

SAMPLE QUESTION PAPER
SOCIAL SCIENCE (CODE 087) CLASS X – SESSION 2023-24


Time Allowed: 3 Hours

Maximum Marks: 80

General Instructions:

1. The question paper comprises Six Sections – A, B, C, D, E and F. There are 37 questions in the Question paper. All questions are compulsory.
2. Section A – From questions 1 to 20 are MCQs of 1 mark each.
3. Section B – Question no. 21 to 24 are of 2 marks each. Answers to each question should not exceed 40 words.
4. Section C contains Q.25to Q.29 are of 3 marks each. Answer to each question should not exceed 60 words
5. Section D – Question no. 30 to 33 are of 5 marks each. Answers to each question should not exceed 120 words.
6. Section-E - Questions no from 34 to 36 are case based questions with three sub questions and are of 4 marks each. Answers to each question should not exceed 100 words.
7. Section F – Question no. 37 is Map based, carrying 5 marks with two parts, 37a from History (2 marks) and 37b from Geography (3 marks).

SECTION A		
1	Read the statements given below and choose the correct option which best describe these statements . i. In 1928, this movement was a success under the able leadership of Vallabhbhai Patel. ii. It was against enhancement of land revenue. iii. The struggle was widely publicised and generated immense sympathy in many parts of India. a. Peasant movement in Awadh b. Tribal Movement in Gudem Hills c. Protest of Assam tea planters d. Bardoli satyagraha	1
2	The root cause of resource depletion at the global level according to Gandhiji, is- a. use of resources	1 Pg 4&5

	<p>b. overpopulation</p> <p>c. use of modern technology.</p> <p>d. backward technology</p>	
3	<p>Look at the picture given below and identify the sector to which the worker belongs from the following options:</p>  <p>a. Primary Sector</p> <p>b. Secondary Sector</p> <p>c. Tertiary Sector</p> <p>d. Organized Sector</p>	1 Pg 20
4	<p>The State having the largest area under permanent forest is-</p> <p>a. Himachal Pradesh</p> <p>b. Madhya Pradesh</p> <p>c. Assam</p> <p>d. Karnataka</p>	1 Pg 20
5	<p>Identify the feature which is not included in the Belgium Model:-</p> <p>(A) Dutch and French speaking ministers shall be equal in the government</p> <p>(B) Many powers of the central government have been given to state governments</p>	1

	<p>(C) Brussels has a separate government in which both the communities have equal representation</p> <p>(D) There is a community government which has special power of administration.</p>	
6	<p>Series of majoritarian measures were adopted to establish Sinhala Supremacy. choose the odd one out</p> <p>a Sinhala as the only official language</p> <p>b Reference to Sinhalese in Universities and jobs</p> <p>c Constitution to protect and foster Buddhism</p> <p>d Recognition to independent Tamil Eelam</p>	1
7	<p>There are two statements marked as Assertion (A) and Reason (R). Mark your answer as per the codes provided below:</p> <p>ASSERTION (A) : The leaders of Sinhala community sought to secure dominance over the government by virtue of their majority.</p> <p>REASON (R) : Srilankan Tamilians felt that the constitution and government policies denied them equal political rights</p> <p>a. Both (A) and (R) are true and (R) is the correct explanation of (A)</p> <p>b. Both A and R are true and R is not the correct explanation of A.</p> <p>c. (A) is correct but (R) is wrong</p> <p>d. (A) is wrong but (R) is correct</p>	1
8	<p>There are two statements marked as Assertion (A) and Reason (R) .Mark your answer as per the codes provided below:</p> <p>Assertion (A) : Not every good or service that is produced and sold needs to be counted to know the total production in each sector.</p> <p>Reason (R) : The value of final goods already includes the value of all the intermediate goods.</p> <p>(a) Both A and R are true & R is the correct explanation of A.</p> <p>(b) Both A and R are true & R is not the correct explanation of A.</p> <p>(c) A is true but R is wrong</p> <p>(d) A is false but R is correct</p>	1

