CBSE EXAMINATION PAPER-2023

SOCIAL SCIENCE

(Solved)

Time allowed : 3 hours | Maximum Marks : 89

General Instructions :

Read the following instructions carefully and follow them :

i. This question paper contains **44 questions.** All questions are **compulsory.**

ii. This question paper is divided into **5 sections.**

iii. **Section A** – questions number **1 to 4** are case based questions

iv. **Section B** – questions number **5 to 25** are multiple choice questions

v. **Section C** – questions number **26 to 30** are very short answer

vi. **Section D** – questions number **31 to 36** are short answer

vii. **Section E** – questions number **37 to 44** are long answer

viii. There is no overall choice given in the question paper. However, an internal choice has been provided in few questions.

ix. Use of calculator is NOT allowed.

Section A

Question 1.

Yet, till the First World War, industrial growth was slow. The war created a dramatically new situation. With British mills busy with war production to meet the needs of the army, Manchester imports into India declined. Suddenly, Indian mills had a vast home market to supply. As the war prolonged, Indian factories were called upon to supply war needs: jute bags, cloth for army uniforms, tents and leather boots, horse and mule saddles and a host of other items. New factories were set up and old ones ran multiple shifts. Many new workers were employed and everyone was made to work longer hours. Over the war years industrial production boomed.

After the war, Manchester could never recapture its old position in the Indian market. Unable to modernise and compete with the US, Germany and Japan, the economy of Britain crumbled after the war. Cotton production collapsed and exports of cotton cloth from Britain fell dramatically. Within the colonies, local industrialists gradually consolidated their position, substituting foreign manufacturers and capturing the home market.

(1) Why could Manchester never recapture its old position in the Indian market after the First World War?

[1 Marks]

Answer: Manchester could never recapture its old position in the Indian market after the First World War because British mills were busy producing war materials, which led to a decline in Manchester imports into India. This situation gave Indian mills a vast home market to supply. During the war, Indian factories expanded and produced various war goods, increasing industrial production and employing many new workers. After the war, Britain's economy weakened because it could not modernise or compete effectively with countries like the US, Germany, and Japan. This caused British cotton production and exports to collapse. Meanwhile, Indian industrialists strengthened their position by substituting foreign manufacturers and capturing the home market, making it impossible for Manchester to regain its previous dominance.

Key Points: British mills busy with war production - Decline in Manchester imports into India - Indian mills supplied the home market - Indian factories produced war goods, expanded production, employed more workers - Britain's economy weakened, unable to modernise and compete - Collapse of British cotton production and exports - Indian industrialists captured the home market

(2) Why did Manchester imports decline in India?

[1 Marks]

Answer: Manchester imports declined in India during the First World War because British mills in Manchester were busy producing war materials to meet the needs of the British army. As a result, they could not export as much cotton cloth to India as before. This created a large home market for Indian mills, which then increased their production to meet domestic demand. Additionally, Indian factories also started producing goods required for the war, further boosting Indian industrial production and reducing dependence on Manchester imports.

Key Points: British mills busy with war production to supply army needs - Decline in cotton cloth exports from Manchester to India - Indian mills got a vast home market - Indian factories produced war goods - Industrial production in India increased during the war

(3) Analyse any two benefits of the First World War to India.

[2 Marks]

Answer: The First World War brought several benefits to India, especially in terms of industrial growth. Firstly, with British mills occupied in meeting war demands, imports from Manchester declined sharply. This created a vast home market for Indian mills, allowing Indian industries to expand significantly. Secondly, Indian factories were called upon to supply war needs such as jute bags, cloth for army uniforms, tents, and leather boots. This increased demand led to the setup of new factories, longer working hours, employment of many new workers, and overall industrial production boomed during the war years. Additionally, after the war, British textile industries could not regain their previous dominance, allowing Indian industrialists to consolidate their position in the domestic market.

Key Points: Decline of Manchester imports led to a large home market for Indian mills-Indian factories supplied war necessities like jute bags and army cloth-New factories were established and employment increased-Industrial production boomed-Post-war decline of British industry helped Indian industrialists capture home market

Question 2. Most of the objections to the projects arose due to their failure to achieve the purposes for which they were built. Ironically, the dams that were constructed to control the floods have triggered floods due to sedimentation in the reservoir. Moreover, the big dams have mostly been unsuccessful in controlling floods at the time of excessive rainfall. You may have seen or read how the

release of water from the dams during heavy rains aggravated the flood situation in Maharashtra and Gujarat in 2006. The floods have not only devastated life and property but also caused extensive soil erosion. Sedimentation also meant that the flood plains were deprived of silt, a natural fertiliser, further adding on to the problem of land degradation. It was also observed that the multi-purpose projects induced earthquakes, caused water-borne diseases and pests and pollution resulting from excessive use of water.

(1) Name the movement against the river project in Gujarat.

[1 Marks]

Answer: The movement against the river project in Gujarat is known as the 'Narmada Bachao Andolan'. This movement was started to protest against the construction of large dams, including the Sardar Sarovar Dam on the Narmada River, due to concerns over displacement of people, environmental damage, and failure of the dams to control floods effectively.

Key Points: Narmada Bachao Andolan - Protest against large dams in Gujarat - Focus on Sardar Sarovar Dam - Concerns: displacement of people, environmental issues, flood control failures

(2) How have the big dams mostly been unsuccessful in controlling floods at the time of excessive rainfall?

[1 Marks]

Answer: Big dams have mostly been unsuccessful in controlling floods during excessive rainfall because sedimentation in the reservoir reduces their capacity to store water. This sediment buildup decreases the reservoir's storage space, making it difficult to hold excess water during heavy rains. As a result, dams have to release water suddenly to prevent overflow, which aggravates the flood situation downstream. For example, during the heavy rains in Maharashtra and Gujarat in 2006, water release from dams worsened flooding. Additionally, sedimentation deprives floodplains of silt, which naturally fertilizes the soil, leading to land degradation and further environmental problems. Thus, instead of controlling floods, big dams sometimes contribute to flooding and associated damage.

