

SUBJECT: Civics

CLASS: X

No. of PYQs:20

Sl No	QUESTIONS	MARK
1	<p>State the various functions political parties perform in a democracy? (5 marks) (2017,2019)</p> <p><b>Answer:</b> The various functions political parties perform in a democracy are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Candidates are put forward by political parties to contest in elections. These candidates may be chosen by the top leaders, or by members of the party.</li> <li>• Parties put forward their policies and programmes for voters to choose from them.</li> <li>• Political parties play a major role in making laws for the country. No law can become a bill unless majority parties support it.</li> <li>• Political parties form and run governments.</li> <li>• Parties that lose elections play the role of opposition to the party in power.</li> <li>• Parties shape public opinion.</li> </ul>	5
2	<p>What is a multi-party system? Why has India adopted a multi-party system? Explain. (3 marks) (2015)</p> <p><b>Answer:</b> India adopted multi-party system because:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• It strengthens democracy.</li> <li>• India is geographically a very large country</li> <li>• India is socially a very diverse country</li> <li>• India is culturally and religiously a diverse country.</li> <li>• All these diversities can be accommodated if there is a multi-party system and just 1 party or 2 party system will not help in more representation and participation of people in</li> </ul>	3

	democratic processes.	
3	<p>Describe any five functions of a political party. (5 marks) (2020)</p> <p><b>Answer: Functions of Political Parties -</b></p> <p><b>Contesting elections and winning power-</b> The main function of political parties is to contest elections and win power. Most of the electoral fight happens between candidates put forward by different political parties.</p> <p><b>Selecting candidates and Election Campaigning-</b> Political parties select candidates which will represent them in the elections and also conduct election campaigns in order to win public support.</p> <p><b>Formulating public opinion -</b> Political parties shape the opinions of the general public. They also raise the issues concerning the general public in their day to day lives.</p> <p><b>Governing the country-</b> The party or coalition of parties which wins a majority of seats form the government and governs the country. They make laws and policies for the welfare of the people.</p> <p><b>Sitting in the opposition-</b> The parties which fail to become a part of government sit in the opposition. They play a very important role in keeping a check on the ruling government and also raise the issues and demands of the people.</p>	5
4	<p>Define a multi-party system. Explain its merits and demerits.(1+2+2=5) (2023)</p> <p><b>Answer:</b> Multiparty system: If several parties compete for power and more than two parties have a reasonable chance of coming to power either on their own strength or in alliance with others we call it a multi-party system.</p> <p>Merits:</p> <p>i This system allows a variety of interests and opinions to enjoy political representation.</p>	5

	<p>ii People can make a choice between several candidates.</p> <p>Demerits:</p> <p>i No one party is likely to gain power alone. Therefore it leads to difficulty in formation of government.</p> <p>ii Leads to political instability and often appears to be very messy.</p>	
5	<p>How are political parties recognized as regional and national parties in India? Explain with examples. (1 1/2 + 1 1/2 = 3) (2019)</p> <p><b>Answer:</b> Political parties as regional parties. A regional party is a party that is present in only some states, Regional parties or State parties need not be regional in their ideology. They have state identity as they are present only in some states.</p> <p>Some of these parties are all India parties that happen to have succeeded only in states.</p> <p>For Example, Samajwadi Party, Rashtriya Janta Dal, Trinamool Congress, Shiv Sena, etc.</p> <p>Conditions required for a party to be recognized as a regional political party:</p> <p>(i) A party that secures at least six percent of the total votes in an election to the legislative assembly of a state.</p> <p>(ii) Wins at least two seats in the legislative assembly.</p> <p>Political parties as national parties. National political parties have their units in various states. By and large all these units follow the same policies, programmes and strategy that is decided at the national level.</p> <p>For Example, BJP, Indian National Congress.</p> <p>Conditions required to be a national political party:</p> <p>(i) A party that secures at least 6% of the total votes in general</p>	3

	<p>elections of Lok Sabha or assembly elections in four states</p> <p>(ii) A party that wins at least 4 seats in the Lok Sabha.</p>	
6	<p>Describe the necessity of political parties in democracy. (5 marks) (2020)</p> <p>Assess the importance of political parties in democracy? (3 marks) (2017)</p> <p>“Political parties are a necessary condition for a democracy.” Analyze the statement with examples. (3 marks) (2017)</p> <p><b>Answer:</b> Political parties have a special role in democracy. They perform the following functions:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Political parties set their programmes. During elections, they prepare their manifestoes and present them before the people. Through them, people come to know the national problems and then form their own opinions.</li> <li>2. Political parties help in the formulation of public opinion.</li> <li>3. They contest elections.</li> <li>4. The party that secures a majority in the election, forms the government.</li> <li>5. The party with minority membership forms the opposition.</li> <li>6. The political parties give political education and training to the people.</li> </ol>	5/3/3
7	<p>Explain any three functions of a Political Party. (2023)</p> <p><b>Answer: Functions of Political Parties -</b></p> <p><b>Contesting elections and winning power-</b> The main function of political parties is to contest elections and win power. Most of the electoral fight happens between candidates put forward by different political parties.</p> <p><b>Selecting candidates and Election Campaigning-</b> Political parties</p>	3

	<p>select candidates which will represent them in the elections and also conduct election campaigns in order to win public support.</p> <p><b>Formulating public opinion</b> - Political parties shape the opinions of the general public. They also raise the issues concerning the general public in their day to day lives.</p>	
8	<p>Explain the role of Election Commission in the ‘registration and Recognition’ of political parties in India. (2022)</p> <p>Which organization does ‘recognise’ in India? (2017)</p> <p><b>Answer:</b> The role of the Election Commission can be summarized as follows:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. The Election Commission controls the election machinery to conduct free and fair elections as it supervises and makes changes if needed in the electoral rules of the elections.</li> <li>2. It prepares the voters. list who enjoy the right to vote as well as considers objections also to be raised by voters in reference to voters. list.</li> <li>3. It provides the election symbols to the political parties as well as to independent candidates. As the Congress (I) has been assigned the symbol of Hand, and Lotus has been provided to BJP. The independent candidates are provided symbols on a temporary basis.</li> <li>4. The Election Commission declares and recognises the political parties as national or regional.</li> <li>5. Restriction on (exit polls, ceiling on election expenditure) ( Rs. 50-70 lakhs for the Lok Sabha election and Rs. 20-28 lakhs for the Assembly election) and the use electoral bonds in elections funding are some of the major reforms initiated by the Election Commission of India that have sought to bring about revolutionary changes in the electoral process and the voter behavior in contemporary India.</li> </ol>	3/1
9	<p>Analyze the role of political parties in India. (2022)</p> <p>Describe the role of political parties in Indian democracy. (2020)</p>	5

	<p><b>Answer:</b> Political parties are beneficial because they are representative in nature and work as a safe and organized presentation of the public interest. The following roles are played by political parties in a democracy:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>i. They provide a platform and representation to various sections of society.</li> <li>ii. They provide a platform for public debates and articulation of different opinions.</li> <li>iii. They contest elections and form a government. Thus, they are a vehicle of democracy.</li> <li>iv. They give shape to policies and legislation on the basis of their election manifestos.</li> </ul>	
10	<p>Why has India adopted a multi-party system ? Explain. (2022)</p> <p>Why has India adopted a multi-party system ? (2016,2017)</p> <p><b>Answer:</b> India adopted multi-party system because</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. It strengthens democracy.</li> <li>2. India is geographically a very large country</li> <li>3. India is socially a very diverse country</li> <li>4. India is culturally and religiously a diverse country.</li> <li>5. All these diversities can be accommodated if there is a multi-party system and just 1 party or 2 party system will not help in more representation and participation of people in democratic processes.</li> </ol>	2/3
11	<p>Define Political Parties. Explain any four main challenges faced by the political parties. (1+4=5) (2023)</p> <p>Analyse the major challenges faced by the political parties in India. (5 marks) (2022)</p> <p>Examine the main challenges before political parties? (5 marks) (2017)</p> <p>Which three challenges do you feel are being faced by political parties in India? Give your opinion. (2016)</p> <p><b>Answer:</b> Political party is a group of people who follow an ideology and thus come together to contest elections and hold power in the government.</p> <p>The various challenges faced by political parties are: Lack of Internal democracy:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Every member of the party does not have a chance to take part in the</li> </ul>	3

