

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

Time Allowed :3 Hours	Maximum Marks :70	Total Questions :9
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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. Otto von Bismarck belongs to which country?

- (A) Italy
- (B) Germany
- (C) France
- (D) Britain

Correct Answer: (B) Germany

Solution:

Step 1: Understanding the Concept:

The question asks to identify the country associated with the historical figure Otto von Bismarck. This requires knowledge of 19th-century European history.

Step 2: Detailed Explanation:

Otto von Bismarck (1815-1898) was a prominent Prussian statesman who dominated German and European affairs from the 1860s until 1890.

He was the first Chancellor of the German Empire, which was established in 1871.

He is most famous for his role in the unification of Germany, skillfully using diplomacy and warfare (the policy of "blood and iron") to bring together a collection of German states into a powerful, unified nation under Prussian leadership.

Therefore, Otto von Bismarck is fundamentally linked to the history of Germany.

Step 3: Final Answer:

Based on his historical role as the architect of German unification and the first Chancellor of the German Empire, Otto von Bismarck belongs to Germany.

Quick Tip

Associate key historical figures with their countries and major achievements. For example, Napoleon with France, Garibaldi with Italy, and Bismarck with Germany. This helps in quickly answering such factual questions.

2. When did the Jallianwala Bagh incident take place?

- (A) 8th April, 1919
- (B) 10th April, 1919
- (C) 13th April, 1919
- (D) 25th April, 1919

Correct Answer: (C) 13th April, 1919

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

The question asks for the specific date of the Jallianwala Bagh incident, a pivotal and tragic event in India's struggle for independence.

Step 2: Detailed Explanation:

The Jallianwala Bagh massacre occurred on April 13, 1919, in Amritsar, Punjab.

On this day, a large, peaceful crowd had gathered at Jallianwala Bagh to protest the Rowlatt Act and the arrest of two nationalist leaders, Satya Pal and Dr. Saifuddin Kitchlew.

The day also coincided with Baisakhi, a major spring harvest festival in Punjab, which is why many villagers were also present in the garden.

British troops, under the command of Brigadier-General Reginald Dyer, surrounded the gathering and opened fire without warning on the unarmed crowd, resulting in a large number of casualties.

Step 3: Final Answer:

The historical records confirm that the Jallianwala Bagh massacre took place on the 13th of April, 1919.

Quick Tip

For modern Indian history, creating a timeline of major events from the Revolt of 1857 to Independence in 1947 is extremely helpful. Key dates like the Jallianwala Bagh massacre, the Dandi March, and the Quit India Movement are frequently asked.

3. When was the International Monetary Fund (IMF) established?

- (A) 1940
- (B) 1942
- (C) 1945
- (D) 1944

Correct Answer: (D) 1944

Solution:

Step 1: Understanding the Concept:

The question asks for the establishment year of the International Monetary Fund (IMF), a major international financial institution.

Step 2: Detailed Explanation:

The IMF was conceived at the United Nations Monetary and Financial Conference, popularly known as the Bretton Woods Conference, which took place in July 1944 in Bretton Woods, New Hampshire, USA.

At this conference, representatives from 44 countries agreed on a framework for international economic cooperation to avoid a repeat of the competitive devaluations that contributed to the Great Depression of the 1930s.

While the IMF was formally established at this 1944 conference, it came into formal existence on December 27, 1945, when its Articles of Agreement were ratified by a sufficient number of countries. Its financial operations began in March 1947.

Given the options, the year of the founding conference, 1944, is the correct answer for when it was "established."

Step 3: Final Answer:

The International Monetary Fund (IMF) was established at the Bretton Woods Conference in 1944.

Quick Tip

Remember key international organizations and their founding years. The IMF and the World Bank were both established as a result of the 1944 Bretton Woods Conference, marking a new era of global economic cooperation after World War II.

4. When did the French Revolution take place?

- (A) 1688
- (B) 1789
- (C) 1914
- (D) 1939

Correct Answer: (B) 1789

Solution:

Step 1: Understanding the Concept:

The question asks for the starting year of the French Revolution, a major event in European history.

Step 2: Detailed Explanation:

The French Revolution was a period of profound social and political upheaval in France that began in 1789.

The year 1789 is considered the start of the revolution, marked by key events such as the convocation of the Estates-General, the formation of the National Assembly, and most famously, the Storming of the Bastille on July 14, 1789.

The other options represent different historical events: 1688 (the Glorious Revolution in England), 1914 (the start of World War I), and 1939 (the start of World War II).

Step 3: Final Answer:

The French Revolution began in the year 1789.

Quick Tip

Associate major world events with their starting years. Knowing the start dates of key revolutions (American-1776, French-1789, Russian-1917) and world wars (WWI-1914, WWII-1939) is crucial for history-based questions.

5. Who among the following published the newspaper, "Kesari"?

- (A) Mahatma Gandhi
- (B) Bal Gangadhar Tilak
- (C) Madan Mohan Malaviya
- (D) Subhas Chandra Bose

Correct Answer: (B) Bal Gangadhar Tilak

Solution:

Step 1: Understanding the Concept:

This question asks to identify the founder of the newspaper "Kesari," which played a significant role in the Indian independence movement.

Step 2: Detailed Explanation:

"Kesari" is a Marathi newspaper founded on January 4, 1881, by Lokmanya Bal Gangadhar Tilak.

Tilak used "Kesari" as a platform to voice his nationalist views and to criticize the policies of the British colonial government. It became a powerful tool for mobilizing public opinion in favor of the freedom struggle.

He also started another newspaper called "Mahratta" in English.

Step 3: Final Answer:

The newspaper "Kesari" was published by Bal Gangadhar Tilak.

Quick Tip

Make a list of important newspapers and journals from the Indian freedom struggle era and their founders/editors. For example, Young India/Harijan (Mahatma Gandhi), Kesari/Mahratta (Tilak), and The Bengalee (Surendranath Banerjee).

6. Which one of the following countries was divided on the basis of religion and caste?

- (A) Belgium
- (B) India
- (C) Yugoslavia
- (D) The Netherlands

Correct Answer: (B) India

Solution:

Step 1: Understanding the Concept:

The question asks to identify which country among the options underwent a division based on religion.

Step 2: Detailed Explanation:

The most prominent example of a country divided on the basis of religion is India. In 1947, British India was partitioned into two independent dominions: India and Pakistan.

The partition was based on the "two-nation theory," which argued that Hindus and Muslims were two separate nations. This led to the creation of Pakistan as a Muslim-majority country and India as a secular country with a Hindu majority.

Yugoslavia also broke apart due to deep ethnic and religious conflicts between Orthodox Serbs, Catholic Croats, and Muslim Bosniaks. However, the Partition of India is the classic textbook example of a division primarily along religious lines.

Belgium's political structure is divided based on language (Dutch-speaking and French-speaking communities), not religion.

Step 3: Final Answer:

India was divided in 1947 on the basis of religion, leading to the creation of Pakistan.

Quick Tip

Understand the basis of national identity and conflict in different regions. Be able to distinguish between divisions based on religion (e.g., India-Pakistan), ethnicity (e.g., Yugoslavia), and language (e.g., Belgium).

7. What type of language is "Hindi"?

- (A) Rajbhasha
- (B) Regional language
- (C) Language of minorities
- (D) None of the above

Correct Answer: (A) Rajbhasha

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

The question asks about the official status of the Hindi language in India.

Step 2: Detailed Explanation:

According to Article 343(1) of the Constitution of India, Hindi in the Devanagari script is the "Official Language" of the Union. The term for Official Language in Hindi is "Rajbhasha."

It is important to note that India does not have a "National Language." While Hindi is the official language of the central government, states are free to adopt their own official languages.

Hindi is also a regional language spoken in several states, but its constitutional status for the Union of India is that of Rajbhasha.

Step 3: Final Answer:

The constitutional status of Hindi for the Union of India is Rajbhasha (Official Language).

Quick Tip

A common misconception is that Hindi is the national language of India. Remember that India has no national language. Hindi and English are the official languages of the Union government, as per the Constitution.

8. Ideas of Mahatma Gandhi included :

- (A) Religion can never be separated from politics.
- (B) Religion has no connection with politics.
- (C) Religion and politics are different.
- (D) None of the above

Correct Answer: (A) Religion can never be separated from politics.

Solution:

Step 1: Understanding the Concept:

The question is about Mahatma Gandhi's philosophy regarding the relationship between religion and politics.

Step 2: Detailed Explanation:

Mahatma Gandhi was a deeply religious man, and his political philosophy was heavily influenced by his spiritual beliefs.

He famously stated, "For me, politics bereft of religion is a death-trap because it kills the soul." For Gandhi, religion did not mean sectarianism or dogmatic rituals. It meant a moral and ethical code based on truth (Satya) and non-violence (Ahimsa).

He believed that politics should be guided by these religious and moral principles to serve humanity selflessly. Therefore, he argued that religion and politics are inseparable.

Step 3: Final Answer:

A core idea of Mahatma Gandhi's philosophy was that religion, in the sense of morality and ethics, can never be separated from politics.

Quick Tip

When studying Gandhi's philosophy, understand his definitions of key terms. For him, "religion" in politics meant applying universal moral principles, not promoting any specific faith. This is a crucial distinction.

9. What is/are the main feature(s) of the Marxist ideology of the Communist Party of India?

- (A) Belief in Marxism - Leninism
- (B) Supporters of secularism and democracy
- (C) Opponents of imperialism and communalism
- (D) All of the above

Correct Answer: (D) All of the above

Solution:

Step 1: Understanding the Concept:

The question asks about the core ideological features of the Communist Party of India (CPI).