Key Points: Sedimentation reduces reservoir capacity-Dams must release excess water during heavy rains, worsening floods-Example: floods in Maharashtra and Gujarat in 2006-Floodplains deprived of silt leading to land degradation-Multi-purpose projects causing additional environmental issues

(3) Analyse any two merits of multi-purpose river projects.

[2 Marks]

Answer: Multi-purpose river projects have several advantages. Firstly, they provide irrigation facilities which help in increasing agricultural productivity by supplying water to farmlands. Secondly, these projects generate hydroelectric power by utilizing the water flow, contributing to the country's energy needs. For example, the Bhakra-Nangal project uses water for both irrigation and power generation. Thus, multi-purpose projects integrate the use of water for irrigation, power, flood control, and other needs effectively.

Key Points: Provide irrigation water to increase agricultural productivity-Generate hydroelectric power for energy needs-Integrate multiple uses like flood control, inland navigation, and fish breeding-Examples like Bhakra-Nangal project using water for both irrigation and power

Question 3. The rise of political parties is directly linked to the emergence of representative democracies. As we have seen, large societies need representative democracy. As societies became large and complex, they also needed some agency to gather different views on various issues and to present these to the government. They needed some ways, to bring various representatives together so that a responsible government could be formed. They needed a mechanism to support or restrain the government, make policies, justify or oppose them. Political parties fulfil these needs that every representative government has. We can say that parties are a necessary condition for a democracy.

(1) Explain the meaning of a political party.

[1 Marks]

Answer: A political party is a group of people who come together with the aim of contesting elections and holding power in the government. Members of a political party generally agree on certain policies and programmes that they believe will promote the collective good of the society. Since different people may have different views on what is good for society, political parties try to convince citizens that their policies are better than those of others. They seek to implement these policies once they come into power. Political parties perform important functions such as supporting or restraining the government, making policies, and justifying or opposing them. In a representative democracy, political parties are essential because they organize different views, bring representatives together, and help form a responsible government.

Key Points: Political party is a group of people contesting elections and holding power-Agree on policies for collective good-Convince people about their policies-Implement policies once in power-Support or restrain government-Make, justify or oppose policies-Organize different views-Bring representatives together-Essential for forming responsible government-Necessary condition for democracy

(2)

The rise of political parties is directly linked to the emergence of representative democracies." Support this statement.

[1 Marks]

Answer: The rise of political parties is directly linked to the emergence of representative democracies because as societies became large and complex, they needed a system to gather different opinions and represent them before the government. Political parties bring together different representatives, enabling the formation of a responsible government. They play a vital role in supporting or restraining the government by making policies, justifying or opposing decisions. Without political parties, it would be difficult to organize the views of varied groups in society or to create a government that is accountable to the people. Therefore, political parties are essential for the functioning of representative democracies.

Key Points: Large and complex societies need representative democracy - Political parties gather different views and present them to the government - Political parties bring representatives together to form responsible government - Political parties support or restrain government actions - Political parties make, justify and oppose policies - Political parties are necessary conditions for democracy

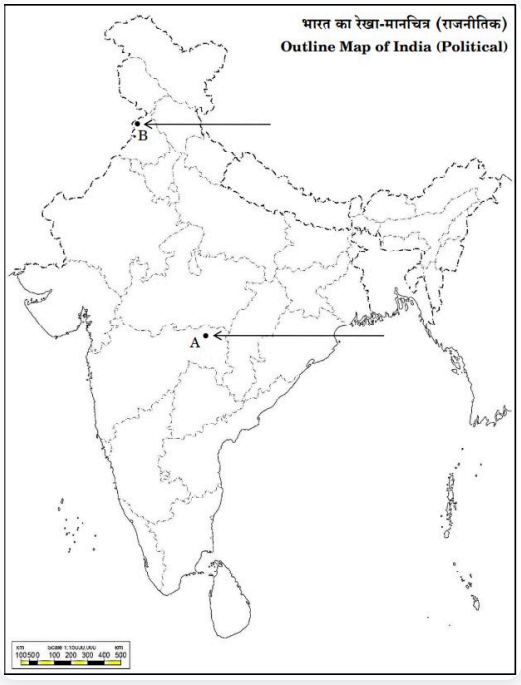
(3) Why are political parties a necessary condition for a democracy? Explain.

[2 Marks]

Answer: Political parties are a necessary condition for a democracy because they perform several essential functions that help in the smooth functioning of a representative government. In large and complex societies, it becomes difficult to gather various opinions and present them to the government without a structured organization. Political parties help by bringing together different representatives who share similar views and ideologies. They play a vital role in forming a responsible government by selecting leaders and making policies. Moreover, political parties support the government or hold it accountable by opposing unjust or harmful policies. Without political parties, it would be challenging to organize diverse interests, make policies, or have a mechanism to support or restrain the government. Hence, political parties are indispensable for the survival and functioning of democracy.

Key Points: Large societies need representative democracy - Political parties gather and present different views - Parties help form responsible government - They support or restrain government actions - Political parties make and justify policies - Essential for organizing diverse interests in society

Question 4. Two places A and B have been marked on the given political outline map of India (on page 23). Identify them with the help of the following information and write their correct names on the lines drawn near them :



(1) The place where the session of the Indian National Congress was held in December, 1920.

[1 Marks]

Answer: The Indian National Congress session held in December 1920 took place at Ahmedabad.

Key Points: Identify place A or B on the map as Ahmedabad-Session held in December 1920-Important event in the Indian freedom struggle

(2)

The place where Jallianwala Bagh incident occurred.

[1 Marks]

Answer: The Jallianwala Bagh incident took place in Amritsar. It was the site where General Dyer ordered his troops to open fire on a peaceful gathering of people in 1919, resulting in the death of more than four hundred individuals during a protest against repressive British measures and the gathering for the annual Baisakhi fair.