	<p>decision-making process.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Every member is not consulted before taking a decision.</li> <li>• There is no proper organization or registration of members.</li> <li>• Power remains in the hands of a few top leaders, who do not consult ordinary members.</li> <li>• Ordinary members have no information about the internal working of the party.</li> </ul> <p>Dynastic Succession: With power in the hands of a few top leaders, all party positions go to their family members. These members may not be qualified or have the ability to hold their positions.</p> <p>Money and Muscle Power:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Money is needed to organize demonstrations, public meetings, and speeches to publicize the image of the party. Parties choose those candidates who can raise money for the party and win elections with their money.</li> <li>• Sometimes parties also support criminal candidates because they can win elections.</li> </ul> <p>The meaningful choice to others: Most of the political parties have the same fundamental and ideological issues. Voters do not have a meaningful choice. Even leaders keep changing parties, thus confusing the voter.</p>	
12	<p>The first challenge faced by the political parties is lack of internal democracy within parties. What do you understand by the statement? Explain.(2016)</p> <p><b>Answer:</b></p> <p>(i)All over the world,there is a tendency in political parties towards the concentration of power In one on few leaders at the top.</p> <p>(ii)Parties do not keep membership registers, do not conduct meetings and do not contest elections regularly.</p> <p>(iii)Do not hold organizational meetings.</p> <p>(iv)Ordinary members of the party do not get sufficient information.</p> <p>(v)One or few leaders exercise prominent power in the party.</p>	3

13	<p>‘Lack of internal democracy within parties is the major challenge to political parties all over the world.’ Analyze the statement. (2015)</p> <p><b>Answer:</b> Lack of internal democracy in political parties is the major challenge to political parties as:</p> <p>(i)All over the world,there is a tendency in political parties towards the concentration of power In one on few leaders at the top.</p> <p>(ii)Parties do not keep membership registers, do not conduct meetings and do not contest elections regularly.</p> <p>(iii)Do not hold organizational meetings.</p> <p>(iv)Ordinary members of the party do not get sufficient information.</p> <p>(v)One or few leaders exercise prominent power in the party.</p>	3
14	<p>Explain three functions of opposition political parties. (2019)</p> <p><b>Answer:</b> Following are the three functions of opposition parties:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. They question the ruling government and make them accountable to the public.</li> <li>2. To check the government from becoming authoritarian and restrict its power, the opposition parties keep a watch over them.</li> <li>3. The main duty of opposition party is to criticize the policies of the and government and also check the expenditure of the government.</li> </ol>	3
15	<p>Describe the role of the opposition party in a democracy? (2017 C)</p> <p><b>Answer:</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(1) To check the government from becoming authoritarian and to restrict its powers, the opposition parties keep a watch over them.</li> <li>(2) The main duty of the opposition party is to criticize the policies of the government.</li> </ol>	5



	<p>(3) Outside the legislature the opposition parties attract the attention of the press and report their criticism of the government policy in the newspapers.</p> <p>(4) The opposition parties have the right to check the expenditure of the government also.</p> <p>(5) During the question hour, the opposition parties criticism the government generally.</p>	
16	<p>What is the role of the opposition party in a democracy? (2017)</p> <p><b>Answer:</b></p> <p>(1) To check the government from becoming authoritarian and to restrict its powers, the opposition parties keep a watch over them.</p> <p>(2) The main duty of the opposition party is to criticize the policies of the government.</p> <p>(3) Outside the legislature the opposition parties attract the attention of the press and report their criticism of the government policy in the newspapers.</p>	3
17	<p>Explain the three components of a political party? (2019)</p> <p><b>Answer:</b> A political party has three components, viz. :</p> <p>(i) The Leaders: Who formulate policies and programs of the party and choose candidates for contesting elections.</p> <p>(ii) The Active Members: Who are involved in different committees of the party and participate directly in their activity.</p> <p>(iii) The Followers: Who believe in the party's ideology and support the party by casting their votes in favor of the party at the time of the election.</p>	3
18	<p>What are the components of a political party? (2016)</p> <p><b>Answer:</b> Leaders, Active Members, Followers.</p>	1

19	<p>In which one of the following options are political parties a necessary condition?</p> <p>(a) Democracy (b) Authoritarian (c) Dictatorship (d) Despotism</p> <p>(2023)</p> <p><b>Answer:</b> (a)</p>	1
20	<p>Two statements are given below as Assertion (A) and Reason (R). Read the Statements and choose the correct option:</p> <p><i>Assertion (A): Elections are the spirit of democracy.</i> <i>Reason (R): Elections expand Political participation.</i></p> <p>Options:</p> <p>(A) Both (A) and (R) are true and (R) is the correct explanation of (A). (B) Both (A) and (R) are true, but (R) is the not correct explanation of (A). (C) (A) is true, but (R) is false. (D) (A) is false, but (R) is true.</p> <p>(2023)</p> <p><b>Answer:</b> (A) Both (A) and (R) are true and (R) is the correct explanation of (A).</p>	1

SUBJECT: Social Science

CLASS: X

No. of PYQs: 20

Sl No	QUESTIONS	MARK
1	<p><b>Propose any two measures to be taken by India in improving its HDI. (2014)</b></p> <p>Two measures to be taken by India to improve its HDI could be:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● <b><u>Increase in budgetary allocation on education and healthcare facilities.</u></b> India needs to focus on improving access to healthcare services, especially in rural areas. This could involve building more hospitals and clinics, training more healthcare workers, and implementing policies to reduce the cost of healthcare. Subsidies can be channelized towards the generation of more employment opportunities.</li> <li>● <b><u>Investing in education:</u></b> India needs to invest in education to improve its human capital. This could involve increasing the number of schools and colleges, providing better teacher training, and implementing policies to ensure that all children have access to education. Additionally, there needs to be a focus on improving the quality of education to ensure that students are gaining the skills they need to succeed in the workforce.</li> </ul>	5
2	<p><b>How can the formal sector loans be made beneficial for poor farmers and workers? Suggest any five measures (2016)</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● The measures to make formal sector loans beneficial for poor farmers and workers are:</li> <li>● The formal sector like banks and cooperatives should lend more to poor people and workers, particularly in rural areas.</li> <li>● The formal sector should provide cheap and affordable credit to the poor people so that repayment is easy.</li> </ul>	3

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Formal sector should work out other ways of arranging collateral from the poor people.</li> <li>By providing linkage between self-help groups and banks, the formal sector of credit can be increased.</li> <li>There should be more cooperatives and banks in rural areas and people should be made aware of their presence.</li> </ul>	
3	<p><b>What do you mean by the term ‘collateral’? Why do banks ask for collateral while giving loans? (2018)</b></p> <p><b>Collateral</b> is an asset that the borrower owns (such as land, building, vehicle, livestock, deposits with banks, etc.) and uses this as a guarantee to a lender until the loan is repaid.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Banks use collateral as a guarantee until the loan is repaid. If the borrower fails to repay the loan, the lender has the right to sell the asset or collateral to obtain payment.</li> </ul>	3
4	<p><b>“Average income is an important criterion for development.” Justify. (2018)</b></p> <p>To check the criteria for the development of countries, their income is considered to be one of the most important attributes.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Countries with higher incomes are more developed than others with less income.</li> <li>This is based on the understanding that more income means more of all the things that human beings need.</li> </ul>	3
5	<p><b>Explain the significance of The Reserve Bank of India in the Indian economy. (2017)</b></p> <p><b><u>Significance of RBI in the Indian economy:</u></b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>In India, the Reserve Bank of India issues currency notes on behalf of the Central Government.</li> <li>It supervises the functioning of formal sources of loans.</li> <li>The banks maintain a minimum cash balance out of the deposits they receive.</li> </ol>	3