Step 2: Detailed Explanation:

Let's analyze each option:

(A) Belief in Marxism-Leninism: This is the foundational ideology of communist parties worldwide, including the CPI. It is based on the theories of Karl Marx and Vladimir Lenin about class struggle and revolution. This is correct.

(B) Supporters of secularism and democracy: The CPI officially advocates for a secular state and participates in India's democratic electoral process. This is correct.

(C) Opponents of imperialism and communalism: A core tenet of communist ideology is opposition to imperialism (the domination of one country by another) and communalism (strife based on religious identity), as they are seen as tools of the ruling class to divide the working class. This is correct.

Since options (A), (B), and (C) are all correct features of the CPI's stated ideology, the correct answer is (D).

Step 3: Final Answer:

All the given options are main features of the Marxist ideology of the Communist Party of India.

Quick Tip

In "All of the above" questions, carefully evaluate each statement. If you can confirm that more than one statement is correct, "All of the above" is a strong possibility. If you find even one statement that is definitively false, you can eliminate this option.

10. Which of the following is related to Democracy?

- (A) Transparent Governance
- (B) Accountable Governance
- (C) Legitimate Governance
- (D) All of the above

Correct Answer: (D) All of the above

Solution:

Step 1: Understanding the Concept:

The question asks to identify the concepts that are fundamental principles of a democracy.

Step 2: Detailed Explanation:

Let's analyze each term:

(A) Transparent Governance: This means that the actions of the government are open to public scrutiny. Citizens have the right to access information about government decisions. This is a cornerstone of democracy.

(B) Accountable Governance: This means that the government is responsible to the people for its actions and decisions. In a democracy, this accountability is enforced through mechanisms like regular elections.

(C) Legitimate Governance: This means that the government's authority is derived from the consent of the governed. In a democracy, legitimacy is established through free and fair elections where people choose their representatives.

All three concepts—transparency, accountability, and legitimacy—are essential characteristics of a healthy democratic system.

Step 3: Final Answer:

Transparent, accountable, and legitimate governance are all related to and are core components of democracy.

Quick Tip

Remember the three pillars of good governance in a democracy: Transparency, Accountability, and Legitimacy. These concepts are interconnected and essential for a government to be considered truly democratic.

11. Which of the following is called Green Gold ?

- (A) Natural vegetation
- (B) Grasslands

- (C) Green trees
- (D) Dense bushes

Correct Answer: (A) Natural vegetation

Solution:

Step 1: Understanding the Concept:

The question asks to identify what is commonly referred to by the term "Green Gold."

Step 2: Detailed Explanation:

"Green Gold" is a metaphorical term used to describe valuable plant-based resources. It often refers to forests or specific types of vegetation that have high economic and ecological value.

In many contexts, forests as a whole are called "Green Gold" because they provide timber, medicinal plants, and regulate the climate, much like gold is a valuable mineral.

While "Green trees" are a component, "Natural vegetation" is a more comprehensive term that encompasses forests and all valuable plant life in a region. Specific plants like bamboo or tea are also sometimes referred to as green gold in their respective regions. Among the given choices, "Natural vegetation" is the best fit.

Step 3: Final Answer:

Natural vegetation, particularly forests, is often referred to as "Green Gold" due to its immense value.

Quick Tip

Be familiar with common metaphorical names for resources. For example, "Black Gold" refers to Petroleum, "White Gold" can refer to cotton or platinum, and "Green Gold" often refers to forests or valuable crops like tea and bamboo.

12. What percentage of the hydrosphere is available as sea water?

- (A) 95%
- (B) 96%
- (C) 97.5%
- (D) 98%

Correct Answer: (C) 97.5%

Solution:

Step 1: Understanding the Concept:

The question asks for the percentage of Earth's total water (the hydrosphere) that is saltwater,

found in seas and oceans.

Step 2: Detailed Explanation:

The hydrosphere includes all water on, under, and over the surface of the Earth.

Scientific estimates show that the vast majority of this water is saline (saltwater). Approximately 97.5% of the Earth's water is saltwater found in oceans and seas.

The remaining 2.5% is freshwater, most of which is not easily accessible as it is locked up in glaciers, ice caps, and deep groundwater.

Step 3: Final Answer:

Approximately 97.5% of the hydrosphere is available as sea water.

Quick Tip

Memorize the basic distribution of Earth's water: about 97.5% is saltwater, and 2.5% is freshwater. This is a fundamental fact in physical geography and environmental science.

13. What type of resource is Iron ore?

- (A) Renewable
- (B) Bio
- (C) Flow
- (D) Non-renewable

Correct Answer: (D) Non-renewable

Solution:

Step 1: Understanding the Concept:

The question asks to classify iron ore based on its renewability.

Step 2: Detailed Explanation:

Resources are broadly classified into two types:

Renewable resources: These are resources that can be replenished naturally over a relatively short period, such as solar energy, wind, and forests.

Non-renewable resources: These are resources that exist in finite quantities and are consumed much faster than they are formed by natural processes.

Iron ore is a mineral deposit that was formed through geological processes over millions of years. Since these deposits are limited and cannot be replaced within a human lifespan, iron ore is considered a non-renewable resource.

Step 3: Final Answer:

Iron ore is a non-renewable resource because it exists in a fixed quantity and cannot be replen-

ished quickly.

Quick Tip

A simple way to classify resources is to ask: "Can it run out?" If the answer is yes (like for coal, oil, and minerals), it's non-renewable. If the answer is no (like for sunlight and wind), it's renewable.

14. Which of the following states is not connected with the Hazira - Vijaipur - Jagdishpur pipeline?

- (A) Madhya Pradesh
- (B) Maharashtra
- (C) Gujarat
- (D) Uttar Pradesh

Correct Answer: (B) Maharashtra

Solution:

Step 1: Understanding the Concept:

This question is about the route of a major gas pipeline in India, the Hazira-Vijaipur-Jagdishpur (HVJ) pipeline. We need to identify which of the given states is not located on the route of this pipeline.

Step 2: Detailed Explanation:

The Hazira-Vijaipur-Jagdishpur (HVJ) pipeline is India's first cross-country gas pipeline. [4]

- Its starting point is at **Hazira** in **Gujarat**.
- The pipeline passes through **Vijaipur** in **Madhya Pradesh**.
- Its terminal point is at **Jagdishpur** in **Uttar Pradesh**.

Thus, the pipeline directly connects the states of Gujarat, Madhya Pradesh, and Uttar Pradesh. Analyzing the options, we see that Maharashtra is not on the direct route of this pipeline.

Step 3: Final Answer:

Since the HVJ pipeline passes through Gujarat, Madhya Pradesh, and Uttar Pradesh, Maharashtra is the state that is not connected by it.

Quick Tip

Memorize a map of India's major pipelines (like HVJ, Kandla-Bhatinda) and the states they pass through. This is very useful for questions related to geography and infrastructure.

15. Which of the following industries uses limestone as raw material?

- (A) Aluminium
- (B) Cement
- (C) Plastic
- (D) All of the above

Correct Answer: (B) Cement

Solution:

Step 1: Understanding the Concept:

The question asks to identify the industry that uses limestone as a primary raw material.

Step 2: Detailed Explanation:

Let's examine the raw materials for each industry:

- **Aluminium industry:** The primary raw material for aluminium production is bauxite ore.
 - **Cement industry:** Limestone (calcium carbonate, CaCO_3) is the main and essential ingredient for manufacturing cement. It is heated in a kiln to produce clinker, which is then ground to make cement.
 - **Plastic industry:** Plastics are polymers derived primarily from petroleum (crude oil).
- Therefore, the cement industry is the correct answer.

Step 3: Final Answer:

The cement industry uses limestone as its main raw material.

Quick Tip

Associate major industries with their key raw materials. For example: Iron and Steel (Iron Ore, Coal), Aluminium (Bauxite), Cement (Limestone), and Plastics (Petroleum). This is a common topic in geography and general studies.

16. Generally, what can the development of a country be based on ?

- (A) Per Capita Income
- (B) Average Literacy Rate
- (C) Health Status of people
- (D) All of the above

Correct Answer: (D) All of the above

Solution:

Step 1: Understanding the Concept:

The question asks about the indicators used to measure the development of a country.

Step 2: Detailed Explanation:

Development is a broad concept that goes beyond just economic growth. It encompasses the overall well-being of the population. Let's analyze the options:

(A) **Per Capita Income:** This is a measure of the average income per person in a country and is a key indicator of economic development.

(B) **Average Literacy Rate:** This measures the level of education in a country and is a crucial indicator of social development.

(C) **Health Status of people:** This is often measured by indicators like life expectancy and infant mortality rate. It is a fundamental aspect of human development.

Modern measures of development, like the Human Development Index (HDI) compiled by the UNDP, consider all three dimensions: a long and healthy life (health), access to knowledge (education/literacy), and a decent standard of living (income). Thus, all the given options are valid bases for a country's development.

Step 3: Final Answer:

The development of a country is based on a combination of factors including per capita income, average literacy rate, and the health status of its people.

Quick Tip

Remember that development is a multi-dimensional concept. While Per Capita Income is important, it doesn't tell the whole story. Social indicators like literacy and health are equally crucial for assessing a country's overall progress.

