



Name : _____
Date of Exam. : _____
Time Allowed : 3 Hrs.
Max. Marks : 80
Study Centre : _____

INSTRUCTIONS TO TEST TAKERS

- This Question Paper has 6 Sections A-F.
- Section A has 20 MCQs carrying 1 mark each.
- Section B has 4 questions carrying 02 marks each.
- Section C has 5 questions carrying 03 marks each.
- Section D has 4 questions carrying 05 marks each.
- Section E has 3 case-based integrated units of assessment (04 marks each) with subparts of the values of 1, 1 and 2 marks each respectively.
- All Questions are compulsory. However, an internal choice in 2 Qs of 5 marks, 2 Qs of 3 marks and 2 Questions of 2 marks has been provided. An internal choice has been provided in the 2marks questions of Section E
- Section F has 5 questions carrying 05 marks each.



SECTION A-MCQ

- Q1. Against which Act did Gandhiji decide to launch a nationwide Satyagraha movement?
- (a) The Government of India Act 1919
(b) Indian Council Act of 1909
(c) Rowlatt Act
(d) None of these
- Q2. What is a person who sorts and sews wool according to its fibers called?
- (a) Proto
(b) Stapler
(c) Fuller
(d) None of these
- Q3. Which of the following crop is produced mainly in alluvial soil?
- (a) wheat
(b) Paddy
(c) Maize
(d) All of the above
- Q4. Under whose chairmanship was the demand for 'purna Swaraj' accepted in the Lahore session of the Congress?
- (a) Rajendra Prasad
(b) Abul Kalam Azad
(c) Jawaharlal Nehru
(d) Vallabhbhai Patel
- Q5. Which soil is found in the plains of North India?
- (a) Black soil
(b) Mountain soil
(c) Red soil
(d) Alluvial soil
- Q6. In which year did the Indian entrepreneur Dwarka Nath Tagore set up six joint stock companies in India?
- (a) 1820
(b) 1830
(c) 1840
(d) 1850

Q7. Match the following items given in column A with those given in column B.

Column A	Column B
I. Nationalist Congress Party	1. 1999
II. Bahujan Samaj Party	2. 1984
III. Communist Party of India	3. 1925
IV. Indian National Congress	4. 1885

Choose the correct answer from the option given below:

- (a) I-3, II-1, III-2 & IV-4
(b) I-1, II-2, III-3 & IV-4



- (c) I-4, II-3, III-1 & IV-2
- (d) I-2, II-1, III-4 & IV-3

Q8. Why was Dandi March started?

- (a) To run a movement against British oppression
- (b) To free the arrested agitators
- (c) To break the salt law
- (d) None of these

Q9. What type of soil is found in West Bengal and Punjab?

- (a) Red soil
- (b) Alluvial soil
- (c) Black soil
- (d) None of these.

Q10. Who was the Viceroy of India at the time of the Civil Disobedience Movement?

- (a) Lord Mountbatten
- (b) Lord William Bentinck
- (c) lord Irwin
- (d) None of these

Q11. Sariska Tiger Reserve is located in which state?

- (a) Madhya Pradesh
- (b) Rajasthan
- (c) Jharkhand
- (d) Chhattisgarh

Q12. Assertion (A): Natural gas is referred to as an environment-friendly fuel.

Reason (R): Natural gas contains low carbon dioxide emissions.

- (a) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
- (b) Both A and R are true, but R is not the correct explanation of A.
- (c) A is true but R is false.
- (d) A is false but R is true.

Q13. In Which of the following states is the Kalpakkam Nuclear Power Plant located?

- (a) Karnataka
- (b) Tamil Nadu
- (c) Kerala
- (d) Rajasthan

Q14. Which one of the following countries is the largest producer of jute in the world?

- (a) China
- (b) Germany
- (c) Sri Lanka
- (d) India

Q15. Study the picture and answer the question that follows:





Which of the following best signifies the above image?

- (a) Kargil War Memorial
- (b) National War Memorial
- (c) Jallianwala Bagh
- (d) None of these

Q16. Is a low-grade brown coal that is soft with high moisture content.

- (a) Peat
- (b) Lignite
- (c) Anthracite
- (d) Bituminous

Q17. Which among the following issues currency notes on behalf of the central government?

- (a) State Bank of India
- (b) Punjab National Bank
- (c) Reserve Bank of India
- (d) All of the above

Q18. Globalization so far has been more in favour of

- (a) Developing countries
- (b) Developed countries
- (c) Poor countries
- (d) None of these

Q19. What does dictatorship mean?