	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The RBI monitors that the banks actually maintain the cash balance.</li> <li>The RBI sees that the banks give loans not just to profit-making businesses and traders but also to small cultivators, small-scale industries, small borrowers, etc.</li> <li>Periodically, banks have to submit information to the RBI on how much they are lending, to whom, at what interest rate, etc.</li> </ol>	
6	<p><b>Explain the interdependence of all three sectors giving examples from the transportation system. (2019)</b></p> <p>The tertiary sector does not produce any goods but it helps in the production of goods in the primary and secondary sectors. For example:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>In the primary sector, we need the service of transportation for getting the supply of agricultural inputs and also for selling food grains in the market or supplying agricultural raw materials to agro-based industries.</li> <li>In the secondary sector, we need the help of transportation for bringing the raw materials and taking the final products to the market.</li> <li>Transportation is required in the service sector as well such as for providing medical facilities to the people and other services like fire services, etc.</li> </ul>	3
7	<p><b>“The credit activities of the informal sector should be discouraged.” Support the statement with arguments. (2021)</b></p> <p><b>The credit activities of the informal sector should be discouraged because:</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>There is no organization to supervise the credit activities of lenders in the informal sector.</li> <li>The informal sector lends at a very high rate of interest and uses unfair means to get the money back.</li> <li>The higher cost of borrowing means a large part of the earnings of the borrowers is used to repay the loan. Hence, the borrowers have less income left for themselves.</li> </ol>	5

	<p>4. Sometimes, due to a higher rate of interest, the amount to be repaid becomes higher than the income of the borrower due to the fact that there is always a risk for borrowers to fall into a debt trap.</p>	
8	<p><b>What does the history of developed countries indicate about the shifts that have taken place between sectors? (2020)</b></p> <p>During early civilization all economic activity was in the primary sector. When food production became surplus people's need for other products increased. This led to the development of the secondary sector.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The growth of the secondary sector spread its influence during the industrial revolution in the nineteenth century.</li> <li>• After the growth of economic activity a support system was needed to facilitate industrial activity.</li> <li>• Certain sectors like transport and finance play an important role in supporting the industrial activity and comprise the tertiary sector.</li> </ul>	3
9	<p><b>Name the sector that is the largest employer in India. Why does this sector produce only a quarter of the National GDP?</b></p> <p>The primary sector is the largest employer in India. Nearly 44% of the population is engaged in this sector in one way or the other. However, its share in the GDP is very less because of the following reasons:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The average size of the land holdings is very low which results in low productivity per holder.</li> <li>• Less use of modern technology and know-how among the farmers to increase crop productivity.</li> <li>• The system of providing financing and marketing facilities has been insufficient since independence. The small and marginal farmers are not able to get benefits from the loan facilities and access to large markets.</li> <li>• The absence of alternate income-generating activities in rural areas gives rise to disguised unemployment where the efficient labor force is not used.</li> </ul>	5

10	<p><b>What are the various sources of credit in rural areas? Which one of them is the most dominant source of credit and why? (2022)</b></p> <p>Moneylenders are the most dominant amongst sources of credit for rural households. They constitute an informal source of credit. They charge a very high rate of interest on loans as they do not require any collateral. They are the most convenient source of credit in the rural areas.</p> <p>Other sources of rural credit:</p> <p>(i) Cooperative Societies are another major source of rural credit. They are a source of formal sector credit. Members of a Cooperative pool their resources for helping one another, e.g., Farmers. Cooperatives, Weavers. Cooperatives, etc. They offer cheap credit in rural areas for their members. Once these loans are repaid, another round of loans is offered.</p> <p>(ii) Agricultural traders, relatives and friends are other informal sources of rural credit. Some farmers borrow from agricultural traders who supply the farm inputs (such as seeds, fertilizers, pesticides, etc.) on credit at the beginning of the cropping season and repay the loans after the harvest.</p> <p>(iii) Commercial banks also give loans to rural households. However, not many rural households borrow from banks as they require proper documentation and collateral.</p>	5
11	<p><b>Why is it necessary that banks and co-operatives increase their lending in rural areas? Explain. (2016)</b></p> <p><b>Formal sources of credit need to be expanded in India because:</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. To save people from the exploitation of the informal sector</li> <li>2. To save and reduce the dependence on informal sources of credit</li> <li>3. Formal sources charge a low rate of interest on loans.</li> <li>4. Higher Income through cheap borrowing</li> <li>5. To save from debt trap and exploitation.</li> <li>6. It provides cheap and affordable credit. Cheap and</li> </ol>	5

	<p>affordable credit is crucial for the country's development</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>7. RBI also supervises the formal sector credit through various rules and regulations which ensures that banks give loans to small cultivators, small borrowers, etc., and not just to profit-making businesses and traders.</li> <li>8. It is important that formal credit is distributed more equally so that the poor can benefit from cheaper loans.</li> </ol>	
12	<p><b>“Conflicting goals can be development goals.” Elaborate with examples. (2013)</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• At times two people or groups of people may seek things that are conflicting. A girl expects as much freedom and opportunity as her brother and he also shares in the household work. Her brother may not like this.</li> <li>• Similarly, to get more electricity, industrialists may want more dams but this may submerge the land and disturb the lives of people who are displaced, such as tribals.</li> </ul>	3
13	<p><b>How are deposits with the banks beneficial for an individual as well as for the nation? Explain with examples. (2018)</b></p> <p><b><u>The benefits of deposits with the banks are:</u></b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. This ensures the safety of money and they also earn interest from the bank.</li> <li>2. Demand deposits can be withdrawn whenever the person wants. It also allows payments to be made through cheque.</li> <li>3. Through cheques, the money gets directly transferred between banks. So, no direct payment of cash needs to be made.</li> <li>4. Banks extend loans from the deposits they receive so they mediate between people having surplus funds and people in need of more funds through these deposits.</li> <li>5. Since bank deposits are also white money, the nation's economy is more transparent.</li> </ol>	5
14	<p><b>How is the issue of sustainability important for development? Explain with three examples. (2014)</b></p>	5



	<p>Development, at present, without harming the environment and also keeping it safe for future generations is termed sustainable development.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● <b>Groundwater</b>, which is a renewable resource, is getting depleted because of its overuse. People are facing the problem of a water crisis due to its indiscriminate use.</li> <li>● <b>The development that emerged from the fast industrialization</b> leads to the cutting of forests and its result is a polluted- environment for the present as well as for future generations.</li> <li>● <b>Crude oil</b> which is a non-renewable resource with limited stock is depleting gradually. So we need to use it wisely.</li> </ul>	
15	<p><b>“Money in your pocket may not buy all the goods and services you need to live well.” Is it true or not? Elucidate. (2019 C)</b></p> <p><b>Money in our pockets cannot buy all the goods and services that we may need to live well.</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Money cannot buy us a pollution-free environment.</li> <li>● Money cannot buy us a disease-free life and might not be able to get protection from infectious diseases.</li> <li>● Besides money, people also like to have equal treatment in society, freedom, dignity, and honor in their lives, which money cannot buy them.</li> </ul>	3
16	<p><b>“National development of a country depends on the availability of public facilities.” How? (2016)</b></p> <p>Public facilities are those provided by the government instead of individuals or private sources. For this reason, they may be either highly subsidized or totally free of cost. They are important because many people do not have enough income to be able to avail of facilities provided by the private sector resulting in difficulties faced like inadequate healthcare, poor nutrition, lack of education, etc. The utility of two public facilities available in India are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● <b>The public distribution system (PDS)</b> provides fair average quality food grains and other essential items to</li> </ul>	5