17. On what basis are the Public and Private sectors divided?

- (A) Condition of employment
- (B) Nature of economic activities
- (C) Ownership of enterprises
- (D) Number of workers employed in the enterprise

Correct Answer: (C) Ownership of enterprises

Solution:

Step 1: Understanding the Concept:

The question asks for the primary criterion used to differentiate between the public sector and the private sector in an economy.

Step 2: Detailed Explanation:

The key distinction between the public and private sectors lies in the ownership of assets and the delivery of services.

- **Public Sector:** Comprises enterprises and organizations that are owned and operated by the government. The main aim is often public welfare rather than profit maximization. Examples include government railways, post offices, and public sector banks.

- **Private Sector:** Comprises enterprises and organizations that are owned by private individuals or groups. The primary aim is usually to make a profit. Examples include companies like Tata, Reliance, and Infosys.

While factors like employment conditions, nature of activities, and number of workers may differ between the sectors, the fundamental basis for the division is the **ownership** of the enterprise.

Step 3: Final Answer:

The public and private sectors are divided on the basis of the ownership of enterprises.

Quick Tip

A simple mnemonic to remember the difference: **Public = Government Owned, Private = Privately Owned**. The ownership determines the sector.

18. Services are placed under which activity sector ?

- (A) Primary
- (B) Secondary
- (C) Tertiary
- (D) Information Technology

Correct Answer: (C) Tertiary

Solution:

Step 1: Understanding the Concept:

The question asks to classify 'services' into one of the three main sectors of economic activity.

Step 2: Detailed Explanation:

Economies are typically divided into three sectors:

- **Primary Sector:** Involves the extraction and harvesting of raw materials from the earth. Examples include agriculture, mining, fishing, and forestry.

- **Secondary Sector:** Involves manufacturing and construction, where raw materials are processed into finished goods. Examples include car manufacturing, textile production, and food processing.

- **Tertiary Sector:** Also known as the service sector, this involves providing intangible services

rather than producing goods. Examples include transportation, banking, healthcare, education, retail, and tourism.

Information Technology (IT) is a prominent part of the tertiary (or sometimes classified under quaternary) sector, but the broader category for all services is Tertiary.

Step 3: Final Answer:

Services are placed under the Tertiary sector of the economy.

Quick Tip

Remember the progression: **Primary** (raw materials), **Secondary** (manufacturing), **Tertiary** (services). As economies develop, the contribution of the tertiary sector to the GDP typically increases.

19. When is National Consumer Rights Day celebrated?

- (A) 5th April
- (B) 22nd February
- (C) 24th November
- (D) 24th December

Correct Answer: (D) 24th December

Solution:

Step 1: Understanding the Concept:

The question asks for the date on which India celebrates its National Consumer Rights Day.

Step 2: Detailed Explanation:

National Consumer Rights Day is celebrated in India every year on December 24th.

This date was chosen because on this day in 1986, the Consumer Protection Act, 1986, received the assent of the President of India. This act was a landmark legislation for protecting the rights of consumers in the country.

Step 3: Final Answer:

National Consumer Rights Day is celebrated on the 24th of December.

Quick Tip

Do not confuse National Consumer Rights Day (December 24) with World Consumer Rights Day (March 15). The national day commemorates the enactment of the Indian law, while the world day marks a speech by US President John F. Kennedy.

20. When was the Consumer Protection Act enacted?

- (A) 1986
- (B) 1995
- (C) 1999
- (D) 189

Correct Answer: (A) 1986

Solution:

Step 1: Understanding the Concept:

The question asks for the year in which the original Consumer Protection Act of India was enacted.

Step 2: Detailed Explanation:

The Consumer Protection Act, a significant piece of legislation to protect consumer interests in India, was enacted by the Parliament of India in the year 1986.

This act, often referred to as COPRA, established a system of consumer courts for the settlement of consumer disputes.

It is important to note that this Act has since been replaced by the new Consumer Protection Act of 2019, which introduced updated provisions for e-commerce, mediation, and product liability. However, the original landmark act was from 1986.

Step 3: Final Answer:

The Consumer Protection Act was enacted in 1986.

Quick Tip

When learning about important laws and acts, remember both the year of the original act (e.g., Consumer Protection Act, 1986) and any major recent amendments or replacements (e.g., Consumer Protection Act, 2019). This shows a comprehensive understanding.

Part - B

21(a). Write a short note on the rise of Nation-State.

Correct Answer: A nation-state is a sovereign state where the majority of its subjects are united by common factors like language, culture, or descent. Its rise in Europe was a gradual process, significantly propelled by the decline of feudalism, the Treaty of Westphalia (1648)

which established the principle of state sovereignty, and the wave of nationalism following the French Revolution of 1789, which championed the idea of popular sovereignty and national self-determination.

Solution:

Step 1: Understanding the Concept:

The question asks for a brief note on the emergence of the 'nation-state'. A nation-state is a political unit where the state and the nation are congruent. This means a state where a distinct cultural or ethnic group (a 'nation') inhabits a territory and has formed a state that it predominantly governs.

Step 2: Detailed Explanation:

The rise of the nation-state can be traced through several key historical developments:

1. **Decline of Feudalism:** The weakening of the feudal system and the power of the Church allowed monarchs to centralize power, creating larger, more unified territories with centralized administration, laws, and armies. This laid the groundwork for modern states.
2. **Treaty of Westphalia (1648):** This treaty, which ended the Thirty Years' War, is often considered a milestone. It established the principle of state sovereignty, meaning that each state had exclusive sovereignty over its territory, free from external interference. This created the framework for the modern international system of independent states.
3. **The French Revolution (1789):** The revolution was a pivotal moment. It transferred sovereignty from the monarch to the French citizens. It promoted the idea that a nation is not defined by its ruler but by its people (the citizens) and their collective will. Ideas of 'la patrie' (the fatherland) and 'le citoyen' (the citizen) fostered a sense of collective identity and a common past.
4. **19th Century Nationalism:** The 19th century is often called the 'age of nationalism'. Inspired by the French Revolution, nationalist movements swept across Europe. People with a shared language, culture, and history sought to create their own independent nation-states. This led to the unification of countries like Germany and Italy and the breakup of multinational empires like the Austro-Hungarian and Ottoman Empires.

Step 3: Final Answer:

The rise of the nation-state was a transformation from multi-national empires and fragmented feudal territories to a system of sovereign states based on national identity. Key drivers included the centralization of power by monarchs, the establishment of state sovereignty by the Treaty of Westphalia, and the powerful force of nationalism unleashed by the French Revolution, which culminated in the creation of modern nation-states across Europe in the 19th century.

Quick Tip

When answering questions about historical processes, always try to present your points chronologically. For the nation-state, remember the sequence: Centralization - Sovereignty - Popular Sovereignty (Revolution) - Nationalism.

21(b). How did the Khilafat Movement start? Explain briefly.

Correct Answer: The Khilafat Movement (1919-1924) was started by Indian Muslims to protest against the harsh treatment of the Ottoman Empire (Turkey) and its ruler, the Caliph (Khalifa), by the Allied powers after World War I. The movement aimed to restore the temporal powers of the Khalifa, who was considered the spiritual head of the Islamic world.

Solution:

Step 1: Understanding the Concept:

The question asks for the reasons behind the start of the Khilafat Movement in India. This was a significant pan-Islamic political protest campaign.

Step 2: Detailed Explanation:

The Khilafat Movement was initiated due to the following reasons:

1. **Defeat of the Ottoman Empire:** The Ottoman Empire, which was a Muslim empire based in Turkey, sided with the Central Powers in World War I and was defeated by the Allied Powers (including Britain).
2. **The Role of the Khalifa:** The ruler of the Ottoman Empire held the title of Khalifa (Caliph), who was regarded as the supreme spiritual and temporal leader of Sunni Muslims worldwide.
3. **Harsh Peace Treaty:** There were rumours that a harsh peace treaty, the Treaty of Sèvres, would be imposed on the Ottoman emperor. Indian Muslims feared that this treaty would dismember the Ottoman Empire and strip the Khalifa of his powers, which they saw as an attack on Islam.
4. **Formation of Khilafat Committee:** To defend the Khalifa's powers, a Khilafat Committee was formed in Bombay in March 1919. Prominent Muslim leaders like the brothers Muhammad Ali and Shaukat Ali, Maulana Azad, and Hasrat Mohani started discussing with Mahatma Gandhi about the possibility of a united mass action on the issue.
5. **Integration with the Nationalist Movement:** Mahatma Gandhi saw this as an opportunity to bring Muslims under the umbrella of a unified national movement and unite Hindus and Muslims against British rule. At the Calcutta session of the Congress in

September 1920, he convinced other leaders of the need to start a Non-Cooperation Movement in support of Khilafat as well as for Swaraj.

Step 3: Final Answer:

The Khilafat Movement started as a response to the defeat of the Ottoman Empire in World War I and the impending harsh treaty that threatened the position of the Ottoman Caliph, the spiritual leader of Muslims. Led by Indian Muslim leaders like the Ali brothers, the movement was formed to pressure the British government to protect the Caliphate. It was soon adopted by Mahatma Gandhi and the Indian National Congress as a platform to launch the broader Non-Cooperation Movement, thereby uniting Hindus and Muslims in the struggle against British rule.

Quick Tip

For questions on historical movements, always mention the cause, key leaders, and its connection to other major events. The Khilafat Movement is inseparable from the Non-Cooperation Movement.

22(a). Describe any four features of Federalism.