9	<p>Match the following and choose the correct option: .</p> <table border="1" data-bbox="245 279 1299 546"> <tr> <td>A</td> <td>Civil war</td> <td>1</td> <td>Division based on shared culture</td> </tr> <tr> <td>B</td> <td>Moral reason</td> <td>2</td> <td>violent conflict within country</td> </tr> <tr> <td>C</td> <td>Ethnic</td> <td>3</td> <td>majority rule disregarding minority</td> </tr> <tr> <td>D</td> <td>Majoritarianism</td> <td>4</td> <td>power sharing is the spirit of democracy</td> </tr> </table> <p>a A1 , B2 , C3 , D4 b A2, B4,C1 ,D3 c A1 , B3 , C2, D4 d A2 , B4 , C3 , D1</p>	A	Civil war	1	Division based on shared culture	B	Moral reason	2	violent conflict within country	C	Ethnic	3	majority rule disregarding minority	D	Majoritarianism	4	power sharing is the spirit of democracy	1					
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10	<p>Identify the major issue which was criticised by the liberal nationalists?</p> <p>a. Censorship laws to control the press.</p> <p>b. Preservation of the Church.</p> <p>c. A modern army.</p> <p>d. Efficient bureaucracy.</p>	1																					
11	<p>The following table is showing the monthly income of two countries A and B</p> <table border="1" data-bbox="245 1167 1305 1367"> <thead> <tr> <th>Country</th> <th>I</th> <th>II</th> <th>III</th> <th>IV</th> <th>V</th> <th>Average</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>A</td> <td>9500</td> <td>10500</td> <td>9800</td> <td>10000</td> <td>10200</td> <td>?</td> </tr> <tr> <td>B</td> <td>500</td> <td>500</td> <td>500</td> <td>50000</td> <td>48000</td> <td>?</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>Analyze the data given above in table and choose the correct average income for both the countries from the given options:</p> <p>a. A: 10000 B : 20000</p> <p>b. A: 10000 B: 10000</p> <p>c. A:20000 B:50000</p> <p>d. A:30000 B; 40000</p>	Country	I	II	III	IV	V	Average	A	9500	10500	9800	10000	10200	?	B	500	500	500	50000	48000	?	1
Country	I	II	III	IV	V	Average																	
A	9500	10500	9800	10000	10200	?																	
B	500	500	500	50000	48000	?																	

12

Choose the option that depicts the cartoon appropriately.

1



- Center and state relationship
- symbols of different political parties
- Perils of running a coalition government
- Power of Prime Minister

13

Match the items given in Column A with Column B and choose the correct option:

1

	COLUMN A		COLUMN B
1	Meaning of 'Liber'	a	The fatherland
2	Meaning of 'Elle'	b	The Citizen
3	Meaning of 'Le Citoyen'	c	Free
4	Meaning of 'La Patrie'	d	Unit to measure cloth

OPTIONS:-

- 1 b, 2 c, 3 d, 4 a
- 1 c, 2 d, 3 b, 4 a
- 1 c, 2 a, 3 b, 4 d
- 1 c, 2 b, 3 a, 4 d

14

Arrange the following in the correct sequence—

1

- Transporting cloth to the workshops.
- Sale in shops and showrooms.
- Spinning the yarn

	<p>iv. Weaving of the fabric.</p> <p>a. (i)-(iv)-(iii)-(ii) b. (iv)-(ii)-(i)-(iii) c. (iii)-(i)-(ii)-(iv) d.(ii)-(iii)-(i)-(iv)</p>	
15	<p>Select the correct option from the following with respect to reforms that made the whole system in France more rational and efficient.</p> <p>a. Administrative reform b. Social reform c. Economic reform d. Political reform</p>	1
16	<p>Which of the following statements is NOT correct about Multi-Purpose projects?</p> <p>a.They affect natural flow of rivers causing poor sediment flow and excessive sedimentation at the bottom of reservoirs. b. Dams fragment rivers making it difficult for aquatic fauna to migrate,especially for spawning. c. Local and landless people get the maximum benefit from these projects. d. They have been the cause of many new social movements like – Narmada Bachao Andolan etc.</p>	1
17	<p>Few subjects under the State list have been given below. Identify the correct option.</p> <p>a. Defense, Commerce, Agriculture, Education b. Police, Trade, Banking , Forest c . Commerce, Agriculture, Currency, Foreign Affairs d . Trade, Police, Commerce, Agriculture</p>	1
18	<p>In most families women do all work inside the home such as cooking, cleaning, washing clothes, tailoring etc and men do all work outside the home. It reflects..... choose the correct option.</p> <p>a Technical division of labour b Hierarchical division of labour c Sexual division of labour</p>	1