	<p>the weaker section of the population at subsidized prices.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● <b>Health care</b> in government hospitals and dispensaries is provided to all at a subsidized rate. This includes outpatient as well as hospitalization facilities.</li> </ul>	
17	<p><b>“Tertiary sector is playing a significant role in the development of the Indian Economy’. Justify the statement. (2018)</b></p> <p><b>Basic services:</b> Services such as hospitals, educational institutions, post and telegraph services, transport, banks, and insurance companies are in this group.</p> <p><b>Development of primary and secondary sectors:</b> The development of agriculture and industry leads to the development of services such as transport, trade, and storage.</p> <p><b>Rise in income levels:</b> As income levels rise, certain sections of people start demanding many more services like eating out, tourism, shopping, private hospitals, private schools, and professional training centers.</p> <p><b>Rise in information technology:</b> Over the past decade or so, certain new services, such as those based on information and communication technology have become important and essential.</p> <p><b>Globalization:</b> Due to globalization, people have become aware of new services and activities, because of which the tertiary sector has gained importance.</p>	5
18	<p><b>In what ways can employment be increased in urban areas? (2019)</b></p> <p>There are a number of ways to increase urban employment in India, including:</p> <p><b>Encouraging foreign investment:</b> Attracting foreign investment can create jobs in a variety of industries, including manufacturing, technology, and services.</p>	5

	<p><b><u>Developing small and medium-sized enterprises (SMEs):</u></b> SMEs are a major source of employment in urban areas, and policies that support their growth and development can help to create jobs.</p> <p><b><u>Providing vocational training:</u></b> Vocational training can help to match workers with the skills that are in demand in the urban labor market.</p> <p><b><u>Promoting the growth of the service sector:</u></b> The service sector, including tourism, retail, and healthcare, is a major source of urban employment in India. Policies that encourage the growth of this sector can help to create jobs.</p> <p><b><u>Focusing on Infrastructure development:</u></b> Infrastructure development can create jobs in the short term, as well as make it easier for businesses to operate and for people to move around in the long term.</p> <p><b><u>Encouraging entrepreneurship:</u></b> Encouraging entrepreneurship can help to create new businesses and jobs, particularly in the informal sector.</p> <p><b><u>Improving access to credit:</u></b> Improving access to credit can help entrepreneurs and small businesses grow, which can create jobs.</p>	
19	<p><b>Why is credit a crucial element in economic development? (2020)</b></p> <p><b>Credit is a crucial element in the economic development of a country because:</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. It helps to meet the ongoing expenses of production.</li> <li>2. It helps in increasing earnings and encourages people to invest in agriculture, engage in business, and set up small industries.</li> <li>3. It helps in completing production on time.</li> <li>4. Cheap credit will end the vicious cycle of a debt trap.</li> <li>5. Cheap and easy credit would inspire better investment in technology and would increase competition</li> </ol>	5
20	<p><b>What is the basic objective of 'Self Help Groups'? How do they work? Describe any four advantages of 'Self Help Groups' for the</b></p>	5

	<p><b>poor (2016)</b></p> <p>The basis behind the SHGs is to provide a financial resource for the poor through organizing the rural poor, especially women, into small Self Help Groups. They also provide timely loans at a responsible interest rate without collateral.their advantages are:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Members of these SHGs can take small loans from the group itself to meet their needs such as for releasing mortgaged land, for meeting working capital needs or for buying housing materials etc. Although the group charges interest on these loans, it is way less than the interest charged by the moneylenders present in villages.</li> <li>2. Saving on a regular basis, after a year or two, the group also becomes eligible for availing loan from the bank. The loan is sanctioned in the name of the group and is meant to create self employment opportunities for the members.</li> <li>3. The SHG not only collects and saves money regularly but also provides the members of the group an opportunity to discuss the amount of loan and the interest rate to be charged. It, therefore, provides a platform to seek financial independence to the rural poor and women.</li> <li>4. The SHG helps borrowers overcome the problem of lack of collateral while getting loans. Being the building blocks of organizing the rural poor, they also provide a platform to discuss and act on a variety of issues such as health, nutrition, domestic violence, etc.</li> </ol>	
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SUBJECT: **Geography**

CLASS: X

No. of PYQs:20

Sl No	QUESTIONS	MARK
1	<p>How is the issue of sustainability important for development? Explain with examples. (2015)</p> <p><b>Answer:</b> The issue of sustainability is important for development because It requires preservation of stock of resources including exhaustible natural resources and environmental resources. Recent studies show that groundwater in India is exhausted because of overuse. 1/3 of the country is overusing its groundwater reserves.</p>	5
2	<p>Classify the resources on the basis of exhaustibility. State two characteristics of each. (2016)</p> <p>OR.</p> <p>Distinguish between the renewable and non-renewable resources. (2012)</p> <p><b>Answer:</b> Key Differences Between Renewable Resources and Non-Renewable Resources</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Renewable resources can replenish naturally over time, while non-renewable resources are finite and cannot be replaced once depleted.</li> <li>• Sustainable usage of renewable resources does not lead to depletion, whereas non-renewable resources get exhausted as they are utilized.</li> </ul>	5

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Examples of renewable resources include solar energy, wind energy, hydroelectric power, and biomass, while non-renewable resources include fossil fuels like coal, oil, and natural gas, as well as minerals.</li> <li>• Renewable resources generally have a low environmental impact, while non-renewable resources often contribute to environmental degradation through emissions, pollution, and habitat destruction.</li> <li>• Renewable resources promote long-term environmental sustainability, while non-renewable resources pose challenges to environmental preservation.</li> <li>• Renewable resources embrace clean and green energy sources, whereas non-renewable resources rely on polluting and greenhouse gas-emitting sources.</li> </ul>	
3	<p>Describe any three main features of the black soil. (2019)</p> <p><b>Answer:</b> Characteristics of black soil:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• It has a clayey texture and is very fertile in nature.</li> <li>• The pH of black soil ranges from 7.2-8.5 at 25 degree celsius. .</li> <li>• The soil is rich in Potash/Calcium/Magnesium but less in Nitrogen/Phosphate content.</li> <li>• It is generally soft when wet but gets hard on drying.</li> </ul>	3
4	<p>Explain any three factors responsible for soil formation. (2017)</p> <p><b>Answer:</b></p> <p>(i) Relief, parent rock or bedrock, climate, vegetation and other forms of life and time are important factors in the formation of soil.</p> <p>(ii) Various forces of nature such as change in temperature, actions of running water, wind and glaciers, activities of decomposers, etc.</p>	3