Correct Answer: Federalism is a system of government where power is divided between a central authority and various constituent units of the country. Four key features are:

1. There are two or more levels (or tiers) of government.
2. The powers of each level of government are specified in a written constitution.
3. There is an independent judiciary to interpret the constitution and resolve disputes.
4. Changes to the fundamental provisions of the constitution require the consent of both levels of government.

Solution:

Step 1: Understanding the Concept:

The question asks for four main characteristics of federalism. Federalism is a mixed or compound mode of government that combines a general government (the central or 'federal' government) with regional governments (provincial, state, cantonal, territorial or other sub-unit governments) in a single political system.

Step 2: Detailed Explanation:

Here are four important features of federalism:

1. **Two or More Levels of Government:** In a federal system, there is not just one level of government for the entire country, but multiple levels. Typically, this includes a central

government responsible for subjects of common national interest, and state or provincial governments that look after the day-to-day administration of their respective states. India, for example, has the Union Government, State Governments, and local governments (Panchayats and Municipalities).

2. **Written Constitution and Division of Powers:** The powers and jurisdiction of each level of government are clearly specified in a written constitution. This ensures that neither level can encroach upon the powers of the other. The Indian Constitution, for example, contains three lists (Union List, State List, and Concurrent List) that detail the subjects on which each level of government can legislate.
3. **Independent Judiciary:** The judiciary plays a crucial role as an umpire in a federal system. It has the power to interpret the constitution and the powers of different levels of government. In case of any dispute between the central and state governments over the division of powers, the highest court (like the Supreme Court in India) makes a decision.
4. **Rigid Constitution:** The fundamental provisions of a federal constitution cannot be unilaterally changed by one level of government. Such changes require the consent and approval of both the central and the state governments. This rigidity ensures that the federal structure is preserved and the autonomy of the states is protected.

Step 3: Final Answer:

The four essential features that define a federal system of government are the existence of multiple tiers of government, a written constitution that specifies the division of powers between them, the presence of an independent judiciary to act as an arbiter, and a rigid constitutional amendment process that requires mutual consent, safeguarding the federal structure.

Quick Tip

To remember the features of federalism, think of it as a contract between different levels of government. A contract needs to be written (Written Constitution), clearly state who does what (Division of Powers), have a referee for disputes (Independent Judiciary), and can't be changed easily by one party (Rigid Constitution).

22(b). Explain the important points of the negative aspect of caste in politics.

Correct Answer: The negative aspects of caste in politics include its tendency to divide society for electoral gains, prioritizing caste loyalty over merit in candidate selection, reinforcing caste prejudices and tensions, and diverting focus from crucial development issues like poverty and education. It undermines the principles of a secular and equal democracy.

Solution:

Step 1: Understanding the Concept:

The question asks to explain the negative or detrimental effects of the interplay between caste and politics. While caste identity can be a tool for mobilization for marginalized groups, its role in politics often has a dark side.

Step 2: Detailed Explanation:

The important negative aspects of caste in politics are as follows:

1. **Divisive Politics and Social Conflict:** Political parties often appeal to caste sentiment to muster support. This 'caste-based politics' can divide the society along caste lines, leading to social tensions, conflicts, and sometimes even violence between different caste groups.
2. **Undermining Meritocracy:** When candidates for elections are chosen based on the caste arithmetic of a constituency rather than their competence, integrity, or vision, the quality of governance suffers. It promotes loyalty to the caste over loyalty to the nation or constitutional principles.
3. **Reinforcement of Caste Identities:** Instead of working towards a casteless society as envisioned by many social reformers, politics often reinforces and deepens caste identities. People start thinking and voting along caste lines, which becomes a barrier to the development of a modern, secular society.
4. **Diversion from Real Issues:** An excessive focus on caste can divert political discourse away from pressing issues of development such as poverty, unemployment, healthcare, education, and infrastructure. Parties may win elections based on caste combinations without having to address these fundamental problems.
5. **Formation of Caste-Based Governments:** In some cases, this can lead to the formation of governments that favor their own caste groups in terms of resource allocation and government jobs, leading to corruption, nepotism, and injustice against other groups.

Step 3: Final Answer:

The negative impact of caste on politics is profound. It fosters social division and conflict, compromises the quality of leadership by prioritizing caste over merit, strengthens regressive caste identities, and distracts from the core agenda of development and good governance. Ultimately, it poses a significant threat to the health and spirit of democracy.

Quick Tip

When discussing the negative aspects of caste in politics, focus on how it contradicts the core principles of democracy: equality, fraternity, and justice. Use terms like 'divisive', 'undermining merit', and 'diverting from development'.

23(b). Discuss the relative advantages of road transport.

Correct Answer: Road transport has several relative advantages over other modes like rail, air, or water transport. These include lower capital investment, providing door-to-door service, high flexibility in routes and timings, suitability for short distances and perishable goods, and acting as a vital feeder service connecting other transport networks.

Solution:

Step 1: Understanding the Concept:

The question asks for the "relative advantages" of road transport, which means comparing its benefits with other modes of transport (railways, airways, waterways).

Step 2: Detailed Explanation:

The relative advantages of road transport are discussed below:

1. **Lower Capital Investment:** The cost of construction and maintenance of roads is significantly lower compared to that of railways, airports, or ports. Roads can also be built in remote and challenging terrains like hilly and forested areas where laying railway lines is difficult and costly.
2. **Door-to-Door Service:** This is a unique advantage of road transport. It can pick up goods and passengers from their origin and deliver them to their final destination without the need for intermediate loading and unloading. This reduces cartage costs and transit time.
3. **Flexibility:** Road transport offers great flexibility. Routes, schedules, and vehicle types can be easily adjusted to suit individual requirements and the volume of traffic. This is not possible in the case of railways or airways which operate on fixed routes and schedules.
4. **Feeder to Other Modes of Transport:** Road transport acts as a crucial link between other modes. It connects rural areas, farms, and factories to railway stations, airports, and seaports, enabling the seamless movement of goods and people across the entire transport network.
5. **Economical for Short Distances:** For transporting smaller loads of goods and fewer passengers over short distances, road transport is more economical and faster than railways.

6. **Suitable for Perishable Goods:** Due to its speed over short distances and door-to-door service, road transport is ideal for carrying perishable goods like milk, fruits, and vegetables, which need to reach their destination quickly.

Step 3: Final Answer:

Road transport holds significant advantages, particularly its ability to provide flexible, door-to-door service, its cost-effectiveness for short distances, and its lower initial investment. Its most critical role is acting as a feeder service that integrates the entire national transport system by connecting remote locations to major transport hubs like railway stations and ports.

Quick Tip

The key term for road transport's advantage is 'last-mile connectivity' or 'door-to-door service'. This is its most significant edge over other modes of transport.

24(a). Suggest any four measures for consumer awareness.

Correct Answer: Four measures to promote consumer awareness are:

1. Launching extensive media campaigns to educate consumers about their rights.
2. Enforcing the display of quality standardization marks like ISI and Agmark on products.
3. Including consumer education in the school curriculum.
4. Strengthening and popularizing the consumer courts and redressal mechanisms established under the Consumer Protection Act (COPRA).

Solution:

Step 1: Understanding the Concept:

The question asks for four practical measures that can be taken to increase awareness among consumers regarding their rights, product quality, and available legal remedies against exploitation.

Step 2: Detailed Explanation:

Here are four important measures to enhance consumer awareness:

1. **Publicity and Media Campaigns:** The government and consumer organizations should use mass media like television, radio, newspapers, and social media to run sustained awareness campaigns. Slogans like 'Jago Grahak Jago' (Wake up, Consumer) are effective. These campaigns can inform people about common unfair trade practices (like overcharging, adulteration) and their rights, such as the Right to Information, Right to Choose, and Right to Seek Redressal.

2. **Promoting Standardization Marks:** Consumers need to be educated about the importance of looking for quality certification marks before buying goods. Widespread publicity about marks like the **ISI mark** (for industrial and electrical goods), **Agmark** (for agricultural products), and **Hallmark** (for gold jewelry) helps consumers identify safe and quality products, protecting them from substandard goods.
3. **Consumer Education in Curriculum:** A long-term and effective measure is to introduce consumer rights and protection as a subject or a part of the curriculum in schools and colleges. This would make the younger generation aware and responsible consumers from an early age.
4. **Strengthening Consumer Forums:** While consumer courts (District, State, and National Forums) exist under COPRA, many people are unaware of their existence or find the process daunting. Measures should be taken to make these forums more accessible, simplify the complaint filing process, and ensure speedy justice. Publicizing successful case studies can build trust and encourage more consumers to seek redressal.

Step 3: Final Answer:

To empower consumers, a multi-pronged approach is needed. This includes widespread media campaigns to disseminate information, promoting the use of quality certification marks for easy identification of good products, integrating consumer education into the formal education system, and making the legal redressal system through consumer courts more accessible and effective.

Quick Tip

When suggesting measures, think about different aspects: Information (Media), Prevention (Quality Marks), Education (Curriculum), and Cure (Legal Redressal). This structure will help you cover all bases.

24(b). Distinguish between Organized sector and Unorganized sector.

Correct Answer: The organized sector comprises enterprises registered with the government, offering regular employment, job security, and benefits like paid leave and provident fund, while following government rules. The unorganized sector consists of small, scattered units largely outside government control, with low-paid, irregular jobs, and no job security or social security benefits.

Solution:

Step 1: Understanding the Concept:

The question asks for the differences between the organized and unorganized sectors of the

economy. This classification is based on the conditions of employment and whether the enterprises are registered with the government.