Key Points: Jallianwala Bagh is located in Amritsar-General Dyer's troops fired on a peaceful crowd on 13 April 1919-Over 400 people were killed-The incident happened in an enclosed garden where people had gathered for protest and Baisakhi fair-The massacre was a result of martial law and repressive government measures

(3)

The following questions are for the Visually Impaired Candidates only:

(1) Name the place where Indian National Congress session took place in December, 1920.

(2) Name the place where the Jallianwala Bagh incident occurred.

(3) Name any one major coffee producing state of India.

(4) Name the state where Bailadila iron ore mines are located.

(5) Name the state where Tarapur nuclear power plant is located.

(6) Name the state where Haldia sea port is located.

[5 Marks]

Answer: (1) The Indian National Congress session held in December 1920 took place in Calcutta (now Kolkata). (2) The Jallianwala Bagh incident occurred in Amritsar. (3) One major coffee producing state of India is Karnataka. (4) Bailadila iron ore mines are located in the state of Chhattisgarh. (5) The Tarapur nuclear power plant is located in Maharashtra. (6) Haldia sea port is located in West Bengal.

Key Points: Calcutta-Kolkata as the location for the 1920 INC session-Amritsar as the site of Jallianwala Bagh incident-Karnataka as a major coffee producing state-Bailadila mines in Chhattisgarh-Tarapur nuclear plant in Maharashtra-Haldia port in West Bengal

(4)

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

(i) Noida Software Technology Park

(ii) Bailadila Iron-ore mines

(iii) Tarapur Nuclear Power Plant

(iv) Haldia Sea port

[3 Marks]

Answer: On the political outline map of India, mark and label the following locations with suitable symbols: (i) Noida Software Technology Park - Mark Noida near Delhi in Uttar Pradesh using a symbol representing software technology or IT park. (ii) Bailadila Iron-ore mines - Mark Bailadila in the southern part of Chhattisgarh state using a symbol representing iron-ore mining. (iii) Tarapur Nuclear Power Plant - Mark Tarapur in Maharashtra near Mumbai with the nuclear power plant symbol. (iv) Haldia Sea Port - Mark Haldia in West Bengal near Kolkata with a sea port symbol. Any three of these should be correctly marked and labelled as per their geographical location on the political outline map of India.

Key Points: Mark Noida in Uttar Pradesh as Software Technology Park-Mark Bailadila in Chhattisgarh as Iron-ore mines-Mark Tarapur in Maharashtra as Nuclear Power Plant-Mark Haldia in West Bengal as Sea port-Use suitable symbols for each location-Ensure correct geographical positioning on the map

Section B

Question 5. Which one of the following ideologies were the European Governments driven by after the defeat of Napoleon in 1815?

[1 Marks]

(A) Socialism

(B) Conservatism

(C) Liberalism

(D) Romanticism

Explanation: After the defeat of Napoleon in 1815, European governments were driven by Conservatism. This ideology aimed at restoring the old order and consolidating the power of monarchies and traditional institutions, resisting the revolutionary ideas of liberalism and nationalism that had spread during Napoleon's rule. The context mentions that conservative regimes tried to consolidate their power following 1815, indicating their dominance at that time.

Question 6. Choose the correct option from the following regarding Central Powers in the First World War:

[1 Marks]

(A) Germany, Austria-Hungary and Ottoman Turkey

(B) Britain, France and Russia

(C) Italy, Japan and Russia

(D) France, Austria-Hungary and China

Explanation: The correct option is 'Germany, Austria-Hungary and Ottoman Turkey' because, as per the given context, these three countries formed the Central Powers alliance during the First World War. They opposed the Allies, which included countries like Britain, France, and Russia.

Question 7.

Look at the picture given below. Identify the name of the senior litterateur shown in the image and choose the correct option.

[1 Marks]



(A) Raja Ravi Verma

(B) Ram Mohan Roy

(C) Gangadhar Bhattacharya

(D) Lakshminath Bezbaruah

Explanation: The correct answer is Lakshminath Bezbaruah. According to the given context, Lakshminath Bezbaruah (1868–1938) was a doyen of modern Assamese literature and is known for notable works such as 'Burhi Aair Sadhu' (Grandma's Tales) and the popular song of Assam, 'O Mor Apunar Desh'. The description in the context matches the image of the senior litterateur, confirming that he is Lakshminath Bezbaruah.

Question 8.

The following question is for the Visually Impaired Candidates only:

Who among the following is the writer of 'Gulamgiri'?

[1 Marks]

(A) Dr. B.R. Ambedkar

(B) Jyotiba Phule

(C) E.V. Periyar

(D) Ram Mohan Roy

Explanation: The correct answer is Jyotiba Phule. Jyotiba Phule was a social reformer and writer who authored 'Gulamgiri,' a work criticizing the caste system and social injustices. The given context discusses the contributions of social reformers like Dr. B.R. Ambedkar and E.V. Ramaswamy Naicker (Periyar) but does not mention the authorship of 'Gulamgiri.' Historically, 'Gulamgiri' was written by Jyotiba Phule, making him the correct choice.

Question 9. Which one of the following soils develops in an area with high temperature and heavy rainfall?

[1 Marks]

(A) Red and Yellow

(B) Black

(C) Laterite

(D) Alluvial

Explanation: The correct answer is Laterite soil. Laterite soils develop under tropical and subtropical climates characterized by high temperatures and heavy rainfall. These soils result from intense leaching due to heavy rain and alternate wet and dry seasons. Other soils mentioned, like Red and Yellow soil, Black soil, and Alluvial soil, do not specifically form under such climatic conditions.

Question 10.

There are two statements given as Assertion (A) and Reason (R). Read both the statements and choose the correct option.

Assertion (A): Agriculture and industry move hand in hand.

Reason (R): Industrial development is a precondition for eradication of unemployment and poverty from the country.

[1 Marks]

(A) Assertion (A) is true, but Reason (R) is false.

(B) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true, but Reason (R) is not the correct explanation of the Assertion (A).

(C) Assertion (A) is false, but Reason (R) is true.

(D) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true and Reason (R) is the correct explanation of the Assertion (A).