	<p>contribute to the formation of soil.</p> <p>(iii) Chemical and organic changes which take place in the soil are equally important.</p> <p>(iv) Soil also consists of organic (humus) and inorganic materials.</p>	
5	<p>What are extinct species? Describe any two factors that caused fearful depletion of biodiversity of India. (2012)</p> <p><b>Answer:</b> Extinct species are those wiped out forever, leaving no living members.</p> <p>Two major factors decimating India's biodiversity are habitat loss due to deforestation and overexploitation, including hunting and resource extraction. These pressures squeeze and fracture ecosystems, causing a cascade of extinctions and threatening our precious natural tapestry.</p>	
6	<p>How have communities conserved and protected forests and wildlife in India? Explain. (2016)</p> <p><b>Answer:</b> The communities have conserved and protected forests and wildlife in India in the following ways:</p> <p>(a) In Sariska Tiger Reserve, Rajasthan villagers have fought against mining by citing the Wildlife Protection Act. In many areas villagers themselves are protecting habitats and explicitly rejecting government involvement.</p> <p>(b) Many states have launched the Joint Forest Management Programme to involve local communities in the management and restoration of degraded forests. Odisha was the first state to launch this programme.</p> <p>(c) The inhabitants of five villages in the Alwar district of Rajasthan</p>	5

	have declared about 1200 hectares of forest area as the 'Bhairodev Dakav Sonchuri'.	
7	<p>Describe the steps taken to conserve the flora and fauna of the country. (2012)</p> <p><b>Answer:</b> The following steps are taken by the government to protect the flora and fauna of the country.</p> <p>(i) Wildlife Protection Act was implemented in 1972 in India.</p> <p>(ii) Fourteen biosphere reserves have been set up in the country to protect flora and fauna. Four out of these - Sundarbans in West Bengal, Nanda Devi in Uttarakhand, the Gulf of Mannar in Tamil Nadu and the Nilgiris - have been included in the world network of biosphere reserves.</p> <p>(iii) Financial and technical assistance has been provided to many botanical gardens by the government since 1992.</p> <p>(iv) Project Tiger, Project Rhino, Project Great Indian Bustard and many other eco-developmental projects have been introduced.</p> <p>(v) Total 89 national parks, 490 wildlife sanctuaries and zoological gardens are set up to take care of natural heritage.</p>	5
8	<p>“Water scarcity is on an increase day by day.” Justify the statement citing three reasons.</p> <p>OR</p> <p>Explain any four reasons responsible for water scarcity in India.</p> <p>OR</p> <p>‘Water scarcity in most cases is caused by over-exploitation, excessive</p>	5



	<p>use and unequal access to water among different social groups’. Explain the meaning of the statement with the help of examples.</p> <p>OR</p> <p>Water is available in abundance in India. Even then scarcity of water is experienced in major parts of the country. Explain it with four examples.</p> <p>(2016,2017,2019,2021)</p> <p><b>Answer:</b> The following are the reasons for water scarcity in India.</p> <p>Increased demand for water: The growing population needs more water for domestic purposes and to produce more food.</p> <p>Agricultural purposes: For agricultural purposes, water resources are being over-exploited. More food needs to be grown for the increasing population.</p> <p>Intensive industrialisation and urbanization: The increasing number of industries ‘ need more water and power to run the machinery. Hydroelectric power contributes twenty-two per cent of the electricity produced. The urban centers with large populations and modern lifestyles have added to the problem of water scarcity.</p> <p>Over-exploitation of water resources: In some cities, housing societies have their own groundwater pumping devices to meet their needs. This has caused the depletion of water resources in several areas.</p> <p>Bad quality of water: The water is getting polluted by domestic and industrial wastes, chemical pesticides and fertilizers.</p>	
9	<p>How intensive industrialization and urbanization posed a great pressure on existing freshwater resources in India. Explain. (2014)</p>	

	<p><b>Answer:</b> Intensive industrialization and urbanization have caused great pressure on the existing freshwater resources in the following ways :</p> <p>i Water is used in industries in many ways. It is used as a coolant for machines.</p> <p>ii Water is required to generate hydroelectricity to run industries as well as homes.</p> <p>iii As a result of the rapid increase in population and urbanization the per capita consumption of water has also increased. Water is therefore critically short of supply.</p>	
10	<p>Explain the working of underground tanks as a part of rooftop rainwater harvesting system practiced in Rajasthan.</p> <p>OR</p> <p>How were the underground tanks beneficial to the people of Rajasthan? Explain. (2013,2019)</p> <p><b>Answer:</b> Houses in the semi arid regions of Rajasthan have traditionally constructed tanks for storing drinking water. They are big and are a part of the well-developed rooftop rainwater harvesting system. The tanks are constructed inside the main house or the courtyard, and are connected to the sloping roofs of the houses through a pipe. The rain falling on the rooftop travels down and is stored in the tanks. The first spell of rain is not collected as this water cleans the roof and the pipes. The rainwater from the subsequent spells is collected. This water is used till the next rainy season, and is a reliable source of water even after other sources have dried up. The tanks also help in cooling the houses as rooms built around them have generally low temperatures due to conduction.</p>	5

11	<p>Why do we have maximum concentration of iron and steel industry in Chota Nagpur Plateau region? Give any three regions. (2020)</p> <p><b>Answer:</b> Factors responsible for the concentration of iron and steel industries in Chhota Nagpur Plateau:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>i Low cost of iron-ore.</li> <li>ii High-grade raw material in proximity.</li> <li>iii Cheap labor.</li> <li>iv Vast growth potential in the home market.v Good transport connectivity.</li> <li>vi Availability of water resources</li> </ul>	5
12	<p>Suggest any three steps to minimize the environmental degradation caused by the industrial development in India. (2016)</p> <p><b>Answer:</b> Three steps to minimize the environmental degradation caused by industrial development in India are:</p> <p>Every litre of wastewater discharged by our industry pollutes eight times the quantity of fresh water.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>I. Minimizing use of water for processing by reusing and recycling it in two or more successive stages.</li> <li>ii. Harvesting of rainwater to meet water requirements.</li> <li>iii. Treating hot water and effluents before releasing them in rivers and ponds.</li> <li>iv Particulate matter in the air can be reduced by fitting smokestacks to factories with electrostatic precipitators, fabric filters, scrubbers and inertial separators.</li> <li>v Smoke can be reduced by using oil or gas instead of coal in factories.</li> </ul>	5

	<p>vi Machinery and equipment can be used and generators should be fitted with silencers.</p> <p>vii Almost all machinery can be redesigned to increase energy efficiency and reduce noise.</p>	
13	<p>Describe any three major problems faced by the weaving and processing sectors in the cotton textile industry. (2015)</p> <p><b>Answer:</b> Problems of cotton textile Industry are:</p> <p>i Although production has increased it is still not enough and imports are needed.</p> <p>ii Erratic power supply and outdated machinery.</p> <p>iii Low output of labour.</p> <p>iv Stiff competition from synthetic fabrics.</p>	3
14	<p>Evaluate the factors which are responsible for the location of the jute industry in West Bengal. (2017)</p> <p><b>Answer: The main factors responsible for their location in Hooghly basin are:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Proximity of jute producing areas.</li> <li>● Inexpensive water transport.</li> <li>● Supported by a good network of railways, roadways and waterways to facilitate movement of raw material to the mills.</li> <li>● Abundant water for processing raw jute.</li> <li>● Cheap labour from adjoining areas.</li> </ul>	3
15	<p>‘ India is presently one of the least energy efficient countries in the world. We have to adopt cautious approaches for the judicious use of our limited energy resources.’ Analyze this statement.</p> <p>OR</p> <p>Explain any three steps to be taken to conserve the energy resources. (2017)</p> <p><b>Answer:</b></p>	3