	d Division of labour																					
19	<p>When parties is choose candidates in elections, they keep in mind the caste composition of the electorate and nominate candidates from different castes so as to master necessary support to win elections. The above expression is best expressed as</p> <p>a Caste in politics b politics in caste c Casteism d preserved constituencies</p>	1																				
20	<p>Match the following and choose the correct option.</p> <table border="1" style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <thead> <tr> <th colspan="2" style="text-align: center;">Column-A</th> <th colspan="2" style="text-align: center;">Column-B</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td style="text-align: center;">i</td> <td style="text-align: center;">Aditya Birla group</td> <td style="text-align: center;">a</td> <td style="text-align: center;">Tertiary Sector</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="text-align: center;">ii</td> <td style="text-align: center;">MTNL</td> <td style="text-align: center;">b</td> <td style="text-align: center;">Private sector</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="text-align: center;">iii</td> <td style="text-align: center;">IT & communication</td> <td style="text-align: center;">c</td> <td style="text-align: center;">Public sector</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="text-align: center;">iv</td> <td style="text-align: center;">Regular terms of employment</td> <td style="text-align: center;">d</td> <td style="text-align: center;">Organised sector</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>1) (i-b), (ii-c), (iii-a), (iv-d) 2) (i-a), (ii-b), (iii-c), (iv-d) 3) (i-d), (ii-c), (iii-b), (iv-a) 4) (i-a), (ii-c), (iii-b), (iv-d)</p>	Column-A		Column-B		i	Aditya Birla group	a	Tertiary Sector	ii	MTNL	b	Private sector	iii	IT & communication	c	Public sector	iv	Regular terms of employment	d	Organised sector	1
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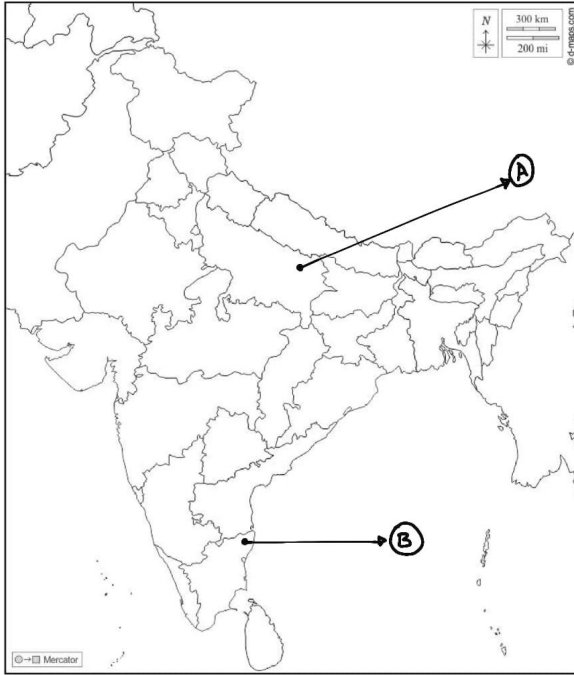
SECTION B		
21	Read the given situation. If the power was not shared between the Dutch and French communities in Belgium. What would have happened. Give two consequences.	2
22	Explain how the First World War helped in the growth of the National Movement in India? OR Critically analyse the role of the peasants in Awadh in the Non- Cooperation Movement.	2
23	Mention any two reasons for the conservation of forest and wildlife in India.	2
24	Unlike gender differences the religious differences are often expressed in the field of politics. Mention any two of them.	2
SECTION C		
25	“The decade of 1830 had brought great economic hardship in Europe.” Support the statement with suitable arguments.	3
26	Explain how the criterion of the World Bank in classifying different countries is different from that of the UNDP OR “Kerala with low per capita income has a better human development Index ranking in comparison to Haryana ”. Give two reasons.	3
27	“ India is rich in certain types of resources but deficient in some other resources”. Support this statement with the help of any three examples.	3
28	Women face disadvantages and discrimination on several grounds. Explain any three of them in the context of India.	3
29	Highlight any three factors responsible for the growth of the service/Tertiary sector in production. OR Explain how the public sector contributes to the economic development of the country, with the help of examples.	3
SECTION D		
30	Name any two multipurpose river valley projects which have come under great opposition in recent years. Explain any four reasons for the scrutiny of	5