Step 2: Detailed Explanation:

The distinction between the organized and unorganized sectors can be understood through the following points:

Basis of Difference	Organized Sector	Unorganized Sector
Registration	Enterprises are registered with the government.	Consists of small and scattered units.
Rules & Regulations	Follows government rules and regulations like the Factories Act, Minimum Wages Act, etc.	Generally does not follow government rules.
Terms of Employment	Employment is regular and terms are fixed. Employees have job security.	Employment is not regular and terms are not fixed.
Working Hours	Workers have fixed working hours. Overtime work is compensated.	Working hours are generally not fixed and can be long.
Benefits & Social Security	Employees get benefits such as paid leave, holidays, provident fund, gratuity, and medical benefits.	Such benefits are generally not available.
Wages	Wages are generally higher and paid regularly.	Wages are often low, below the minimum wage, and irregular.
Examples	Government employees, workers in large public or private sector companies.	Shopkeepers, street vendors.

Step 3: Final Answer:

The fundamental difference lies in regulation and security. The organized sector is regulated by the government, providing workers with secure, well-paid jobs and social security benefits. In contrast, the unorganized sector operates outside government regulation, characterized by low-paid, insecure, and irregular work with no social safety net for its workers.

Quick Tip

For 'distinguish between' questions, always use a tabular format. It presents the information clearly, is easy for the examiner to read, and helps you structure your answer logically based on specific points of comparison.

25(a). Write a short essay on the process of Unification of Germany.

Correct Answer: The unification of Germany was a complex process accomplished between 1866 and 1871 under the leadership of the Prussian chief minister, Otto von Bismarck. He used a policy of "Blood and Iron"—relying on military power and skillful diplomacy. Through three decisive wars against Denmark (1864), Austria (1866), and France (1870-71), Prussia defeated its rivals, dissolved the old German Confederation, and brought the various German states together. The process culminated in the proclamation of the German Empire in 1871 with the Prussian King, William I, as the German Emperor.

Solution:

Step 1: Understanding the Concept:

The question requires an essay on the historical process that led to the creation of a unified German nation-state in the 19th century from a collection of independent states.

Step 2: Detailed Explanation:

Introduction:

In the mid-19th century, Germany was not a unified country but a loose confederation of 39 states. Nationalist feelings were widespread among the German middle class, who in 1848 tried to unite the nation through a liberal, parliamentary approach, which failed. After this,

the mantle of leadership for national unification fell on Prussia, the largest and most powerful German state.

The Role of Bismarck and Prussia:

Prussia's King, William I, appointed Otto von Bismarck as his chief minister. Bismarck was a master of 'Realpolitik' (practical politics) and believed that unification could only be achieved through military might, a policy famously known as "Blood and Iron". He strengthened the Prussian army and skillfully used diplomacy and warfare to achieve his goal.

The Three Wars of Unification:

Bismarck engineered three wars over seven years that were crucial for unification:

1. **The War with Denmark (1864):** Prussia, in an alliance with Austria, fought Denmark over the control of the territories of Schleswig and Holstein. After their victory, Prussia took control of Schleswig and Austria took Holstein, but this arrangement created future friction between the two allies, just as Bismarck had planned.
2. **The Austro-Prussian War (1866):** Bismarck provoked a war with Austria over the administration of the newly acquired territories. The highly efficient Prussian army defeated Austria in just seven weeks. This decisive victory ended Austria's influence over the German states and led to the dissolution of the German Confederation. Prussia then formed the North German Confederation, uniting all the German states north of the Main river.
3. **The Franco-Prussian War (1870-1871):** To bring the independent southern German states into the fold, Bismarck needed a common enemy to stir up nationalist sentiment. He skillfully provoked France into declaring war on Prussia. The southern German states, seeing France as the aggressor, sided with Prussia. The Prussian army, along with its German allies, won a resounding victory.

Proclamation of the German Empire:

The patriotic fervor generated by the victory over France swept away any remaining opposition to unification. On 18 January 1871, in a grand ceremony held in the Hall of Mirrors at the Palace of Versailles, the Prussian King, William I, was proclaimed the German Emperor (Kaiser). This event marked the completion of the unification of Germany.

Step 3: Final Answer:

The unification of Germany was not a result of popular revolution but a process driven from the top down by Prussian state power. Under the astute and ruthless leadership of Otto von Bismarck, Prussia used its military and diplomatic strength to wage three successful wars against Denmark, Austria, and France. These victories eliminated foreign influence, fostered a strong sense of German nationalism, and ultimately led to the proclamation of the unified German Empire in 1871.

Quick Tip

To remember the process of German unification, focus on the key player (Bismarck), his policy (Blood and Iron), and the sequence of the three wars (Denmark, Austria, France). The final event (Proclamation at Versailles) is also crucial.

25(b). Write the characteristics of the system of proto (early) industrialization.

Correct Answer: Proto-industrialization was the phase of industrialization before the advent of modern factories. Its main characteristics were:

1. Production was decentralized and took place in the countryside, within peasant households.
2. It was controlled by urban merchants who provided raw materials and collected the finished products.
3. This system allowed merchants to bypass the restrictive urban trade guilds.
4. It supplemented the agricultural income of poor peasants and utilized the labor of the entire family.

Solution:

Step 1: Understanding the Concept:

The question asks for the features of 'proto-industrialization'. The term 'proto' means 'early' or 'first form of'. So, this refers to the system of large-scale industrial production for an international market that existed in Europe even before factories were established.

Step 2: Detailed Explanation:

The key characteristics of the proto-industrial system were:

1. **Decentralized Production:** Unlike the later factory system, production was not concentrated in a single building. Instead, it was decentralized, with the work being carried out by peasants and artisans in their homes in the countryside. This is why it is often referred to as a system of domestic or putting-out industry.
2. **Role of Merchants:** The system was controlled by merchants based in towns. These merchants would advance money to the rural producers, provide them with the necessary raw materials (like wool or cotton), and then collect the finished products (like yarn or cloth) from them. The finishing touches, such as dyeing and printing, were often done in London before the goods were exported.
3. **Bypassing Urban Guilds:** A major reason for moving production to the countryside was to bypass the powerful urban craft and trade guilds. These guilds regulated production, prices, and restricted the entry of new people into the trade. By employing peasants in the countryside, merchants could produce goods more cheaply and without these restrictions.

4. **Supplementing Agricultural Income:** For the rural population, proto-industrial work provided a crucial supplementary source of income. Small peasants with tiny plots of land often found it difficult to survive on agriculture alone. This system allowed them to cultivate their plots and engage in production during their free time, ensuring a more stable income and full utilization of family labor.
5. **Vast Network of Production:** A single merchant could control a vast network of production, with hundreds or even thousands of workers spinning and weaving in their homes across the countryside. This large-scale production was geared towards meeting the growing demands of the international market.

Step 3: Final Answer:

The system of proto-industrialization was characterized by a decentralized production network based in rural households, controlled and financed by urban merchants. This arrangement allowed merchants to evade restrictive urban guilds and tap into the cheap labor available in the countryside, while providing poor peasant families with a vital second source of income. It was a crucial transitional phase that laid the groundwork for the modern factory system.

Quick Tip

Think of proto-industrialization as the 'work from home' model of the 17th and 18th centuries. It was industrial production without factories, managed by merchants and carried out by families in the countryside.

26(a). How is the political system in Belgium different from other countries in the world? Briefly explain.

Correct Answer: The political system in Belgium is unique due to its elaborate power-sharing arrangement, designed to accommodate its linguistic diversity (Dutch-speaking and French-speaking communities). Key distinct features include: an equal number of Dutch and French-speaking ministers in the central government, strong autonomous state governments, a separate government for the capital city Brussels with equal representation, and a third tier of 'Community Government' that handles cultural and educational issues for each language group.

Solution:

Step 1: Understanding the Concept:

The question asks to explain the unique aspects of Belgium's political system, often referred to as the 'Belgian Model'. This model was developed to manage the conflict between the country's two main linguistic communities: the Dutch-speaking Flemish and the French-speaking Walloons.

Step 2: Detailed Explanation:

The Belgian political system is different from many other countries due to its innovative and complex power-sharing mechanisms:

1. **Equal Representation in Central Government:** The constitution mandates that the central government must have an equal number of ministers from both the Dutch-speaking and French-speaking communities. This ensures that no single linguistic group can make decisions unilaterally, even if one group has a slight majority in the population.
2. **Federal Structure with State Autonomy:** Belgium is a federal state where significant powers have been devolved from the central government to the regional (state) governments of Flanders (Dutch-speaking region) and Wallonia (French-speaking region). Crucially, these state governments are not subordinate to the central government, granting them a high degree of autonomy.
3. **Separate Government for Brussels:** The capital city, Brussels, has a complex linguistic demography with a French-speaking majority but is located in the Dutch-speaking region. To accommodate this, Brussels has its own separate government in which both the French and Dutch-speaking communities have equal representation.
4. **Unique 'Community Government':** This is perhaps the most distinctive feature. Apart from the central and regional governments, there is a third kind of government called the 'Community Government'. It is elected by people belonging to one language community – Dutch, French, or German-speaking, irrespective of where they live. This government has power over cultural, educational, and language-related issues. This system allows different linguistic groups to protect and promote their culture and language without conflict.