	(i) Use the public transport system. (ii) Switch off electricity when not needed. (iii) Use power saving devices. (iv) Use non-conventional sources of energy.	
16	Mention any three iron-ore belts in India. (2018)  <b>Answer:</b> The major iron-ore belts are: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Odisha-Jharkhand.</li> <li>2. Durg-Bastar-Chandrapur.</li> <li>3. Bellary-Chitradurga-Chikmagalur.</li> <li>4. Maharashtra-Goa Belt.</li> </ol>	3
17	How is mining activity hazardous? Explain.  OR  ‘‘Mining affects both health and environment.’’ Comment. (2016)  <b>Answer:</b> The mining activity is injurious to the health of the miners and environment as: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>i. The dust and noxious fumes inhaled by miners make them vulnerable to pulmonary diseases.</li> <li>ii. The risk of collapsing mine roofs.</li> <li>iii. Inundation and fires in coal mines are a constant threat to miners.</li> <li>iv. The water sources in the region get contaminated due to mining.</li> <li>v. Dumping of waste and slurry leads to degradation of land soil and increase in stream and river pollution.</li> </ol>	3
18	Describe the three cropping seasons of India.  <b>Answer:</b> <b>Rabi season:</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Crops sown in winters and harvested in summers.</li> <li>● Some of the important rabi crops are wheat, barley, peas, gram and mustard.</li> <li>● States growing rabi crops are: Punjab, Haryana, Himachal,</li> </ul>	3

	<p>Jammu and Kashmir, Uttarakhand and Uttar Pradesh.</p> <p><b>Kharif season:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Crops are grown with the onset of monsoons and harvested in September or October.</li> <li>• Important Kharif growing states are: Assam, West Bengal, coastal regions of Odisha, Andhra Pradesh, Tamil Nadu, Kerala and Maharashtra.</li> <li>• Crops grown during this season are: rice, maize, jowar, bajra, tur, moong, urad, cotton, jute, groundnut and soybean.</li> </ul> <p><b>Zaid season:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• It falls in between the rabi and kharif seasons.</li> <li>• It's a short season during the summer months.</li> <li>• Major crops grown are: watermelon, muskmelon, cucumbers, vegetables and fodder crops.</li> </ul>	
19	<p>Name the two important cereal crops in India. Describe the conditions required to grow these two crops.</p> <p>Rice and wheat are the two most important cereal crops grown in India.</p> <p><b>Answer: Rice is the staple food crop of most people in India, especially in coastal regions.</b></p> <p>The geographical conditions required for growth of rice are as follows:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. It is a kharif crop and requires a hot and humid climate for cultivation. Temperature above 25°C and high humidity with annual rainfall above 100 cm is favorable for growth of rice.</li> <li>2. Rich alluvial soils of the flood plains, river basins and deltaic areas which are renewed every year, are ideal for rice cultivation</li> <li>3. Rice requires abundant rainfall or good water supply through irrigation and flooded fields during the earlier part of its growing season in June-July. Ankle-deep water in the field helps the crop.</li> <li>4. Plenty of cheap labour is required as most of the farming involves</li> </ol>	3

	<p>manual labour.</p> <p><b>Wheat is the main food crop for people residing in the north and north-western parts of the country.</b></p> <p>The geographical conditions favourable for growth of wheat are as follows:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Wheat is a rabi crop and requires a cool growing season. Average temperature should be between 10°C to 25°C at the time of sowing, but higher temperatures and bright sunshine is required at the time of harvesting for proper ripening of grains.</li> <li>2. Wheat requires moderate rainfall of 50 to 75 cm annually, evenly distributed over the growing season. A little winter rain before ripening helps in increasing the yield.</li> <li>3. Deep alluvial clayey soils of Northern Plains and black soil of Deccan are suitable for growth of wheat.</li> </ol> <p>There are two important wheat growing zones in the country-the Ganga-Satluj plains in the north-west and black soil region of the Deccan. Punjab, Haryana, Uttar Pradesh, Bihar, Rajasthan and parts of Madhya Pradesh are the major wheat producing states.</p>	
20	<p>‘Slash and burn’ agriculture is a (2022)</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(a) Shifting agriculture</li> <li>(b) Intensive agriculture</li> <li>(c) Commercial agriculture</li> <li>(d) None of these</li> </ol> <p><b>Answer: (a)</b></p>	1

SUBJECT: Social Science

CLASS: X

CHAPTER:

No. of PYQs: 20

Sl No	QUESTIONS	MARK
1	<p><b>How did nationalism align with imperialism to become the cause of the First World war? Explain. (2020)</b></p> <p>Nationalism in the first half of the 19th century aimed at building nation states based on common heritage and identity but the same sentiment of nationalism became a narrow creed with limited ends by the last quarter of the nineteenth century in Europe.</p> <p>Nationalism and imperialism encouraged each European nation to pursue its own interests and compete for power. Nationalism aligned with imperialism, led Europe to disaster in 1914.</p> <p>(i) Towards the last quarter of the 19th century, nationalism could not retain its idealistic liberal-democratic sentiments of the first half of the century but became a narrow belief with inadequate ends.</p> <p>(ii) Nationalist groups became increasingly intolerant, which led to war.</p> <p>(iii) Major European powers manipulated the nationalist aspirations to further their own imperialist aims.</p> <p>(iv) Source of nationalist tension in Europe was the area called the Balkans.</p> <p>(v) Idea of romantic nationalism in the Balkan together with the disintegration of the Ottoman Empire made this region very explosive.</p> <p>(vi) One by one, European nationalities broke away from its control and declared independence.</p>	5



	<p>(vii) The Balkan people based their claims for independence or political rights on nationality to prove that they were once independent but were subjugated by a foreign power.</p> <p>(viii) Slavic nationalities struggled to define their identity and independence. Hence, the Balkan area became an area of intense conflict.</p> <p>(viii) The entry and rivalry of big powers – Austro-Hungary, Russia, Britain, Germany – worsened the situation in the region and all this led to the First World War in 1914.</p>	
2	<p><b>How were the silk routes a good example of vibrant pre-modern trade and cultural links? Explain. (2012)</b></p> <p>(i) The silk routes are a good example of vibrant pre-modern trade and cultural links between distant parts of the world.</p> <p>(ii) They were spread over land and sea, knitting together vast regions of Asia and linking with Europe and Africa.</p> <p>(iii) They existed since before the Christian era and thrived almost till the 15th century.</p> <p>(iv) Indian and Chinese pottery, textiles and spices travelled to Europe.</p> <p>(v) In return, precious metals, gold and silver flowed from Europe to Asia.</p> <p>(vi) Buddhism, Christian missionaries, and Muslim preachers also traveled through this route to Asia.</p>	3
3	<p><b>Why did the Roman Catholic Church begin to keep an index of prohibited books from the mid 16th century?</b></p> <p>(i) Printed religious literature stimulated a variety of interpretations of faith, even among the little educated working class in the early 16th century.</p> <p>(ii) Menocchio, an Italian miller, reinterpreted the Bible in a way that enraged the Roman Catholic Church.</p>	3

	<p>(iii) Such instances worried the Church about people reading the various interpretations of the religion and questioning the Church.</p> <p>(iv) Hence, it imposed severe controls over publishers and booksellers and began maintaining an index of prohibited books.</p>	
4	<p><b>Print culture created the condition within which the French Revolution occurred. Give any three suitable arguments to support the statement. (2016)</b></p> <p>(i) Print popularized the ideas of enlightened thinkers on traditions, superstitions and despotism.</p> <p>(ii) They advocated reasons.</p> <p>(iii) People read books by Voltaire and Rousseau. Print created dialogue and debate.</p> <p>(iv) People started discussion and evaluated the royalty.</p> <p>(v) Print literature mocked the royalty.</p> <p>(vi) This kind of print literature circulated underground and it created awareness among people and formed the basis of the French Revolution.</p>	3
5	<p><b>Explain with examples how print culture catered to the requirement of children. [Board 2016-17]</b></p> <p>(i) In Europe primary education became compulsory from the late nineteenth century, children became an important category of readers. Production of school textbooks became critical for the publishing industry.</p> <p>(ii) A children's press devoted to literature for children alone, was set up in France in 1857.</p> <p>(iii) This press published new works as well as old fairy tales and folktales.</p> <p>(iv) The Grimm brothers in Germany spent years compiling traditional</p>	3