	<p>the Multipurpose River Valley Projects.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p> <p>“In ancient India ,there existed an extraordinary traditional water harvesting system which is relevant in present India”. Support this statement by giving five examples.</p>	
31	<p>Describe the reasons why different social groups join the Civil Disobedience Movement?</p> <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p> <p>‘The Civil Disobedience Movement was different from the Non-Cooperation Movement.’ Support the statement with examples.</p>	5
32	<p>The Indian constitution did not give any status of National language to any one language. Analyze the above statement with reference to how federalism is practiced in India.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p> <p>Enumerate major steps taken towards decentralisation in 1992 to make the third tier of the government more powerful and effective.</p>	5
33	<p>Explain how more employment opportunities can be created in rural areas ? Give any five suggestions.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p> <p>Kanta attends the office from 9.30 am to 5:30 pm. She gets her salary regularly as laid down by the government whereas Kamal is a daily wage labour. He goes to shop at 7:30 am and works till 8 pm. Also no rules and regulations are followed at his workplace. Compare the employment conditions of Kanta and Kamal by giving five points.</p>	
SECTION E		
34	<p>Read the source given below and answer the questions that follow:</p> <p>Frédéric Sorrieu prepared a series of four prints visualizing his dream of a world made up of ‘democratic and social Republics’, as he called them. The first print of the series shows the peoples of Europe and America – men and women of all ages and social classes – marching in a long train, and offering homage to the Statue of Liberty as they pass by it. Artists of the time of the French Revolution personified Liberty as a female figure. She bears the torch of Enlightenment in one hand and the Charter of the Rights of Man in the other. On the earth in the foreground of the image lie the shattered remains of the symbols of absolutist institutions. In Sorrieu’s utopian vision, the peoples of the world are grouped as distinct nations, identified through their flags and national costume. Leading the procession, way past the</p>	1+! 2

	<p>Statue of Liberty, are the United States and Switzerland, which by this time were already nation-states. France, identifiable by the revolutionary tricolour, has just reached the statue. She is followed by the peoples of Germany, bearing the black, red and gold flag.</p> <p>1. Write any one step that could create a sense of collective identity among the French people.</p> <p>2. Define the term 'utopian'.</p> <p>3. State any two advantages of a nation.</p>	
35	<p>Read the source given below and answer the questions that follow:</p> <p>Sustained uses of land without compatible techno-institutional changes have hindered the pace of agricultural development. In Spite of the development of sources of irrigation, most of the farmers in large parts of the country still depend upon monsoons and natural fertility in order to carry on their agriculture. For a growing population, this poses a serious challenge. Land reform was the main focus of our first 5 year plan .The right of inheritance had already led to fragmentation of land holdings necessitating consolidation of holdings. Moreover special weather bulletins and agricultural programmes for farmers were introduced on the radio and television. The government also announces a minimum support price to check the exploitation of farmers by middlemen.</p> <p>1 State the main reason for small land holdings in India.</p> <p>2 Mention the step taken by the government to check the exploitation of farmers by the middlemen.</p> <p>3 Suggest any two techno-institutional changes that can enhance the agricultural production in India.</p>	<p>1</p> <p>1</p> <p>2</p>
36	<p>Read the source given below and answer the questions that follow:</p> <p>Recent evidence suggests that the groundwater is under serious threat of overuse in many parts of the country. About 300 districts have reported a water level decline of over 4 meters during the past 20 years . Nearly 1/3 rd of the country is over using their groundwater reserves. In another 25 years, 60 percent of the country would be doing the same if the present way of using this resource continues. Groundwater overuse is particularly found in</p>	