Explanation: Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true, but Reason (R) is not the correct explanation of the Assertion (A). Agriculture and industry do move hand in hand because industries, such as agro-industries, depend on agriculture for raw materials and also help increase agricultural productivity. Separate from this, industrial development is indeed important for reducing unemployment and poverty by providing alternative employment, but this is not the direct explanation of why agriculture and industry move hand in hand.

Question 11.

Match Column I with Column II and choose the correct option.

[1 Marks]

	Column I (Port)		*Column II (Type)*
i.	Kandla	1.	Riverine port
ii.	Mumbai	2.	Deepest landlocked port
iii.	Visakhapatnam	3.	Biggest port
iv.	Kolkata	4.	Port developed after independence

(A) i - 2, ii - 1, iii - 3, iv - 4

(B) i - 2, ii - 4, iii - 1, iv - 3

(C) i - 4, ii - 3, iii - 2, iv - 1

(D) i - 1, ii - 2, iii - 4, iv - 3

Explanation: The correct matching is: i - 2, ii - 4, iii - 1, iv - 3. This is because the 'Common name' column (2) lists the traditional or widely used names of amines, while the 'IUPAC name' column (3) lists the systematic names as per IUPAC rules. The matching aligns each item in Column I correctly with its corresponding common or IUPAC name in Column II.

Question 12. There are two statements given as Assertion (A) and Reason (R). Read both the statements and choose the correct option. Assertion (A): Belgium amended their constitution four times. Reason (R): Amendments were to enable everyone to live together in the same country.

[1 Marks]

(A) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true and Reason (R) is the correct explanation of the Assertion (A).

(B) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true, but Reason (R) is not the correct explanation of the Assertion (A).

(C) Assertion (A) is true, but Reason (R) is false.

(D) Assertion (A) is false, but Reason (R) is true.

Explanation: Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true and Reason (R) is the correct explanation of the Assertion (A). Belgium amended their constitution four times between 1970 and 1993 to create arrangements that would enable different communities with regional and cultural diversities to coexist peacefully within the same country.

Question 13.

Which one of the following is an example of 'coming together federation'?

[1 Marks]

(A) Spain

(B) USA

(C) India

(D) Belgium

Explanation: The correct answer is USA. 'Coming together federation' refers to independent states coming together to form a larger unit while retaining their power and sovereignty. In such federations, the constituent states usually have equal power compared to the federal government. The USA, Switzerland, and Australia are examples of this type of federation. In contrast, countries like India, Spain, and Belgium are examples of 'holding together federations,' where a large country divides power between the central government and its states, with the central government being more powerful.

Question 14.

Match Column I with Column II and choose the correct option.

[1 Marks]

	Column I		*Column II*
i.	Union List	1.	Agriculture
ii.	State List	2.	Computer Software
iii.	Concurrent List	3.	Banking
iv.	Residuary Subjects	4.	Education

(A) i-1, ii-2, iii-3, iv-4

(B) i-4, ii-3, iii-2, iv-1

(C) i-2, ii-4, iii-3, iv-1

(D) i-3, ii-1, iii-4, iv-2

Explanation: The correct matching option is i-1, ii-2, iii-3, iv-4 because Column I and Column II represent common names and their corresponding IUPAC names of amines, respectively. Matching each common name with its correct systematic IUPAC name ensures proper identification according to nomenclature rules.

Question 15. In which one of the following regions is the participation of women in public life the highest?

[1 Marks]

(A) Nordic countries

(B) European countries

(C) Arab states

(D) Asian countries

Explanation: The correct option is Nordic countries. According to the provided context, Scandinavian countries such as Sweden, Norway, and Finland have a high participation of women in public life, including roles in national parliaments and professions like doctors, engineers, lawyers, managers, and teachers. These Nordic countries lead in women's participation compared to other regions such as European countries as a whole, Arab states, and Asian countries. Therefore, the Nordic countries have the highest participation of women in public life.

Question 16. Which of the following States is ruled by a regional party?

[1 Marks]

(A) Haryana

(B) Odisha

(C) Madhya Pradesh

(D) Rajasthan

Explanation: Odisha is ruled by a regional party named Biju Janata Dal (BJD), which is classified as a State party by the Election Commission. Regional parties are often called State parties and may have influence primarily in one or a few states. The other states listed (Haryana, Madhya Pradesh, Rajasthan) are typically ruled by national parties.

Question 17. Which one of the following countries adopted multi-party system?

[1 Marks]

(A) USA

(B) China

(C) India

(D) United Kingdom

Explanation: India adopted a multi-party system because several parties compete for power, and more than two parties have a reasonable chance of coming to power either on their own or in alliance with others. The context explains that India has a multiparty system due to its social and geographical diversity, which cannot be absorbed by just two or three parties. In contrast, USA and United Kingdom have a two-party system, while China has a one-party system.

Question 18. Choose the correct option to fill in the blank. For comparing countries, their _____ is considered to be one of the most important attributes by the World Bank.

[1 Marks]

(A) Education

(B) Health Status

(C) Income

(D) Living Standard

Explanation: The correct answer is 'Income' because the World Bank considers the income of countries as a key attribute for comparison. Higher income often indicates a higher level of development in a country. Though other factors like health status, education, and living standards are important, income is primarily used for comparing countries.

Question 19.

Study the given table and answer the question that follows:

Which country is ranked highest in the Human Development Index (HDI) among the given countries?

[1 Marks]

Some data regarding India and its Neighbours for 2019

Country	Gross National Income (GNI) per capita (2011 PPP $)	Life Expectancy at birth	Mean Years of Schooling of People aged 25 and above	HDI Rank in the world (2018)
Sri Lanka	12,707	77	10·6	73
India	6,681	69·7	6·5	130
Myanmar	4,961	67·1	5·0	148
Pakistan	5,005	67·3	5·2	154
Nepal	3,457	70·8	5·0	143
Bangladesh	4,976	72·6	6·2	134

(A) India

(B) Sri Lanka

(C) Bangladesh

(D) Nepal

Explanation: According to the provided context and Table 1.6, Sri Lanka is ranked highest in the Human Development Index among India, Sri Lanka, Bangladesh, and Nepal. The context specifically mentions that Sri Lanka is much ahead of India in every respect, indicating that its HDI ranking is higher than India's. Moreover, given the discussions on life expectancy and per capita income, Sri Lanka's overall performance in human development indicators is superior, making it the highest ranked among the given countries.