Step 3: Final Answer:

Belgium's political system is exceptionally different because it goes beyond simple federalism to create a multi-layered power-sharing structure. Its model of 'accommodation' through equal central representation, regional autonomy, a special status for the capital, and the creation of unique 'Community Governments' is a complex but successful arrangement designed to prevent ethnic conflict and hold the diverse country together.

Quick Tip

To remember the Belgian model, think of it as power-sharing at four levels: 1. **Central Government** (Equal Ministers) 2. **Regional Government** (Flanders/Wallonia) 3. **Brussels Government** (Equal Representation) 4. **Community Government** (Culture/Language) This comprehensive approach makes it unique.

26(b). "Democratic system of governance is better than other systems of governance." Explain.

Correct Answer: A democratic system is considered better than other systems (like monarchy or dictatorship) because it is more accountable, responsive, and legitimate. It promotes equality, enhances the dignity of the individual, improves the quality of decision-making through deliberation, provides a method to resolve conflicts peacefully, and allows citizens to correct their own mistakes by changing their rulers.

Solution:

Step 1: Understanding the Concept:

The question asks for an explanation of why democracy is considered a superior form of government compared to non-democratic alternatives. The answer should focus on the inherent values and practical benefits of a democratic system.

Step 2: Detailed Explanation:

A democratic system of governance is considered better than other systems for several compelling reasons:

1. **Accountable and Legitimate Government:** In a democracy, rulers are elected by the people and are accountable to them. If the government does not perform as per the people's expectations, they can be voted out of power in the next election. This makes the government responsive to the needs and demands of the citizens. Because it is the people's own government, it is seen as more legitimate.
2. **Promotes Equality:** Democracy is based on the fundamental principle of political equality. Each adult citizen has one vote, and each vote has one value, regardless of their gender, caste, religion, or wealth. This principle helps in bridging social and economic divides.
3. **Enhances the Dignity of the Individual:** By granting fundamental rights (like freedom of speech, expression, and belief) and political equality, democracy enhances the dignity and self-respect of every individual. It treats citizens not as subjects of a ruler but as rulers themselves.
4. **Improves the Quality of Decision-Making:** Democracy is based on consultation and discussion. Major decisions are taken after deliberation involving many people. While this can sometimes be time-consuming, it reduces the chances of rash, irresponsible, or biased decisions.
5. **Provides a Method to Resolve Conflicts:** In a country with diverse social groups, conflicts of interest are bound to arise. Democracy provides a peaceful and institutionalized mechanism to negotiate these differences through debate, discussion, and compromise, rather than through violent struggle.

6. **Allows Room to Correct Mistakes:** No government is perfect. In a democracy, there is space for public discussion on the government's mistakes. If a wrong decision has been made, it can be corrected. Citizens can protest, criticize, and ultimately change the government, which is not possible in a dictatorship or monarchy.

Step 3: Final Answer:

While democracy may not be a perfect system and can be slow or inefficient at times, it is fundamentally better than any other form of governance. Its superiority lies in its core principles of accountability, legitimacy, equality, and individual dignity, and its practical ability to improve decision-making, manage conflicts peacefully, and allow for self-correction. It empowers the citizens, making it a government 'of the people, by the people, and for the people'.

Quick Tip

Structure your argument for democracy around these key pillars: Accountability (answerable to people), Legitimacy (people's own rule), Equality (one person, one vote), and Dignity (individual rights). These are powerful points to explain its superiority.

27(a). Define Human Development Index. Describe the components of human development.

Correct Answer: Definition: The Human Development Index (HDI) is a composite index published by the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) to measure and rank countries' average achievements in key dimensions of human development.

Components: The three key components or dimensions of human development measured by HDI are:

1. **A Long and Healthy Life:** Measured by life expectancy at birth.
2. **Knowledge:** Measured by mean years of schooling and expected years of schooling.
3. **A Decent Standard of Living:** Measured by Gross National Income (GNI) per capita.

Solution:

Step 1: Understanding the Concept:

The question is in two parts. First, it requires a definition of the Human Development Index (HDI). Second, it asks for a description of the components that are used to calculate this index.

Step 2: Detailed Explanation:

Part 1: Definition of Human Development Index (HDI)

The Human Development Index (HDI) is a statistical tool used to measure a country's overall achievement in its social and economic dimensions. It was created by Pakistani economist Mahbub ul Haq and is published by the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) in

its annual Human Development Reports. The HDI was developed to shift the focus of development economics from national income accounting to people-centered policies. It emphasizes that people and their capabilities should be the ultimate criteria for assessing the development of a country, not just economic growth. A higher HDI score indicates a higher level of human development.

Part 2: Components of Human Development

The HDI is a composite index calculated from the average achievement in three basic dimensions of human development. These are:

1. **A Long and Healthy Life (Health):** This dimension is measured by the indicator **life expectancy at birth**. It signifies the overall health and well-being of the population. A higher life expectancy indicates better public health, nutrition, and living conditions.
2. **Knowledge (Education):** This dimension is assessed using two indicators:
 - **Mean years of schooling:** This is the average number of years of education received by people ages 25 and older. It reflects the existing educational attainment of the adult population.
 - **Expected years of schooling:** This is the number of years of schooling that a child of school entrance age can expect to receive if prevailing patterns of age-specific enrollment rates persist throughout the child's life. It indicates the future level of education.
3. **A Decent Standard of Living (Income):** This dimension is measured by **Gross National Income (GNI) per capita**, adjusted for Purchasing Power Parity (PPP) in US dollars. GNI per capita reflects the average income per person in a country and their access to goods and services necessary for a decent life.

Step 3: Final Answer:

The Human Development Index (HDI) is a composite measure by the UNDP that ranks countries based on the well-being of their citizens rather than just economic figures. It is based on three fundamental components of human development: health, measured by life expectancy; education, measured by the average and expected years of schooling; and standard of living, measured by per capita income (GNI).

Quick Tip

A simple way to remember the components of HDI is the acronym **LEI**: **L** - Longevity (Life Expectancy) **E** - Education (Schooling years) **I** - Income (GNI per capita) This covers the three core pillars of human development.

27(b). Discuss the effects of globalisation in India.

Correct Answer: Globalisation has had a mixed and profound effect on India. Positive effects include greater consumer choice, increased foreign investment (FDI), the rise of Indian multinational companies, and new job creation, especially in the service sector. Negative effects include intense competition for small local producers, increased job insecurity due to flexible labor laws, and growing inequality between the skilled and unskilled and between urban and rural areas.

Solution:

Step 1: Understanding the Concept:

The question asks to discuss the effects of globalisation on India. Globalisation refers to the rapid integration and interconnection between countries through trade, investment, and the flow of information and technology. A good discussion requires examining both the positive and negative impacts.

Step 2: Detailed Explanation:

The effects of globalisation on India since the economic reforms of 1991 have been multifaceted.

Positive Effects of Globalisation:

1. **Greater Choice and Quality for Consumers:** Globalisation has made a wide variety of goods and services of international quality available to Indian consumers at competitive prices. This has led to a significant improvement in the standard of living for many, especially the urban middle class.
2. **Stimulus to Investment and Technology:** It has led to a substantial increase in Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) and the entry of Multinational Corporations (MNCs). This has brought in new technology, capital, and management techniques, boosting production in sectors like automobiles, electronics, and telecommunications.
3. **Growth of Indian Companies:** Increased competition has spurred many Indian companies to improve their own standards. Some top Indian companies have themselves become MNCs by investing abroad (e.g., Tata Motors' acquisition of Jaguar Land Rover). Indian IT companies like TCS and Infosys have become global players.
4. **Creation of New Opportunities:** Globalisation has created new jobs and opportunities, particularly in the service sector. The boom in IT, Business Process Outsourcing (BPO), and call centres has provided employment to millions of educated, English-speaking youth.

Negative Effects of Globalisation:

1. **Impact on Small Producers:** Small local producers and manufacturers have found it difficult to compete with cheap imports and giant MNCs. Many small-scale units, such as those making batteries, capacitors, or toys, have been forced to shut down, leading to job losses.

2. **Job Insecurity:** To compete in the global market, companies often seek flexibility in labor laws. This has led to a decline in formal sector jobs and a rise in contract-based, insecure employment with no social security benefits for workers.
3. **Growing Inequality:** The benefits of globalisation have not been distributed evenly. It has benefited skilled, educated professionals and the urban population far more than the unskilled workers and the rural population. This has widened the income gap between the rich and the poor.
4. **Adverse Impact on Agriculture:** While the industrial and service sectors have grown, the agricultural sector has been relatively neglected. Exposure to global markets without adequate infrastructure and support has sometimes led to price volatility and distress for Indian farmers.

Step 3: Final Answer:

The effects of globalisation on India have been a double-edged sword. On one hand, it has integrated the Indian economy with the world, providing consumers with more choice, boosting investment, and creating new opportunities in the service sector. On the other hand, it has posed significant challenges to small producers, increased job insecurity for workers, and exacerbated inequalities. Therefore, while globalisation has been a driver of growth, its benefits have not been shared equally across all sections of society.

Quick Tip

For 'discuss' or 'analyse' questions on topics like globalisation, it is essential to present a balanced view. Structure your answer by clearly separating the positive impacts (pros) from the negative impacts (cons) to provide a comprehensive analysis.

28(a). What is meant by land resources ? Suggest any four measures for necessary changes in India's land use.

Correct Answer: Land Resources: Land is a finite natural resource of utmost importance that supports natural vegetation, wildlife, human life, economic activities, transport, and communication systems.

