally ratified here. This marked the beginning of a major phase of the Gandhian nationalist struggle. Nagpur is located in the eastern part of the state of Maharashtra.

iii) The district where Jallianwala Bagh Massacre took place.

Solution:

Step 1: Identification of the Place:

Amritsar, Punjab.

Step 2: Historical Significance and Location:

The Jallianwala Bagh Massacre took place on 13 April 1919, in the city of Amritsar. A large, peaceful crowd had gathered at the Jallianwala Bagh to protest against the repressive Rowlatt Act and the arrest of two nationalist leaders. Acting on the orders of General Dyer, British troops blocked the only exit and opened fire on the unarmed crowd, killing hundreds. This tragic event was a turning point in India's struggle for freedom, galvanizing widespread anger against British rule. Amritsar is a major city in the state of Punjab in northern India.

iv) The place where Anand Bhawan is situated.

Solution:

Step 1: Identification of the Place:

Allahabad (now Prayagraj), Uttar Pradesh.

Step 2: Historical Significance and Location:

Anand Bhawan is a historic house museum in Allahabad (Prayagraj), which was the ancestral home of the Nehru family. It was a centre of political activity during the Indian independence movement, where many crucial decisions were made. Mahatma Gandhi and other nationalist leaders were frequent visitors. It was donated to the nation by Indira Gandhi in 1970. Allahabad (Prayagraj) is a major city in the state of Uttar Pradesh.

v) The place where the cotton mill workers first launched Satyagraha movement.

Solution:

Step 1: Identification of the Place:

Ahmedabad, Gujarat.

Step 2: Historical Significance and Location:

In 1918, Mahatma Gandhi led a Satyagraha in support of the cotton mill workers of Ahmedabad. The workers were demanding a wage hike due to wartime inflation, which the mill owners refused. Gandhi advised the workers to go on a non-violent strike. To bolster their resolve, he undertook his first 'fast unto death'. The movement was successful, and the workers' demands were met. This was one of the early successful applications of Gandhi's method of Satyagraha in India. Ahmedabad is the largest city in the state of Gujarat.

Quick Tip

For map-based questions in history, it's crucial to associate key events of the freedom struggle with their specific geographical locations. Create a mental or physical timeline map connecting events like Congress Sessions, major movements, and significant incidents to places like Lahore, Nagpur, Amritsar, Ahmedabad, etc.

Instruction : Show the following places by symbols and names on the given outline map of India :

- i) A software technology park situated in western part of India by ★ symbol, with name.
- ii) An iron and steel plant situated in eastern part of India by [Square with bottom-left half filled] symbol with name.
- iii) A thermal power plant situated in southern part of India by • symbol with name.
- iv) Capital of Chhattisgarh state by symbol [C] with name.
- v) An international airport situated in eastern part of India by [Airplane Symbol] symbol with name.

Solution:

(Note: Since marking on a map is not possible here, a correct example for each location is identified and its geographical position is described below.)

- i) A software technology park situated in western part of India by ★ symbol, with name.

Solution:**Step 1: Identification of the Place:**

Gandhinagar, Gujarat.

Step 2: Location and Description:

Gandhinagar Software Technology Park is a major IT hub located in the capital city of Gujarat. Gujarat is a state in the western part of India. Other possible answers include Pune or Mumbai in Maharashtra.

ii) An iron and steel plant situated in eastern part of India by [Square with bottom-left half filled] symbol with name.

Solution:

Step 1: Identification of the Place:

Jamshedpur, Jharkhand.

Step 2: Location and Description:

The Tata Iron and Steel Company (TISCO) plant in Jamshedpur is one of the oldest and largest steel plants in India. It is located in the state of Jharkhand in the eastern region of India. Other possible answers include Bokaro (Jharkhand), Rourkela (Odisha), or Durgapur (West Bengal).

iii) A thermal power plant situated in southern part of India by • symbol with name.

Solution:

Step 1: Identification of the Place:

Ramagundam, Telangana.

Step 2: Location and Description:

The Ramagundam Super Thermal Power Station, operated by NTPC, is one of the major power plants in Southern India. It is located in the state of Telangana. Other valid examples are the Neyveli Thermal Power Station (Tamil Nadu) or the Raichur Super Thermal Power Station (Karnataka).

iv) Capital of Chhattisgarh state by symbol  with name.