Question 20. Natural products being changed into other forms is known as:

[1 Marks]

(A) Primary product

(B) Secondary product

(C) Tertiary product

(D) Quarternary product

Explanation: The correct answer is 'Secondary product'. According to the given context, the secondary sector involves activities where natural products are changed into other forms through manufacturing processes. This sector follows the primary sector, which deals with extraction and production of natural resources. Therefore, when natural products are transformed into other forms, it is considered a secondary activity, and such products are called secondary products.

Question 21. Which one of the following is a feature of the unorganized sector?

[1 Marks]

(A) Terms of employment are regular.

(B) People have assured work.

(C) They have some formal processes and procedures.

(D) There are rules and regulations but not followed.

Explanation: The correct answer is 'There are rules and regulations but not followed.' The unorganized sector operates outside the control of the government where, although there are rules and regulations, they are generally not followed. Employment here is often irregular, low-paid, and lacks security, with no assured work or regular terms of employment. This contrasts with the organised sector, where terms of employment are regular, work is assured, and formal procedures exist.

Question 22. Which one of the following is the modern form of currency?

[1 Marks]

(A) Paper notes

(B) Gold coins

(C) Copper coins

(D) Silver coins

Explanation: The correct answer is 'Paper notes' because modern currency includes paper notes and coins which are not made of precious metals like gold, silver, or copper. Earlier forms of money included metallic coins such as gold, silver, and copper coins, but modern currency mainly uses paper notes as a medium of exchange.

Question 23. Which one of the following categories of urban households take the highest percentage of loan from the formal sector?

[1 Marks]

(A) Poor households

(B) Households with few assets

(C) Well-off households

(D) Rich households

Explanation: The correct answer is 'Rich households'. According to the context, rich urban households receive 83 per cent of their loans from formal sources, whereas poor households mostly depend on informal sources. This shows that well-off or rich households have greater access to loans from formal lenders such as banks and cooperative societies, compared to poor households who rely more on informal, often expensive, credit sources.

Question 24. Which one of the following is a challenge of Globalisation?

[1 Marks]

(A) Access to New Markets

(B) Access to New Talent

(C) International Recruitment

(D) Disproportionate Growth

Explanation: The correct answer is 'Disproportionate Growth'. According to the context, while globalisation has brought benefits such as access to new markets, new talent, and international

recruitment, not everyone has benefited equally. There is evidence of unfair or disproportionate growth where people with education, skill, and wealth have benefited more, while many others have not. This inequality and uneven distribution of benefits represent a significant challenge of globalisation.

Question 25. In which one of the following countries was 'mass production' an important feature in the 1920s ?

[1 Marks]

(A) United States of America

(B) France

(C) Japan

(D) Poland

Explanation: Mass production was a significant feature in the United States of America during the 1920s. The context states that mass production lowered costs and prices of engineered goods, enabling more workers to afford consumer goods like cars. Car production in the US rose from 2 million in 1919 to over 5 million in 1929, indicating the importance and scale of mass production in the USA during this period.

Section C

Question 26. Analyse the role of Chief Minister Cavour who led the movement to unite the regions of Italy.

[2 Marks]

Answer: Chief Minister Cavour played a crucial role in the unification of Italy. He was a skilled diplomat and politician, who unlike revolutionaries, used alliances and wars strategically to unite Italy. Cavour aligned Sardinia-Piedmont with France and successfully defeated Austrian forces in 1859, which controlled many Italian regions. He was a member of the elite and was more French-speaking than Italian, yet he worked tirelessly to expand Sardinia-Piedmont’s territory, laying the groundwork for a united Italy. He focused on practical politics rather than revolutionary methods. His diplomatic efforts and war strategies helped pave the way for Victor Emmanuel II to become the king of a unified Italy in 1861.

Key Points: Cavour was a diplomat and politician-not a revolutionary-Cavour allied Sardinia-Piedmont with France-defeated Austria in 1859-expanded Sardinia-Piedmont's territory-helped unify Italy-worked through pragmatic politics-led to Victor Emmanuel II’s kingship in 1861

Question 27. Examine the ideas of liberal nationalism in Europe during the nineteenth century.

[2 Marks]

Answer: Liberal nationalism in nineteenth-century Europe combined the ideas of national unity with liberalism, which emphasized individual freedom and equality before the law. The new middle classes supported this ideology, seeking governments that protected these rights. Initially, nationalism was linked with democratic and revolutionary ideals, promoting freedom and unity. However, after 1848, nationalism often aligned with conservative powers to strengthen state control, such as in the unification of Germany and Italy. By the late nineteenth century, nationalism became more exclusive and aggressive, losing its earlier liberal and democratic spirit.

Key Points: Liberal nationalism allied with liberalism-Emphasis on freedom and equality-The new middle class as supporters-Initial association with democracy and revolution-Shift after 1848 towards conservative uses of nationalism-Unification of Germany and Italy as examples-Nationalism became narrower and more intolerant by late 19th century

Question 28. Suggest any two ways to conserve wildlife in India.

[2 Marks]

Answer: Two effective ways to conserve wildlife in India are: first, the government has enacted strict laws to prevent the hunting and trading of wild animals and birds. Such legal protection helps reduce the threats to endangered species. Second, awareness programs like social forestry and Vanamahotsava are promoted to encourage community participation in planting trees and protecting habitats. Additionally, educating school children through bird watching and nature camps helps them appreciate and protect wildlife.

Key Points: Government laws against hunting and trading of wildlife-Awareness programs like social forestry and Vanamahotsava-School children participation through bird watching and nature camps

Question 29. Why did the feeling of alienation increase among the Sri Lankan Tamils in 1956? Explain.