Four Measures for Changes in Land Use:

1. Afforestation and proper management of grazing lands.
2. Regulation and control of mining activities.
3. Stabilization of sand dunes by growing thorny bushes.
4. Proper management of wastelands and reclamation of degraded land.

Solution:

Step 1: Understanding the Concept:

This question has two parts. The first part asks for the definition of 'land resources'. The second part requires suggesting four practical measures to improve or change India's land use pattern, focusing on conservation and sustainable management.

Step 2: Detailed Explanation:

Part 1: Meaning of Land Resources

Land is considered a fundamental resource because it is the physical base upon which all human activities are performed. It is a finite asset, meaning its total area is fixed. Land resources encompass not just the surface soil but also the associated features like topography, climate, water bodies, and the ecosystems it supports. We live on land, perform our economic activities on land, and use it in different ways, such as for agriculture, forestry, setting up industries, building houses and roads. Therefore, the careful planning of land use is essential for the sustainable development of a nation.

Part 2: Four Measures for Necessary Changes in India's Land Use

India's land is facing severe degradation due to both natural and human-induced factors. To ensure its sustainable use, the following measures are necessary:

1. **Afforestation and Control of Overgrazing:** Planting more trees (afforestation) is crucial to prevent soil erosion by wind and water. It also helps in maintaining ecological balance. Similarly, overgrazing by livestock degrades pastures and makes the land barren. Proper management of grazing lands, such as rotational grazing and developing separate fodder crops, can prevent this.
2. **Control of Mining Activities and Industrial Effluents:** Unregulated mining activities are a major cause of land degradation. Abandoned mines leave deep scars and waste materials. Strict laws should be enforced for refilling mining sites and for the safe disposal of mining waste. Similarly, industrial effluents and waste should be properly treated before discharge to prevent land and water pollution.

Wasteland Management and Land Reclamation: A significant portion of India's land is classified as wasteland, which includes rocky, arid, and desert areas. These lands can be put to better use through reclamation projects and development schemes. This includes contour ploughing, terrace farming in hilly areas, and wasteland development for alternative uses like solar farms or forestry.

3. **Stabilization of Sand Dunes and Shelter Belts:** In desert and coastal areas, wind erosion is a major problem, leading to the movement of sand dunes which can encroach upon fertile land. Planting rows of trees (shelter belts) and growing thorny bushes can stabilize these dunes and reduce the velocity of the wind, thereby conserving the soil.

Step 3: Final Answer:

Land resources refer to the Earth's surface, which is a vital and finite asset supporting all forms of life and economic activity. To address the challenges of land degradation in India

and ensure sustainable land use, crucial measures include extensive afforestation and managed grazing, strict regulation of mining and industrial waste disposal, reclamation of wastelands, and stabilization of sand dunes through vegetation cover.

Quick Tip

When answering questions about resource management, always try to link the problem (e.g., land degradation) to specific causes (e.g., mining, deforestation) and then suggest targeted solutions for each cause. This shows a comprehensive understanding of the issue.

28(b). Discuss the suitable geographical conditions for rice cultivation and mention any three major rice producing areas in India.

Correct Answer: Geographical Conditions for Rice: Rice is a Kharif crop that requires high temperature (above 25°C), high humidity, and annual rainfall above 100 cm. It grows best in alluvial clayey soil, which can retain water.

Three Major Rice Producing Areas:

1. West Bengal
2. Uttar Pradesh
3. Punjab

Solution:

Step 1: Understanding the Concept:

The question is in two parts. First, it requires a discussion of the specific climatic and soil conditions (geographical conditions) necessary for the cultivation of rice. Second, it asks to name three major areas or states in India known for rice production.

Step 2: Detailed Explanation:

Part 1: Suitable Geographical Conditions for Rice Cultivation

Rice is the staple food crop for a majority of the population in India and is a quintessential Kharif crop. Its successful cultivation depends on the following geographical factors:

- **Temperature:** Rice requires a hot and humid climate. It grows best in areas with a mean monthly temperature of above 25°C throughout the growing season.
- **Rainfall:** It is a water-intensive crop and needs abundant water. It requires an annual rainfall of over 100 cm. In areas that receive less rainfall, such as Punjab, Haryana, and western Uttar Pradesh, rice cultivation is made possible through intensive irrigation using canals and tubewells. The fields are often flooded during the initial growth period.
- **Soil:** Rice can grow in a variety of soils, but deep clayey and loamy soils are considered ideal. The soil should be able to hold water, as the crop requires stagnant water in its early stages. Alluvial soil of the river plains is best suited for rice cultivation.

- **Labour:** Rice cultivation is a labour-intensive process, requiring significant manual labour for sowing, transplanting, weeding, and harvesting.

Part 2: Three Major Rice Producing Areas in India

India is the second-largest producer of rice in the world. Rice is grown in almost all states, but the major producing areas are concentrated in the river valleys, deltas, and coastal plains. Three major rice-producing states are:

1. **West Bengal:** It is the largest producer of rice in India. The fertile Gangetic plains and favourable climatic conditions allow for the cultivation of multiple rice crops (Aus, Aman, and Boro) in a year.
2. **Uttar Pradesh:** As the second-largest producer, the state benefits from the vast and fertile Indo-Gangetic plains and a well-developed network of canals for irrigation.
3. **Punjab:** Despite having relatively low rainfall, Punjab is a major rice producer due to its extensive irrigation facilities and the use of modern farming techniques and high-yielding variety (HYV) seeds, particularly after the Green Revolution. It has one of the highest yields per hectare in the country.

Other important rice-producing states include Andhra Pradesh, Telangana, Tamil Nadu, Bihar, and Odisha.

Step 3: Final Answer:

The cultivation of rice, a major Kharif crop, depends on specific geographical conditions: high temperature (above 25°C), high humidity, and heavy rainfall (over 100 cm), with alluvial clayey soil being the most suitable. The major rice-producing areas in India are concentrated in the plains of the north and north-east, coastal regions, and deltaic areas. The top three producing states are West Bengal, Uttar Pradesh, and Punjab.

Quick Tip

For questions about crops, always structure your answer by discussing the key geographical requirements: Temperature, Rainfall, and Soil Type. Also, remember to classify the crop as Kharif or Rabi, as this is directly linked to its climatic needs.

29(a)(i). (Questions related to Map)

In the given outline map of India (on page 13), locate the following places by the symbol with names. For correct mention of names and location

- (i) The place where the Congress session was held in 1905.

Correct Answer: Benares (Varanasi), Uttar Pradesh.

Solution:

Step 1: Understanding the Concept:

The question requires identifying the location of the Indian National Congress (INC) session of 1905 and marking it on an outline map of India.

Step 2: Identifying the Location: The 21st session of the Indian National Congress was held in Benares (now known as Varanasi) in 1905. This session was presided over by Gopal Krishna Gokhale. It was significant as it occurred in the backdrop of the controversial Partition of Bengal by Lord Curzon, and the session condemned the partition and supported the Swadeshi movement.

Step 3: Locating on the Map: Varanasi is a major city in the state of Uttar Pradesh. On the map of India, it should be marked in the southeastern part of Uttar Pradesh, on the banks of the river Ganga.

Quick Tip

Remember key Congress sessions by their year and significance. 1905 is linked with the Partition of Bengal, and the session was held in the holy city of Benares to protest it.

29(a)(ii). In the given outline map of India, locate the following place: (ii) The place where Gandhiji led the Kisan Satyagraha in Bihar.

Correct Answer: Champaran, Bihar.

Solution:

Step 1: Understanding the Concept: The question asks to identify and locate the site of the peasant (Kisan) satyagraha led by Mahatma Gandhi in Bihar.

Step 2: Identifying the Location: This event refers to the Champaran Satyagraha of 1917. It was Mahatma Gandhi's first Satyagraha movement in India, launched in support of the indigo farmers of the Champaran district who were forced to grow indigo under an oppressive system (the Tinkathia system).

Step 3: Locating on the Map: Champaran is a district in the state of Bihar. On the map of India, it should be marked in the northwestern part of Bihar, near the border with Nepal. The main town of the district is Motihari.

Quick Tip

Associate Gandhi's early satyagrahas with their locations: Champaran (Bihar) for indigo farmers, Kheda (Gujarat) for peasants facing crop failure, and Ahmedabad (Gujarat) for cotton mill workers.

29(a)(iii). In the given outline map of India, locate the following place: (iii) The place where the programme of Non-Cooperation Movement was accepted.

Correct Answer: Nagpur, Maharashtra.

Solution:

Step 1: Understanding the Concept: The question asks to identify the location of the Congress session where the programme for the Non-Cooperation Movement was formally accepted or adopted.

Step 2: Identifying the Location: While the resolution for Non-Cooperation was first introduced in a special session in Calcutta in September 1920, the programme was formally adopted and ratified at the annual session of the Indian National Congress held in Nagpur in December 1920. This session is historically crucial for the official launch of the movement.

Step 3: Locating on the Map: Nagpur is a major city in the state of Maharashtra. On the map of India, it should be marked in the eastern part of Maharashtra.

Quick Tip

Remember the two key sessions for the Non-Cooperation Movement: Calcutta (September 1920) for the proposal and Nagpur for the final adoption. For map work, Nagpur is the most commonly asked location for this event.

29(a)(iv). In the given outline map of India, locate the following place: (iv) The place where Chandrashekhar Azad was martyred.

Correct Answer: Allahabad (Prayagraj), Uttar Pradesh.