	<p>folk tales gathered from peasants. What they collected was edited before the stories were published in a collection in 1812.</p> <p>(v) Anything that was considered unsuitable for children or would appear vulgar to the elites, was not included in the published version. Rural folk tales thus acquired a new form. In this way</p>	
6	<p><b>Explain in brief the ‘Dandi March’. (2016, 14)</b></p> <p><b>Letter to viceroy:</b> Mahatma Gandhi believed that salt could be a powerful symbol to unite the whole nation. Most of the people; including the British, scoffed at the idea. Abolition of the salt tax was among many demands which were raised by Gandhiji through a letter to Viceroy Irwin.</p> <p><b>The Salt March:</b> The Salt March or Dandi March was started by Gandhiji on 12th March 1930. He was accompanied by 78 volunteers. They walked for 24 days to cover a distance of 240 miles from Sabarmati to Dandi. Many more joined them on the way. On 6th April 1930, Gandhiji ceremonially violated the law by taking a fistful of salt.</p> <p><b>Peoples’ participation:</b> The Salt March marked the beginning of the Civil Disobedience Movement. Thousands of people broke the salt law in different parts of the country. People demonstrated in front of government salt factories. Foreign cloth was boycotted. Peasants refused to pay revenue. Village officials resigned. Tribal people violated forest laws.</p>	3
7	<p><b>How did people belonging to different communities, regions or language groups develop a sense of collective belonging in nineteenth century India? Explain. [SQP, 2020-21, 2016]</b></p> <p>(i) The identity of the nation is most often symbolized with the image of Bharat Mata.</p> <p>(ii) Bankim Chandra Chattopadhyay wrote ‘Vande Mataram’ as a hymn to the Motherland.</p> <p>(iii) Novel Anandamath inspired nationalism.</p> <p>(iv) Moved by the Swadeshi movement, Abanindranath Tagore painted Bharat Mata and portrayed as an ascetic figure; she is calm, composed, divine and spiritual.</p>	5

	<p>(v) Ideas of nationalism also developed through a movement to revive Indian folklore.</p> <p>(vi) Icons and symbols in unifying people and inspiring in them a feeling of Nationalism.</p> <p>(vii) During the Swadeshi movement in Bengal, a tricolor flag (red, green and yellow) was designed.</p> <p>(viii) Reinterpretation of history to instill a sense of pride in the nation.</p>	
8	<p><b>“The Civil Disobedience Movement was different from the Non-Cooperation Movement.” Support the statement with examples. (2016, 2012)</b></p> <p><b>The Civil Disobedience Movement was different from the Non-Cooperation Movement:</b></p> <p><b><u>Non-Cooperation Movement:</u></b></p> <p>(i) The people were asked not to cooperate with the government.  (ii) Foreign goods were boycotted.  (iii) Liquor shops were picketed.  (iv) Foreign cloth burnt in huge bonfires.  (v) In many places merchants and traders refused to trade on foreign goods or finance foreign traders.  (vi) Students left the government owned schools and colleges.  (vii) Lawyers gave up legal practices.</p> <p><b><u>Civil Disobedience Movement:</u></b></p> <p>(i) People were asked to break colonial laws.  (ii) The countrymen broke the salt law.  (iii) Peasants refused to pay revenue and chaukidari tax.  (iv) Village officials resigned from their jobs.  (v) Forest people violated forest rules and laws.</p>	5
9	<p><b>Printing press played a major role in shaping the Indian society of the 19th century, supported with examples.</b></p> <p>Printing press played a major role in shaping the Indian society:</p> <p>(a) It made people aware about various social issues and problems. For example, it created intense debate and controversy between social and religious reformers and the orthodox Hindus.</p>	5

	<p>(b) The ideas of reformers reached the wider population of the common people through printed reading material. For example, the “Sambad Kaumudi” carried the ideas of Raja Ram Mohan Roy.</p> <p>(c) The Deoband Seminary founded in 1867, published thousands of fatwas telling the Muslim readers how to conduct themselves in their everyday lives</p> <p>The print culture had a significant impact on the growth of nationalism in India.</p> <p>(i) In spite of passing a Vernacular Press Act, nationalist newspapers grew in numbers.</p> <p>(ii) They reported on colonial misrule and encouraged nationalist activities.</p> <p>(iii) The British Government tried to put down the criticism but there were more protests.</p> <p>(iv) Punjab revolutionaries were deported,’ Tilak wrote in Kesari.</p> <p>(v) It led to his imprisonment in 1908 provoking large protest</p>	
10	<p><b>How had the ‘First World War’ created economic problems in India? Explain with examples. (2020, 19, 16)</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The war and its aftermath created a favorable situation for mass struggle and played an important role in shaping India’s freedom struggle.</li> <li>• Increase in defense expenditure due to the war led to the increase in taxes, custom duties</li> <li>• Introduction of income tax</li> <li>• Prices increased doubling between 1913 and 1918</li> <li>• Extreme hardships, poverty and forced recruitments in the army raised anti-British feelings</li> <li>• During 1918–19 and 1920–21, food shortages due to the failure of crops and famines and Influenza epidemics</li> </ul>	5

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Around 12 to 1 million people died as a result of epidemics and famines</li> </ul> <p>After the war the British Government Proved a failure to address the above issues and people were ready to be led by a leader like Gandhiji who returned to India in 1915.</p>	
11	<p><b>Describe the impact of the Print Revolution in Europe during the 15th and 16th century. [Board 2016-17]</b></p> <p>Impact of the print revolution in Europe during the 15th and 16th century:</p> <p>(i) Printing reduced the cost of books.</p> <p>(ii) The time and labor required to produce each book came down, so multiple copies could be produced with greater ease.</p> <p>(iii) Books flooded the market, reaching out to an ever-growing readership.</p> <p>(iv) Publishers started publishing popular ballads and folk tales with beautiful pictures and illustrations.</p> <p>(v) Print created the possibility of wide circulation of ideas, and introduced a new world of debate and discussion.</p> <p>(vi) Even those who disagreed with established authorities, could now print and circulate their ideas, e.g., Martin Luther was a German monk, priest, professor and church reformer. He challenged the Church to debate his ideas. This led to division within the Church and the beginning of the Protestant Reformation.</p> <p>(vii) Print and popular religious literature stimulated many distinctive individual interpretations of faith even among little-educated working people</p>	5
12	<p><b>“Trade and cultural exchange always went hand in hand”. Explain the statement in the light of the silk route. [Term-I, 2016-17, 2014]</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● There were several silk routes over land and sea which</li> </ul>	3

	<p>helped in trade and cultural links between the different countries of the world especially Asia, North Africa and Europe.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The silk routes got their name due to the Chinese silk cargoes along these routes which were actively functional before the Christian era and up to the 15th century. Chinese pottery, Indian spices, The Making of a Global World 83 and precious metals like gold and silver from Europe travelled through these silk routes.</li> <li>• These silk routes were also used for cultural exchange by Christian missionaries, Muslim preachers and the Buddhists</li> </ul>	
13	<p><b>Who hosted the ‘Vienna Congress’ in 1815? Analyze the main changes brought by the ‘Vienna Treaty.’ (2016,12)</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• A <i>New-Conservatism</i> prevailed after the defeat of Napoleon in 1815. The new conservative order was established through the Treaty of Vienna 1915.</li> <li>• The <i>objectives</i> of the Treaty of Vienna 1815 were to undo the victories of Napoleon and restore Europe to the revolutionary era with restoration of monarchies to establish a new conservative order.</li> <li>• Congress of Vienna was hosted by the <b>Austrian Chancellor Duke Metternich in 1815.</b></li> </ul> <p><b>The following changes were made to redraw or change the map of Europe.:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The Bourbon Dynasty, which had been deposed during the French Revolution, was restored to power and France lost the territories it had annexed.</li> <li>• A series of states were set up on the boundaries of France to prevent the French expansion in future. Thus,</li> <li>• The kingdom of the Netherlands, which included Belgium, was set up in the north and Genoa was added to Piedmont in the south.</li> <li>• Prussia was given important new territories on its western frontiers, while Austria was given control of northern Italy.</li> </ul>	5