	<p>the agriculturally prosperous regions of Punjab and Western U. P. Hard rock plateau areas of Central and South India, Some coastal areas and the rapidly growing urban settlements.</p> <p>Answer the following questions:-</p> <p>1 Define the term sustainable development</p> <p>2“ Groundwater is being overused in the states of Punjab and Western Uttar Pradesh. “ Give one reason.</p> <p>3 Present level of development is unsustainable “ Substantiate your answer with the help of two examples.</p>	<p>1</p> <p>1</p> <p>2</p>
SECTION F		
<p>37</p> <p>a.</p>	<p>Two features A and B are marked on the given political outline map of India.</p> <p>Identify these features with the help of the following information and write their correct names on the lines drawn near them.</p> <p>A. The place where Mahatma Gandhi called off the Non-Cooperation Movement.</p> <p>B. The place where the Indian National Congress was held in 1927.</p>	<p>2</p>

37
b



3

On the same outline map of India locate and label any three of the following with suitable symbols.

- A. A dam built on the river on Mahanadi.
- B. Arid soil
- C. Major wheat producing state
- D. Major jute producing state

MARKING SCHEME
SAMPLE QUESTION PAPER
SOCIAL SCIENCE (CODE 087) CLASS X – SESSION 2023-24

SECTION A		
1	d. Bardoli satyagraha	1 Pg 35 H
2	c. Use of modern technology	1 G
3	a.Primary Sector	1 E
4	b.Madhya Pradesh	1 G
5	d. There is a community government which has special power of administration.	1
6	d. Recognition to independent Tamil Eelam	1
7	b. Both (A) and (R) are true and (R) is not the correct explanation of (A)	1 P
8	(a) Both A and R are true & R is the correct explanation of A.	1 E
9	b A2, B4,C1 ,D3	1

10	A.Censorship laws to control the press.
11	b.A :10000 B:10000
12	c Perils of running a coalition government
13	B. 1 c, 2 d, 3 b, 4 a

14	b(iii)-(iv)-(i)-(ii)
15	A. Administrative reform
16	c.local and landless people get the maximum benefit from these projects.
17	d Trade, Police, Commerce, Agriculture
18	c Sexual division of labour
19	a Caste in politics
20	1) (i-b), (ii-c), (iii-a), (iv-d)
21	<p>1. The Dutch community could take advantage of its numeric majority and force its will on French and German.</p> <p>2. This could push conflict among the communities further.</p> <p>3.could lead to Messy partition of the country.</p> <p>Any two</p>
22	<p>The First World War created a new economic and political situation –</p> <p>Economic situation means- burden-</p> <p>1.It led to a huge increase in defense expenditure which was financed by war loans and increasing taxes: customs duties were raised and income tax introduced.</p> <p>2.Through the war years prices increased – doubling between 1913 and 1918 – leading to extreme hardship for the common people.</p> <p>Political situation means-anger, hardship, hope and struggle</p> <p>1.Villages were called upon to supply soldiers, and the forced recruitment in rural areas caused widespread anger.</p> <p>2.Then in 1918-19 and 1920-21, crops failed in many parts of India, resulting in acute shortages of food. This was accompanied by an influenza epidemic. According to the census of 1921,12 to 13 million people perished as a result of famines and the epidemic.</p> <p>Any 2 points.</p>