Solution:

Step 1: Understanding the Concept: The question asks to identify the place where the revolutionary freedom fighter Chandrashekhar Azad was martyred.

Step 2: Identifying the Location: Chandrashekhar Azad was a prominent member of the Hindustan Socialist Republican Association. On 27 February 1931, cornered by British police in Alfred Park in Allahabad, he fought valiantly and, true to his pledge of never being captured alive, shot

himself with his last bullet. The city of Allahabad is now officially known as Prayagraj.

Step 3: Locating on the Map: Allahabad (Prayagraj) is a major city in Uttar Pradesh. On the map of India, it should be marked in the southern part of Uttar Pradesh, at the confluence of the rivers Ganga and Yamuna.

Quick Tip

Link major revolutionaries to their key locations. For Chandrashekhar Azad, remember Allahabad (Prayagraj) as the site of his martyrdom. For Bhagat Singh, remember Lahore for the Saunders' killing and Delhi for the Assembly bombing.

29(a)(v). In the given outline map of India, locate the following place: (v) The place where the famous Golden Temple is situated.

Correct Answer: Amritsar, Punjab.

Solution:

Step 1: Understanding the Concept: The question asks to identify the location of the famous Golden Temple.

Step 2: Identifying the Location: The Golden Temple is located in Amritsar, Punjab.

Quick Tip

Link major revolutionaries to their key locations. For Chandrashekhar Azad, remember Allahabad (Prayagraj) as the site of his martyrdom. For Bhagat Singh, remember Lahore for the Saunders' killing and Delhi for the Assembly bombing.

29(b)(i). In the given outline map of India, locate the following place:

(i) Tea producer - any one region name and symbol.

Correct Answer: Assam or Darjeeling region.

Solution:

Step 1: Understanding the Concept:

The question requires identifying and locating a major tea-producing region in India on an outline map.

Step 2: Identifying the Location:

India is one of the largest producers of tea in the world. The two most famous tea-producing regions are:

1. **Assam:** Located in Northeast India, Assam is the single largest tea-growing region in the world.
2. **Darjeeling:** Located in the northern part of West Bengal, this region is famous for its high-quality, aromatic tea.

Other regions include the Nilgiri Hills in South India. For map work, Assam or Darjeeling are the most common choices.

Step 3: Locating on the Map:

Assam: This state should be marked in the northeastern part of India. The region is characterized by the Brahmaputra valley.

Darjeeling: This area is in the state of West Bengal, in the narrow northern part of the state, nestled in the Himalayan foothills.

The region should be shaded or marked with the given symbol and labelled.

Quick Tip

When asked to mark a region, it's better to shade a small, representative area rather than just a single dot. For tea, the entire state of Assam or the Darjeeling district in West Bengal are appropriate to mark.

29(b)(ii). In the given outline map of India, locate the following place:
(ii) Capital of Chhattisgarh with name and city symbol.

Correct Answer: Raipur.

Solution:

Step 1: Understanding the Concept:

The question asks to identify and locate the capital city of the state of Chhattisgarh on the map of India.

Step 2: Identifying the Location:

The state of Chhattisgarh was formed in the year 2000, carved out of Madhya Pradesh. Its capital city is Raipur.

Step 3: Locating on the Map:

First, identify the state of Chhattisgarh on the map of India. It is a landlocked state in central India.

Raipur is located in the central part of Chhattisgarh. It should be marked with the given symbol and labelled.

Quick Tip

It's important to know the capitals of all Indian states, especially the newer ones like Chhattisgarh (Raipur), Jharkhand (Ranchi), and Telangana (Hyderabad). These are frequently asked in map work.

29(b)(iii). In the given outline map of India, locate the following place:
(iii) A major river in South India with its name and symbol.

Correct Answer: Any one of the following: Godavari, Krishna, Kaveri, or Mahanadi.

Solution:

Step 1: Understanding the Concept:

The question asks to identify and trace the course of a major river in South India on the map.

Step 2: Identifying the Location:

South India (Peninsular India) has several major east-flowing rivers that drain into the Bay of Bengal. Some of the most prominent ones are:

- **Godavari:** Known as the 'Dakshin Ganga', it is the longest river in Peninsular India. It originates in Maharashtra and flows through Telangana and Andhra Pradesh.
- **Krishna:** The second longest river in Peninsular India, it also originates in Maharashtra and flows through Karnataka, Telangana, and Andhra Pradesh.
- **Kaveri:** Originates in Karnataka and flows through Tamil Nadu. It is a perennial river and forms a large delta.
- **Mahanadi:** Originates in Chhattisgarh and flows through Odisha, forming a large delta before meeting the Bay of Bengal.

Step 3: Locating on the Map:

Choose one river. For example, the Godavari River.

Trace its path starting from its origin in the Western Ghats (near Nashik in Maharashtra), flowing southeast across the Deccan Plateau, and finally forming a delta on the coast of Andhra Pradesh. The course should be marked with the given symbol and labelled "Godavari River".

Quick Tip

When marking a river, it is crucial to show both its origin and its mouth (where it meets the sea) accurately. Tracing the general course is more important than minute details.

**29(b)(iv). In the given outline map of India, locate the following place:
(iv) A dam built on the Narmada River with its name and symbol.**

Correct Answer: Sardar Sarovar Dam.

Solution:

Step 1: Understanding the Concept:

The question requires locating a specific dam built on the Narmada River.

Step 2: Identifying the Location:

The Narmada River is a major west-flowing river in central India. Several dams are built on it, but the most prominent and largest is the Sardar Sarovar Dam.

The Sardar Sarovar Dam is a gravity dam located on the Narmada river near Navagam, Gujarat. It is a part of the Narmada Valley Project.

Step 3: Locating on the Map:

First, trace the course of the Narmada River, which originates in Amarkantak (Madhya Pradesh) and flows westwards into the Arabian Sea.

Then, locate the Sardar Sarovar Dam in the state of Gujarat, near the border with Maharashtra and Madhya Pradesh. The location should be marked on the river with the given symbol () and labelled.

Quick Tip

For dam-related questions, first locate the river correctly, then mark the dam on it. Remember key dams on major rivers: Bhakra-Nangal (Sutlej), Hirakud (Mahanadi), Tehri (Bhagirathi), and Sardar Sarovar (Narmada).

29(b)(v). In the given outline map of India, locate the following place:

(v) A ten-lakh town in Uttar Pradesh with name and symbol.

Correct Answer: Any one of the following: **Lucknow, Kanpur, Agra, Varanasi**, etc.

Solution:

Step 1: Understanding the Concept:

The question asks to identify and locate a major city in Uttar Pradesh with a population of over ten lakh (one million).

Step 2: Identifying the Location:

Uttar Pradesh is India's most populous state and has several cities with populations exceeding one million. Some of the most prominent ones include:

- **Lucknow:** The state capital.
- **Kanpur:** A major industrial city.
- **Agra:** Famous for the Taj Mahal.
- **Varanasi (Banaras):** A major religious and cultural center.
- **Allahabad (Prayagraj):** Located at the confluence of the Ganga and Yamuna.
- **Ghaziabad:** A large industrial city adjacent to Delhi.

Any of these would be a correct answer. Lucknow or Kanpur are common choices.

Step 3: Locating on the Map:

Choose one city. For example, Lucknow.

Locate the state of Uttar Pradesh on the map. Lucknow is situated in the central part of the state. Mark the location with the given symbol () and label it "Lucknow".

Quick Tip

It is useful to remember the locations of at least 10-15 major cities across India for map work. Focus on state capitals and other historically or economically important cities.

29(c). (Only for Visually-Impaired Examinees in lieu of Q. No. 29 (b) Map-Work)
Instructions : Write answers of the following questions in your answer-book. Do not use the map.

- (i) Name a tea producer by any region.
- (ii) Name of the capital of Chhattisgarh.
- (iii) Name of a major river in South India.
- (iv) Name of a dam built on the Narmada River.
- (v) Name of a ten-lakh town in Uttar Pradesh.

Correct Answer:

- (i) Assam
- (ii) Raipur
- (iii) Godavari (or Krishna, Kaveri)
- (iv) Sardar Sarovar Dam
- (v) Lucknow (or Kanpur, Agra, Varanasi)

Solution:

Step 1: Understanding the Concept:

This question is for visually-impaired students and asks for direct answers to the geographical locations that were asked to be marked on the map in the previous question (29b). The task is to simply name the places.

Step 2: Detailed Answers:

- **(i) Name a tea producer by any region.**
A major tea-producing region in India is **Assam**. Another famous region is **Darjeeling** in West Bengal.
- **(ii) Name of the capital of Chhattisgarh.**
The capital city of the state of Chhattisgarh is **Raipur**.
- **(iii) Name of a major river in South India.**
A major river in South India is the **Godavari** River. Other major rivers include the Krishna and the Kaveri.

- (iv) **Name of a dam built on the Narmada River.**

A major dam built on the Narmada River is the **Sardar Sarovar Dam**, located in Gujarat.

- (v) **Name of a ten-lakh town in Uttar Pradesh.**

A town (city) in Uttar Pradesh with a population of over ten lakh is **Lucknow**, which is also the state capital. Other examples include Kanpur and Agra.

Step 3: Final Answer:

The answers are: (i) Assam (ii) Raipur (iii) Godavari (iv) Sardar Sarovar Dam (v) Lucknow

Quick Tip

For these types of questions, direct and precise factual recall is necessary. Creating flashcards or lists of key geographical facts (state capitals, major rivers, dams, crops, etc.) is an effective study method.