[2 Marks]

Answer: The feeling of alienation among the Sri Lankan Tamils increased in 1956 due to government policies that favored the Sinhala majority. The Sinhala leaders made laws and decisions that ignored Tamil language and culture. The Tamils felt discriminated against in political rights, jobs, and education. The constitution and government actions did not protect their interests, which led to strained relations between the Tamil and Sinhala communities. The Tamils demanded recognition of their language and more autonomy, but these were repeatedly denied, increasing their sense of exclusion and alienation.

Key Points: Government policies favored Sinhala majority-Government ignored Tamil language and culture-Tamils faced discrimination in jobs, education, and political rights-Tamils felt constitution denied their interests-Tamils demanded Tamil as official language and regional autonomy-Demands were repeatedly denied-Strained Tamil-Sinhala relations-Aliensation increased leading to political conflict

Question 30.

"Credit pushes the borrower into a situation from which recovery is painful." Examine the statement.

[2 Marks]

Answer: Credit can sometimes lead borrowers into a difficult situation known as a debt trap. For example, when Swapna took credit hoping to improve her earnings, a crop failure led her to struggle with repayment. To repay her loan, she had to sell part of her land, making her worse off than before. Thus, credit can be helpful only if the borrower can manage risks and has support in case of losses; otherwise, it can push the borrower into painful recovery.

Key Points: Debt trap meaning-Credit can worsen borrower's situation-Example of Swapna's crop failure-Need for risk management and support-Formal vs informal credit differences

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Section D

Question 31. How did print come into existence in Europe? Explain.

[3 Marks]

Answer: Print came into existence in Europe due to the increasing need for faster and cheaper reproduction of texts. Earlier, manuscripts were copied by hand, which was time-consuming and expensive. A major breakthrough occurred in the 1430s in Strasbourg, Germany, when Johann Gutenberg developed the first known printing press. This new print technology allowed mechanical printing, making book production quicker and cheaper. Paper had reached Europe from China via the Silk Route earlier, enabling manuscript production. With Gutenberg’s invention, printing presses spread rapidly across Europe between 1450 and 1550, leading to the production of millions of copies of printed books. Printers from Germany helped establish presses in other countries, fueling the growth of printed literature. This shift significantly influenced the spread of knowledge and helped create the modern world.

Key Points: Need for quicker and cheaper reproduction of texts-Origin of printing press in Strasbourg, Germany-Johann Gutenberg’s invention in 1430s-Use of paper from China

via Silk Route-Spread of printing presses across Europe between 1450 and 1550-Increase in book production and dissemination of knowledge

Question 32. How did access to books create a new culture of reading? Explain.

[3 Marks]

Answer: Access to books created a new culture of reading by making books more affordable and widely available. Before the printing press, reading was limited to the elite, while common people relied on oral traditions to receive knowledge. The invention of the printing press reduced the cost and labor of producing books, enabling the production of multiple copies that reached a large readership. This allowed individuals to own and read books on their own, fostering a habit of silent and individual reading. As literacy rates increased and schools became more common in European countries, booksellers produced various types of literature targeting different audiences. This spread of books led to a reading mania, where many people actively sought out books for knowledge and pleasure, thus creating a new culture of reading society-wide.

Key Points: Printing press reduced cost and labor to produce books - Multiple copies made books widely available - Reading changed from oral to individual silent reading - Literacy and education spread, increasing readers - Diverse and popular literature produced for new audiences - Reading habit and culture developed among common people

Question 33. Suggest three steps to enhance the literacy rate among women in India.

[3 Marks]

Answer: To improve the literacy rate among women in India, three important steps can be taken. First, increasing access to education for girls by providing more schools near their homes and making schooling affordable will encourage enrollment and attendance. Second, improving the quality of education with better trained teachers and relevant curriculum will help retain girls in schools and ensure they learn well. Third, promoting awareness about the importance of female education among parents and communities can change social attitudes that often limit girls' education. Additionally, addressing health and nutrition issues can support girls' regular school attendance. These combined measures will help bridge the gender gap in literacy and empower women.

Key Points: Increase accessibility of schools and affordability-Improve quality of education and teaching-Raise social awareness about female education

Question 34. Differentiate between primary and secondary sectors with examples.

[3 Marks]

Answer: The primary sector involves activities that directly use natural resources. It includes agriculture, mining, fishing, forestry, and raising livestock. These activities focus on extracting raw materials from nature. For example, farming crops or catching fish are primary sector activities. The

secondary sector involves activities that process raw materials into finished goods. This includes manufacturing, construction, electricity production, water supply, and solar power. Examples are manufacturing steel from iron ore or baking bread from wheat. While the primary sector provides raw materials, the secondary sector adds value by turning them into useful products.

Key Points: Primary sector uses natural resources directly - includes agriculture, mining, fishing, forestry - examples: farming, fishing- Secondary sector processes raw materials - includes manufacturing, construction, electricity production - examples: steel manufacturing, bread baking- Primary sector provides raw materials, secondary sector adds value

Question 35. Examine the rising importance of the tertiary sector in India.

[3 Marks]

Answer: The tertiary sector, also known as the service sector, has grown significantly in India over the years and has become the largest producing sector by 2013-14, overtaking the primary sector. This rise is due to several factors. Services such as hospitals, educational institutions, postal and telegraph services, and police stations are essential for the functioning of any country. Over the period from 1973-74 to 2013-14, production in the tertiary sector has increased the most compared to the primary and secondary sectors. This trend mirrors the pattern seen in developed countries, where the service sector dominates both production and employment. The growth of the tertiary sector has created more job opportunities, especially in urban areas. Increased demand for services like banking, communication, transport, and education has also contributed to its rising importance. Thus, the tertiary sector plays a crucial role in India's economy by contributing more to production and employment and supporting overall development.

Key Points: Tertiary sector is the largest producing sector in India as of 2013-14 - Production in tertiary sector increased the most between 1973-74 and 2013-14 - Includes essential services like hospitals, education, postal, telegraph, and police - Mirrors pattern seen in developed countries where service sector dominates production and employment - Provides more employment opportunities - Increased demand for services such as banking, communication, transport, and education - Plays a vital role in India's economic growth and development

Question 36.