	<p style="text-align: center;">OR</p> <p>1. So when the Non-cooperation Movement began the following year, the effort of the Congress was to integrate the Awadh peasant struggle into the wider struggle.</p> <p>2. As the movement spread in 1921, the houses of talukdars and merchants were attacked, bazaars were looted, and grain hoards were taken over.</p> <p>3. In many places local leaders told peasants that Gandhiji had declared that no taxes were to be paid and land was to be redistributed among the poor.</p> <p>ANY 2 POINTS</p>
23	<p>Two reasons for the conservation of forest and wildlife in India:</p> <p>1. Conservation preserves ecological diversity.</p> <p>2. It also preserves the genetic diversity of plants and animals for better growth of species & breeding.</p>
24	<p>1. Gandhiji says religion cannot be separated from politics. To him religion is not any particular religion but are moral values. Politics must be guided by ethics drawn from religion.</p> <p>2. Human Rights groups argue that most of the victims of communal rights are from religious minorities. They demand the government to take special steps to protect religious minorities.</p> <p>3. Women's movement argue that Family Laws of all religions discriminate against women and demand that the government should change these laws and make them more equitable.</p> <p>Any 2</p>
25	<p>1. The first half of the nineteenth century saw an enormous increase in population all over Europe. There were more seekers of jobs than employment.</p> <p>2. Populations from rural areas migrated to the cities to live in overcrowded slums. Small producers in towns were often faced with stiff competition from imports of cheap machine-made goods from England, where industrialisation was more advanced than on the continent.</p> <p>3. Peasants struggled under the burden of feudal dues and obligations. The rise of food prices or a year of bad harvest led to widespread</p>

	pauperism in town and country.
26	<p>The World Bank uses per capita income in classifying countries whereas UNDP compares countries based on their educational levels, health status, and per capita income.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p> <p>i) Kerala has the highest literacy rate in the country. ii) The Infant Mortality Rate of Kerala is much less. iii) Net Attendance Ratio of Kerala is higher</p> <p>Even though Haryana has higher per capita income, it lags behind in crucial areas such as education n health..</p>
27	<p>India has enormous diversity in the availability of resources.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The states of Jharkhand, Chhattisgarh are rich in minerals but less developed. 2. Arunachal Pradesh has abundance of water resources but lacks in infrastructural development. 3. Rajasthan is very well endowed with solar & wind energy but lacks in water resources. <p style="text-align: center;">(Any other relevant point)</p>
28	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Literacy rate among women is only 54% as compared to men with 76%. 2. Parents prefer to spend more resources on boys' education. 3. highly paid and valued jobs for women are still less. 4. on average women work 1 hour more than man everyday 5. Equal remuneration act 1976 provides for equal wages yet women in sports ,cinema, factories etc are paid less. 6. preference to male children. 7. harassment, exploitation and violence against women- Domestic violence. <p style="text-align: right;">-Any other relevant point. (Any 3 points.)</p>
29	<p><u>Rising importance of the tertiary sector in India:</u></p> <p><u>Basic services:</u> The onus of provision of basic services such as hospitals, educational institutions, transport, banks and insurance companies etc., lies on the Government..</p> <p><u>Development of primary and secondary sector</u> leads to the development of services such as transport, trade and storage.</p> <p><u>Rise in income levels:</u> As income levels rise, certain sections of people</p>

	<p>start demanding many more services like eating out, tourism, shopping, private hospitals, private schools etc.</p> <p><u>Rise in information technology</u>: Over the past decade or so, certain new services, such as information and communication technology have become important. (Any three)</p> <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p> <p>Contribution of public sector to the economic development of nation</p> <p><u>Availability of goods at reasonable costs</u></p> <p><u>Creation of infrastructure</u> promotes economic development. Examples are construction of roads , bridges, railways, generating electricity etc.</p> <p><u>Contributes to HDI</u>: Public sector majorly contributes to the Human Development Index since health and education industries come under the purview of the public sector.</p> <p>Provides <u>encouragement to small, medium and cottage production units</u>. It also strives for the creation of a welfare state.</p> <p>Pays <u>attention to aspects of human development</u> such as food & nutrition, safe drinking water, housing facilities etc. (Any three points).</p>
30	<p>Shivasamudram ,Sutlej , Tehri Dam (Any other)</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1.Regulating & damming of rivers affect their natural flow causing poor sediment flow & excessive sedimentation at the bottom of the reservoir & poorer habitats for the rivers aquatic life. 2.They have also been the cause of many new social movements like the Narmada Bachao Andolan. 3.Local people often had to give up their land,livelihood & their meager access & control over resources for the greater good of the nation. 4.Inter-state water disputes . <p style="text-align: center;">(Any other relevant point)</p> <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p> <p>People had in- depth knowledge of rainfall regimes & soil types & developed harvesting rainwater systems.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. In hill & mountainous regions,people built diversion channels like the guls or kuls of the Western Himalayas. 2. Rooftop rainwater harvesting in Rajasthan. (Tankas) 3. Inundation channels to irrigate fields in the flood plains of Bengal. 4. In arid & semi- arid regions , fields are converted into rain fed storage structures like the Khadins in Jaisalmer & Johads .