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The German confederation of 39 states that had been set up by Napoleon was left untouched</li> </ul>	
14	<p><b>How did the Greek War of Independence mobilize nationalist feelings among the educated elite across Europe? Explain. (2020, 11)</b></p> <p>(i) Greek war of Independence of 1821 was a successful war waged for independence of Greece which had been a part of Ottoman Empire since the fifteenth century.</p> <p>(ii) Revolutionary Nationalism inspired this struggle. West Europeans and Greeks in exile supported this struggle against the huge Muslim empire.</p> <p>(iii) Greek poets and artists used the rich ancient heritage and culture of Greece to mobilize public opinion by calling it ‘the cradle of European civilisation’.</p> <p>(iv) The English poet Lord Byron, organized funds, fought in war and died of fever in 1824.</p> <p>(v) Treaty of Constantinople declared Greece Independent in July, 1832.</p>	5
15	<p><b>Describe the process of Unification of Italy. (2015, 14, 12)</b></p> <p>Unification of Italy:</p> <p>(i) During the middle of the 19th century, Italy was divided into seven states of which only one, Sardinia-Piedmont, was ruled by an Italian princely house.</p> <p>(ii) The unification process was led by three revolutionaries—Giuseppe Mazzini, Count Camillo de Cavour, and Giuseppe Garibaldi</p> <p>(iii) During 1830, Mazzini decided to unite Italy. He had formed a secret society ‘Young Italy’ to achieve his goal.</p> <p>(iv) After earlier failures in 1831 and 1848, King Victor Emmanuel II took to unifying the Italian states through wars.</p>	5



	<p>(v) Through a tactful diplomatic alliance with France by Cavour, Sardinia-Piedmont succeeded in defeating the Austrian forces in 1859.</p> <p>(vi) After earlier failures in 1831 and 1848, King Victor Emmanuel II took to unifying the Italian states through wars.</p> <p>(vii) Through a tactful diplomatic alliance with France by Cavour, Sardinia-Piedmont succeeded in defeating the Austrian forces in 1859.</p> <p>(viii) Under the leadership of Garibaldi armed volunteers marched into South Italy in 1860 and the Kingdom of the Two Sicilies and succeeded in winning the support of the local peasants in order to drive out the Spanish rulers.</p> <p>(ix) In 1861, Victor Emmanuel II was proclaimed king of united Italy.</p>	
16	<p><b>With the printing press a new public emerged in Europe'. Justify the statement. [Board 2015, 16]</b></p> <p>The print revolution created a new reading public as mentioned below</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• A new reading public emerged because printing reduced the cost of books, Books could be produced at a faster rate and were available in the market in large numbers.</li> <li>• The books flooded the market, reaching out to an over-growing readership.</li> <li>• Common people were illiterate and lived in a world of oral culture. They heard sacred texts read out, ballads recited and folk tales narrated.</li> <li>• Knowledge was transferred orally. People collectively heard a story or saw a performance.</li> <li>• Before the age of print, books were not only expensive but they could not be produced in sufficient numbers.</li> <li>• Now books could reach out to wider sections of people. If earlier there was a hearing public, now a reading public came into being.</li> </ul>	5
17	<b>Why did Mahatma Gandhi decide to launch a nationwide</b>	5

	<p><b>‘Satyagraha’ against the proposed ‘Rowlatt Act? Explain with three reasons. (2010, 14, 15)</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Rowlatt Act was Prepared by a committee under Sir Sidley Rowlatt</li> <li>● Despite opposition by Indian members, it was hurriedly passed through Imperial Legislative Council</li> <li>● It was given to the government. enormous coercive power to contain increasing revolutionary activities</li> <li>● Arrests and detention of political prisoners without trial for two years</li> <li>● Restrictions on press and movement of persons suspected of anti-government activities</li> </ul> <p><b>Reaction of the people or how the Rowlatt Act was opposed by people.</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● The undemocratic and authoritarian Law was denounced by people from all walks of life.</li> <li>● Gandhiji called for ‘Rowlatt Satyagraha’ a non-violent civil Disobedience to the law.</li> <li>● It was a first nationwide movement under Gandhiji</li> <li>● On 6 April a mighty Hartal was proposed against proposed Rowlatt Act</li> <li>● Rallies were organized in various cities</li> <li>● Workers went on strike in railway workshops</li> <li>● Shops closed down</li> </ul> <p><b>Organization of Rowlatt satyagraha:</b></p> <p>(i) Mahatma Gandhi wanted non-violent civil disobedience against such unjust laws.  (ii) It started with a ‘Hartal’ on 6th April.  (iii) Rallies were organized in various cities.  (iv) Workers went on strike in railway workshops.  (v) Shops were closed down</p>	
18	<p>Evaluate the role of business classes in the ‘Civil Disobedience Movement’. [2017, 15, 14]</p> <p><b>The role of business classes in the ‘Civil Disobedience’ Movement:</b></p>	5

	<p>(i) Indian industrialists had made huge profits during the First World War.</p> <p>(ii) They became powerful. They wanted to expand their business; they wanted protection against imports of foreign goods.</p> <p>(iii) They formed the Indian Industries and Commercial Congress in 1920.</p> <p>(iv) They formed the Federation of the Indian Chamber of Commerce and Industries in 1927.</p> <p>(v) Poorshotam Das, Thakurdas and G.D Birla attacked colonial control over the Indian economy and supported the Civil Disobedience Movement.</p> <p>(vi) They gave financial assistance to the movement and refused to buy or sell imported goods.</p>	
19	<p><b>Describe steps taken by French revolutionaries to create a sense of collective identity among the French people? (2017, 16, 12, 10)</b></p> <p>The French revolutionaries introduced various measures and practices that created a sense of collective identity amongst the French people—</p> <p>(i) The <b>ideas of <i>la patrie</i></b> (the fatherland) and <i>le citoyen</i> (the citizen) emphasized the notion of a united community enjoying equal rights under a constitution.</p> <p>(ii) A new French flag, the tricolor, was chosen to replace the former Royal Standard.</p> <p>(iii) The Estates General was elected by the body of active citizens and renamed the National Assembly.</p> <p>(iv) New hymns were composed, oaths taken and martyrs commemorated, all in the name of the nation.</p> <p>(v) A centralized administrative system was put in place and it formulated uniform laws for all the citizens within its territory.</p> <p>(vi) Internal custom duties and dues were abolished and a uniform system of weights and measures was adopted.</p>	5

	(vii) Regional dialects were discouraged and French was promoted as the common language of the nation.	
20	<p><b>Why is it said that the 1830s were the years of great hardships in Europe? Explain. (2020, 19, 17, 16,)</b></p> <p><b>The decade of 1830 had brought great economic hardship or crisis in Europe due to the following reasons:</b></p> <p>(i) The first half of the 19th century saw an enormous increase in population all over Europe.</p> <p>(ii) Job-seekers were more and employment opportunities were less.</p> <p>(iii) People from rural areas migrated to cities and made cities overcrowded slums.</p> <p>(iv) Small producers often faced stiff competition from imports of cheap machine-made goods.</p> <p>(v) Peasants struggled under the burden of feudal dues and obligations.</p>	5