"Energy is required for all activities." Explain the statement with examples.

[3 Marks]

Answer: Energy is needed for all activities because it helps us perform tasks and run machines. For example, we need energy to cook food, provide light and heat in our homes, and run vehicles like cars and bicycles. Industries require energy to operate their machines and produce goods. Energy comes

from different sources like coal, petroleum, natural gas, and electricity. Without energy, many daily activities and economic developments would stop. Hence, energy is essential for daily life and the growth of the country.

Key Points: Energy is essential for daily activities - Energy is needed for cooking, lighting, heating, and transportation - Energy powers industries and supports economic development

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Section E

Question 37. Analyse the role of the business classes in Civil Disobedience Movement.

[5 Marks]

Answer: The business classes played a significant role in the Civil Disobedience Movement. During the First World War, Indian merchants and industrialists had amassed substantial wealth and gained considerable influence. They were eager to expand their enterprises but faced many restrictions imposed by British colonial policies. Consequently, these restrictions motivated them to support the Civil Disobedience Movement as they saw it as a means to challenge colonial economic controls. Leaders like G. D. Birla openly criticized British dominance over the Indian economy and backed the movement from its beginning. Businessmen extended financial help to the movement and participated actively by boycotting imported goods, thus promoting indigenous products. They anticipated that swaraj (self-rule) would remove the economic constraints and create a favorable environment for business growth and industrial development. Their support helped widen the base of the movement beyond peasants and workers, giving it a more robust and widespread appeal. Thus, the business classes were crucial not only for their financial resources but also for providing economic reasoning and legitimacy to the Civil Disobedience Movement.

Key Points: Business classes were wealthy and powerful post WWI-British restrictions limited their business activities-They opposed colonial economic control-G. D. Birla supported the movement financially-Businessmen boycotted imported goods-Saw swaraj as opportunity to expand business-Broadened the support base of the movement beyond peasants and Congress

Question 38. Analyse the role of women in Civil Disobedience Movement.

[5 Marks]

Answer: The Civil Disobedience Movement marked a significant chapter in India's struggle for independence, with women playing a crucial and transformative role. Initially, Mahatma Gandhi was hesitant to allow women to join the movement, reflecting the prevalent social norms of that time. However, with persuasion from leaders like Sarojini Naidu, women actively participated, making the movement truly inclusive and representative of the entire nation. Women participated in large

numbers during protests such as the Salt Satyagraha, challenging imperial forces through acts of non-violent defiance like making salt illegally, boycotting foreign goods, and picketing liquor shops. Their involvement went beyond mere participation; it symbolized a challenge to both colonial authority and traditional gender roles within Indian society. Prominent women leaders emerged, inspiring many others to join and sustain the movement. Women's courage in facing arrests, police brutality, and imprisonment highlighted their determination and commitment to the freedom struggle. This active engagement of women in the Civil Disobedience Movement not only strengthened the resistance against British rule but also paved the way for greater gender equality in the political sphere. Their role proved that the fight for India's independence was a collective effort, transcending gender and class barriers, thus making an indelible impact on the success and spirit of the movement.

Key Points: Large-scale participation of women - Initial hesitation by Gandhi - Role of Sarojini Naidu in encouraging women - Women's active involvement in Salt Satyagraha - Acts of non-violent resistance by women - Challenge to colonial and traditional gender norms - Women leaders inspiring others - Women facing arrests and brutality - Contribution to strengthening the movement - Impact on gender equality and inclusiveness in freedom struggle

Question 39. Explain the features of primitive subsistence and commercial farming in India.

[5 Marks]

Answer:

In India, farming systems vary according to the physical environment, technology, and socio-cultural factors. Two important types are primitive subsistence farming and commercial farming.

Primitive Subsistence Farming: This type of farming is still practised in certain pockets of India, generally on small patches of land. It is carried out with primitive tools such as hoe, dao, and digging sticks, relying mainly on family or community labour. It depends heavily on monsoon rainfall, natural soil fertility, and environmental conditions. The output is usually just enough to meet the needs of the farmer's family with little or no surplus for sale. Because it uses minimal technology and inputs, it is often not very productive.

Commercial Farming: On the other hand, commercial farming is done mainly for sale in the market and profit maximization. It involves large-scale production using modern technology, high-yielding variety seeds, chemical fertilizers, pesticides, and mechanized tools. Irrigation facilities are widely employed to ensure high and reliable production. This type of farming is common in areas with better access to markets, infrastructure, and capital. It includes the cultivation of cash crops like cotton, sugarcane, tea, coffee, and rubber.

In summary, primitive subsistence farming focusses on survival and relies on traditional methods, while commercial farming is profit-oriented using modern scientific techniques.

Key Points: Primitive subsistence farming-small land patches-primitive tools-family/community labour-dependence on monsoon and natural fertility-output sufficient for family needs only-Limited technology and productivity; Commercial farming-large scale production-profit oriented-uses modern technology and machinery-high inputs of fertilizers and pesticides-irrigation facilities-aim for market sale-includes cash crops like cotton, sugarcane, tea

Question 40. Explain the features of intensive subsistence and plantation farming in India.

[5 Marks]

Answer: Intensive subsistence farming in India is mainly practiced in regions with high population density, where small plots of land are cultivated with great care and attention. This type of farming is labour-intensive, involving the use of simple tools and a large amount of manual labour. Farmers often use high doses of biochemical inputs and irrigation to increase productivity. The climate, characterized by a large number of sunny days and fertile soil, allows for multiple crops to be grown on the same plot annually. Major crops include rice, wheat, maize, pulses, and oilseeds. The system sustains the livelihood of many small farmers who depend mostly on their own produce. Plantation farming, on the other hand, is a form of commercial agriculture where a single crop is cultivated over large areas. It is capital intensive and uses modern technology and hired labour. Plantations serve as an interface between agriculture and industry. Common plantation crops in India include tea, coffee, rubber, sugarcane, and spices. This type of farming requires substantial investment and is mostly found in regions with favorable climatic conditions, such as the Western Ghats and Northeastern states. Both farming types play significant roles in India's agriculture but differ in scale, inputs, and purpose.