Solution:

Step 1: Identification of the Place:

Raipur.

Step 2: Location and Description:

Raipur is the capital city of the state of Chhattisgarh, which is located in central-eastern India. It should be marked in the approximate center of the state on the map.

v) An international airport situated in eastern part of India by [Airplane Symbol] symbol with name.

Solution:

Step 1: Identification of the Place:

Kolkata (Netaji Subhas Chandra Bose International Airport).

Step 2: Location and Description:

The Netaji Subhas Chandra Bose International Airport is a major airport located in Kolkata, the capital of West Bengal. West Bengal is a state in the eastern part of India. Another correct option could be Bhubaneswar (Biju Patnaik International Airport) in Odisha.

Quick Tip

For map-pointing questions, focus on identifying at least one prominent example for each category (e.g., one major steel plant, one major airport) in each geographical region (North, South, East, West). This will prepare you for questions that specify a particular region.

Visually Impaired Candidates Only

Question Set 1 Instruction: Write the answers of the following questions in your answer-book. Do not use map.

i) Where was the resolution of complete Independence passed ?

Correct Answer: Lahore **Solution:**

Step 1: Factual Recall:

The Purna Swaraj (Complete Independence) resolution was passed at the Lahore session of the Indian National Congress in December 1929.

ii) Where was the Congress session held in December, 1920 ?

Correct Answer: Nagpur **Solution:**

Step 1: Factual Recall:

The annual session of the Indian National Congress in December 1920, which ratified the Non-Cooperation Movement resolution, was held in Nagpur, Maharashtra.

iii) In which district did the Jallianwala Bagh Massacre take place ?

Correct Answer: Amritsar **Solution:**

Step 1: Factual Recall:

The Jallianwala Bagh Massacre took place on April 13, 1919, in the city and district of Amritsar in Punjab.

iv) Where is the Anand Bhawan located?

Correct Answer: Allahabad (Prayagraj) **Solution:**

Step 1: Factual Recall:

Anand Bhawan, the ancestral home of the Nehru family, is located in the city of Allahabad (now officially known as Prayagraj) in Uttar Pradesh.

v) **Where did the cotton mill workers first launch Satyagraha ?**

Correct Answer: Ahmedabad **Solution:**

Step 1: Factual Recall:

Mahatma Gandhi led the Satyagraha for the cotton mill workers in 1918 in Ahmedabad, Gujarat.

Quick Tip

For Indian history, creating a timeline of the freedom struggle and associating key events (like Congress sessions, Satyagrahas, and major incidents) with their specific locations is an effective way to memorize these important facts.

Question Set 2 Instruction: Write answers of the following questions in your answer-book. Do not use the map.

i) **Write the name of a software technology park situated in western part of India.**

Correct Answer: Gandhinagar (or Pune, Mumbai) **Solution:**

Step 1: Factual Recall:

Gandhinagar in Gujarat is a major Software Technology Park (STP) located in the western part of India. Pune and Mumbai in Maharashtra are also correct answers.

ii) **Write the name of an iron and steel plant situated in eastern part of India.**

Correct Answer: Jamshedpur (or Bokaro, Rourkela, Durgapur) **Solution:**

Step 1: Factual Recall:

The Tata Iron and Steel Company (TISCO) plant in Jamshedpur, Jharkhand, is a major iron and steel plant in eastern India.

iii) **Write the name of a thermal power plant situated in southern part of India.**

Correct Answer: Ramagundam (or Neyveli, Raichur) **Solution:**

Step 1: Factual Recall:

The Ramagundam Super Thermal Power Station in Telangana is a prominent thermal power

plant in southern India.

iv) Write the name of the capital of Chhattisgarh state.

Correct Answer: Raipur **Solution:**

Step 1: Factual Recall:

The capital city of the state of Chhattisgarh is Raipur.

v) Write the name of an international airport situated in eastern part of India.

Correct Answer: Kolkata (Netaji Subhas Chandra Bose International Airport) **Solution:**

Step 1: Factual Recall:

The Netaji Subhas Chandra Bose International Airport in Kolkata, West Bengal, is a major international airport in eastern India.

Quick Tip

For geography questions, it is helpful to have a mental map of India with key industrial centers, power plants, airports, and state capitals marked. Associating at least one major example per category with each geographical region (North, South, East, West) is a good strategy.