	5. (Any other relevant point)
31	<p>Different social groups in the Civil Disobedience Movement :</p> <p>(i) Rich Peasantry Group: The Patidar and Jats demanded reduction in revenue and participated in the boycott program.</p> <p>(ii) Poor peasantry Group: They wanted unpaid rent to be remitted, joined a radical movement led by the socialist and communist.</p> <p>(iii) Business Class Group: Prominent industrialists like Purshottamdas, G D Birla formed FICCI. They wanted protection against imports of foreign goods and rupee sterling exchange ratio and refused to sell imported goods.</p> <p>(iv) Working Class Group: Nagpur Workers adopted boycott of foreign goods, against low wages and poor working conditions.</p> <p>(v) Women: Participated in the protest marches, manufacturing of salt and boycott foreign goods.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p> <p>Non-Cooperation Movement</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. This movement was started in 1921 to launch Swaraj 2. People were asked to refuse cooperation with the British. 3. Methodology <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. begin with the surrender of titles that the government awarded, and a boycott of civil services, army, police, courts and legislative councils, schools, and foreign goods. b. As the movement spread, foreign cloth was boycotted and liquor shops were picketed. c. As the movement spread, foreign cloth was boycotted, and liquor shops were picketed. 4. Women did not participate in this movement. 5. The movement was launched to unify Hindus and Muslims. 6. Farmers, Tribals, Plantation workers participated <p>Civil Disobedience Movement</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. This movement was started in 1930 to attain Purna Swaraj. 2. People were now asked not only to refuse cooperation with the British, but also to break colonial laws. 3. Methodology <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. Thousands in different parts of the country broke the salt law, manufactured salt and demonstrated in front of government salt factories. b. Peasants refused to pay revenue and chaukidari taxes, village officials resigned, and in many places forest people violated forest laws – going into Reserved Forests to collect wood and graze cattle. 4. Women participated in this movement on a large scale. 5. Muslim league did not participate in the movement, feeling alienated 6. Rich peasants, Business class participated

	Any 3 points each
32	<p>1. Hindi was identified as the official language. But Hindi is the mother tongue of only about 40 percent of Indians. Therefore, there were many safeguards to protect other languages.</p> <p>2 Besides Hindi, there are 21 other languages recognised as Scheduled Languages by the Constitution. A candidate in an examination conducted for the Central Government positions may opt to take the examination in any of these languages.</p> <p>3 States too have their own official languages. Much of the government work takes place in the official language of the concerned State.</p> <p>4 Unlike Sri Lanka, the leaders of our country adopted a very cautious attitude in spreading the use of Hindi.</p> <p>5 According to the Constitution, the use of English for official purposes was to stop in 1965. However, many non-Hindi speaking States demanded that the use of English continue. In Tamil Nadu, this movement took a violent form. The Central Government Responded by agreeing to continue the use of English along with Hindi for official purposes.</p> <p>(Any other relevant point)</p> <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p> <p>1. Now it is constitutionally mandatory to hold regular elections to local government bodies</p> <p>2. Seats the reserve in elected bodies and the exacted heads for SC ST and OBC</p> <p>3. At least one-third of all positions are reserved for women.</p> <p>4. An independent institution called the State Election Commission has been created in each State to conduct Panchayat and Municipal elections.</p> <p>5. The State governments are required to share some powers and revenue with local government bodies.</p> <p style="text-align: right;">PG-24</p>
33	<p>Various ways in which employment opportunities can be created are as follows:</p> <p>(a) Banks should provide agricultural credit to the farmers for farming to improve agricultural production.</p> <p>(b) Construction of new dams and canals will lead to more employment in the agricultural sector.</p> <p>(c) Transportation and storage facilities must be improved to provide productive employment to not only the farmers but also to others in</p>

services like transport and trade.