Key Points: Intensive subsistence farming practiced on small plots with high population pressure- Labour intensive using simple tools- Multiple cropping possible due to climate and fertile soil- Major crops: rice, wheat, maize, pulses, oilseeds- Focus on self-sustenance with biochemical inputs and irrigation- Plantation farming is commercial, growing a single crop on large land- Capital intensive with modern technology and hired labour- Common plantation crops: tea, coffee, rubber, sugarcane, spices- Plantation farming found in regions with suitable climate like Western Ghats and Northeast

Question 41. Analyse the conditions under which democracies accommodate social diversities.

[5 Marks]

Answer: Democracies accommodate social diversities effectively under several important conditions. Firstly, democracy must allow political expression of social differences, enabling various groups to participate in decision-making processes. This political expression is crucial for managing social divisions and inequalities peacefully. Secondly, democratic systems should provide mechanisms to recognize and protect minority rights, ensuring that minority communities receive fair representation and share in political power. Thirdly, democracies need to have frameworks that allow differences of opinion and interests to be expressed and resolved through dialogue and negotiation rather than

conflict. This is especially important in societies with diverse social, religious, and linguistic groups. Finally, democracy's capacity to provide peaceful conflict resolution and promote social harmony depends on institutions that uphold the rule of law, equal rights, and justice for all citizens regardless of their backgrounds. Therefore, democracies accommodate social diversity when they create inclusive, fair, and representative political structures that respect differences and promote cooperation among diverse groups.

Key Points: Political expression of social differences-Minority rights and fair representation-Peaceful conflict resolution through dialogue and negotiation-Inclusive and representative political structures-Upholding rule of law and equal rights

Question 42. Analyse the conditions under which democracies promote dignity and freedom of citizens.

[5 Marks]

Answer:

Democracy promotes dignity and freedom of citizens primarily through the principle of political equality, which recognizes every individual's equal status regardless of their social or economic background. For democracies to effectively uphold these values, certain conditions must be met. Firstly, there should be recognition that all individuals, including the poorest and least educated, have equal rights and respect. Citizens must have the opportunity to participate in decision-making processes, ensuring that they are not subjects but rulers in their own country. Secondly, democratic societies need to overcome historical conditions of subordination and domination where inequalities were deeply entrenched. This requires a legal and moral framework that protects basic freedoms and rights, preventing abuse or discrimination. Thirdly, citizens must be aware of their democratic rights and take advantage of these rights to demand respect and equality. Democracies function well when they are capable of accommodating diverse demands and pressures from various social groups, fostering an environment where freedom of expression, thought, and association is guaranteed. By fulfilling these conditions, democracy enhances the dignity of individuals by affirming their value and freedom, distinguishing itself from other forms of government. Therefore, the promotion of dignity and freedom in democracies depends on political equality, active citizen participation, respect for rights, and the ability to address social inequalities.

Key Points: Political equality - Equal recognition of all citizens - Active citizen participation - Overcoming historical subordination - Legal and moral protection of rights - Awareness of democratic rights - Accommodation of diverse demands - Guarantee of freedom of expression and association

Question 43. How do Multinational Corporations (MNCs) interlink production across countries? Explain with examples.

[5 Marks]

Answer:

Multinational Corporations (MNCs) interlink production across countries by strategically setting up offices, factories, and other operations in multiple nations to optimize costs and resources. MNCs typically establish production units in countries where labour—both skilled and unskilled—is available at low costs, and where other factors such as raw materials and government policies favor their interests. This enables them to reduce production costs and increase profitability while catering to global markets.

Production is spread across various countries and involves working closely with local companies either by forming partnerships, competing, using them as suppliers, or even acquiring them. For example, an MNC might manufacture components in one country, assemble products in another, and provide customer support services from yet another country like India, where call centers handle global customer care.

This global distribution and interaction cause production activities in these different locations to become interconnected. The finished products and services are not only sold worldwide, but their manufacturing itself is a global process. Such interlinking enables MNCs to leverage unique advantages each country offers, ensuring cost efficiency and access to diverse markets. For example, the practice of having call centers in India while manufacturing is done elsewhere exemplifies this interlinked production system, highlighting how MNCs use the strengths of various countries to run their operations smoothly at a global level.

Key Points: MNCs set up production close to markets and where labour and resources are cheap-MNCs collaborate with or acquire local companies to optimize production-Production activities in different countries are interconnected-MNCs use global distribution of tasks such as manufacturing in one country, assembly in another, and services (like call centers) in yet another-Example: Companies having call centers in India while production happens elsewhere-This interlinking helps MNCs reduce costs and serve global markets efficiently

Question 44. Explain any five steps taken by the Central and State Governments to attract foreign investments.

[5 Marks]

Answer: To attract foreign investments, both Central and State Governments in India have taken several important steps. First, they have established Special Economic Zones (SEZs), which are industrial zones with world-class facilities such as electricity, water, roads, transportation, storage, recreational, and educational amenities. These zones offer tax exemptions for the first five years to companies setting up production units, encouraging investment. Second, the government has provided flexibility in labour laws to make India a more attractive destination for foreign companies, easing some rules that may otherwise discourage investment. Third, they have consistently improved infrastructure to support business operations, including better roads, ports, and power supply. Fourth,

policies have been introduced to simplify procedures for business approvals and to reduce bureaucratic hurdles for foreign investors. Lastly, the government has focused on promoting sectors like automobiles, electronics, and information technology by providing incentives and facilitating collaborations with multinational companies. Together, these steps have helped increase foreign direct investment by creating a more business-friendly environment.

Key Points: Establishment of Special Economic Zones with world-class facilities-Tax exemptions for companies in SEZs for initial five years-Flexibility in labour laws to attract foreign companies-Improvement of infrastructure like roads, transport, and power-Simplification of business approval processes-Promotion and incentives in specific industries such as automobiles, electronics, and IT