(d) Industries such as dal mill, cold storage, honey collection centers and processing of vegetables should be set up in rural or semi-rural areas.

(e) More schools should be opened in rural areas. This will provide jobs to people in the education sector.

(f) Opening dispensaries and hospitals will create jobs for doctors, nurses and other staff. (Any five)

OR

Contribution of public sector to the economic development of nation

Availability of goods at reasonable costs

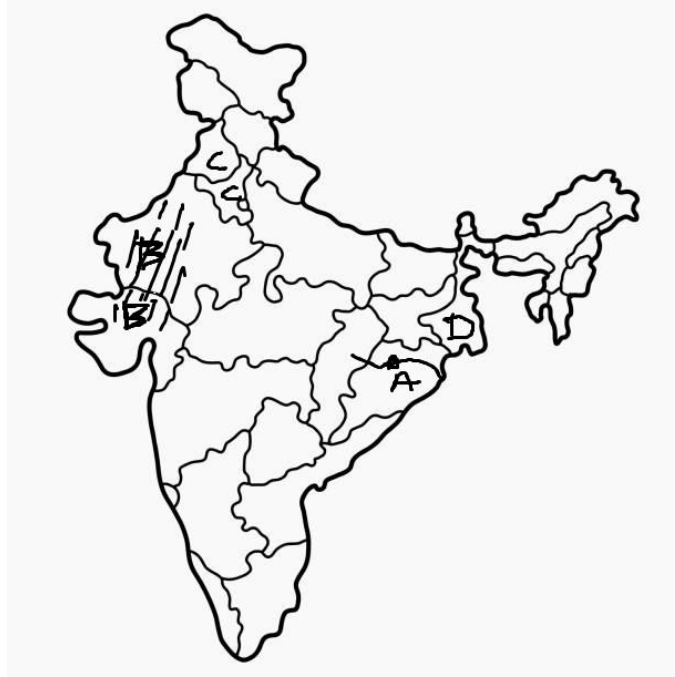
Creation of infrastructure promotes economic development. Examples are construction of roads , bridges, railways, generating electricity etc.

Contributes to HDI: Public sector majorly contributes to the Human Development Index since health and education industries come under the purview of the public sector.

Provides encouragement to small, medium and cottage production units. It also strives for the creation of a welfare state.

Pays attention to aspects of human development such as food & nutrition, safe drinking water, housing facilities etc. (Any other relevant point).

34	<p>34.1.The ideas of the fatherland and the citizens emphasized the notion of a united community enjoying equal rights under a constitution. (1)</p> <p>(Any other relevant point)</p> <p>34.2.It is a vision of society that is so ideal that it is unlikely to actually exist. (1)</p> <p>34.3.a.The existence of nations is a guarantee of liberty,which would be lost if the world had only one law and only one master. b.It protects the rights of the people. (2)</p> <p>(Any other relevant point)</p>
35	<p>1.The Right of inheritance.</p> <p>2.The government also announced a minimum support price for important crops.</p> <p>3.Irrigation facilities,chemical fertilizers,modern machines etc.</p>
36	<p>i)Sustainable .Development that meets the needs of the present without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs</p> <p>ii) Agriculturally prosperous regions: The green revolution hugely increased the food grain production,and demanded constant consumption of groundwater for irrigation.</p> <p>iii)Due to-</p> <p>A. Natural resource depletion: Example- Overuse of groundwater</p> <p>B Exhaustion of non renewable resources: Example -Crude oil</p> <p>-Explanation of the two points</p>
37 A. 37 B	<p>A. Chauri Chaura (U.P.) B. Madrass session (Dec. 1927)</p>



- A. Hirakud Dam (Odisha)
 - B. parts of Gujarat and Rajasthan
 - C. Punjab and Haryana
 - D. West Bengal
- Any Three