- (a) Rule by one person
- (b) Rule by few people
- (c) Rule by everyone
- (d) None of these

Q20. The United Nations Monetary and Financial Conference was held at Bretton Woods in the USA in which year?

- (a) 1940
- (b) 1944
- (c) 1948

(d) 1950

Section-B

- Q21. What are developed resources?
Q22. Who is the author of the famous book 'Hind Swaraj'?
Q23. What are the two benefits of banks?

OR

Suggest any two ways to improve the usage of Solar energy.

- Q24. Define Democracy.

Section-C

- Q25. Explain four differences between Bangar and Khadar.

OR

Why has India adopted a multi-party system? Explain.

- Q26. Why did Gandhiji decide to withdraw from the Non-Cooperation Movement?
Q27. Why do people deposit money in the bank?
Q28. Explain the standard methods of a democratic.
Q29. Write the characteristics of alluvial soil.

Section-D

- Q30. Explain the main features of federalism.

OR

Describe any five efforts made to reform political parties in India.

- Q31. How do banks play an important role in the economy of India? Explain.

OR

Write the major factors that encourage globalization.

- Q32. Explain five types of 'industrial pollution.'
Q33. Discuss the expected outcomes of democracy.

OR

Describe the main causes of the French Revolution?

Section-E

- Q34. Read the given extract and answer the following questions:**

Coarse, medium, and fine organic and inorganic mixed particles on the upper surface of the earth are called 'soil'. When soil is removed from the upper surface of the soil, the layer which is often obtained is called rock. 'Soil Science' (Pedology) is a major branch of physical geography in which the scientific study of soil formation, its characteristics, and its distribution on the surface are done. The Indian Council of Agricultural Research has divided the soil of India into 8 classes. The Central Soil Conservation Board was established in 1953 for soil conservation. A research center has been set up at Jodhpur in Rajasthan to study the problem of deserts. The main types of soil found in India are as follows: - Alluvial Soil, Red Soil, Black Soil, Laterite Soil, Saline and Alkaline Soil, Peaty and Other Organic soil, Arid and Desert Soil, Forest Soil

Most of the area in India is found in alluvial soil, which is also known as loamy soil. Alluvial soil is found in about 43.4 percent of the total area of India. This soil has been formed by the deposition of rivers, but the amount of nitrogen and phosphorus is found less in alluvial soil. The place where alluvial soil is found, it is very necessary to apply urea fertilizer for the production of crops. Black soil is the second most used soil in India after alluvial soil. That's why if seen from the point of view of the area, black soil has second place in India. Black soil is most commonly used for agriculture in India in the state of Maharashtra and secondly in the state of Gujarat. This soil is formed due to the formation of basalt rock due to volcanic eruptions. Whereas in South India black soil is known as 'Regur' (Regur).

1. The Indian Council of Agricultural Research has divided the soil of India into how many classes?
2. When was the Central Soil Conservation Board established for soil conservation?
3. By what name is black soil known in South India?

Q35. Read the given extract and answer the following questions:

Transport is the means with the help of which we carry people and material from one place to another. The world's first train was run in 1825, it was run from Manchester to Liverpool in England. The first train in India was run between Mumbai to Thane (34 KM) on 16 April 1853 AD during the reign of Lord Dalhousie. This train was operated by coal, the name of this first train was BLACK BEAUTY. The Air transport is the fastest and the costlier mode of transport. It was started in 1911 in India between Allahabad and Naini. In 1995, the International Airport Authority of India and the National Airports Authority were merged to form the Airports Authority of India. The authority manages the Civil Aviation Training College at Allahabad and the National Institute of Aviation Management and Research in Delhi. Water transport in India is one of the cheapest modes of transportation. There are six national waterways set up by the Inland Waterways Authority of India in 1986.

1. The first train in India was run between Mumbai and Thane on 16 April 1853 AD during the whose reign?
2. When was the world's first train run?
3. When did air transport start in India?

Q36. Read the given extract and answer the following questions:

Dwarkanath Thakur (1794–1846), was the founder of the famous Thakur (Tagore) family of Jorasanko in Calcutta. He earned immense wealth by doing business with the help of the British. Dwarkanath Thakur founded the Union Bank, the first bank to be opened by Bengalis. You took a prominent part in the then social and religious reform movements. He was one of the earliest members of the Brahmo Samaj founded by Raja Rammohan Roy. Dwarkanath ji led the Brahmo Samaj till 1843, after which his son Devendranath Thakur took over its leadership. He visited Europe twice in 1842 and 1845 AD and met Queen Victoria at her palace. With both his hands he squandered money in such a way that in the end, he was in debt. He was called Prince (King) because of his charity and generosity. He died in London in 1846 AD.

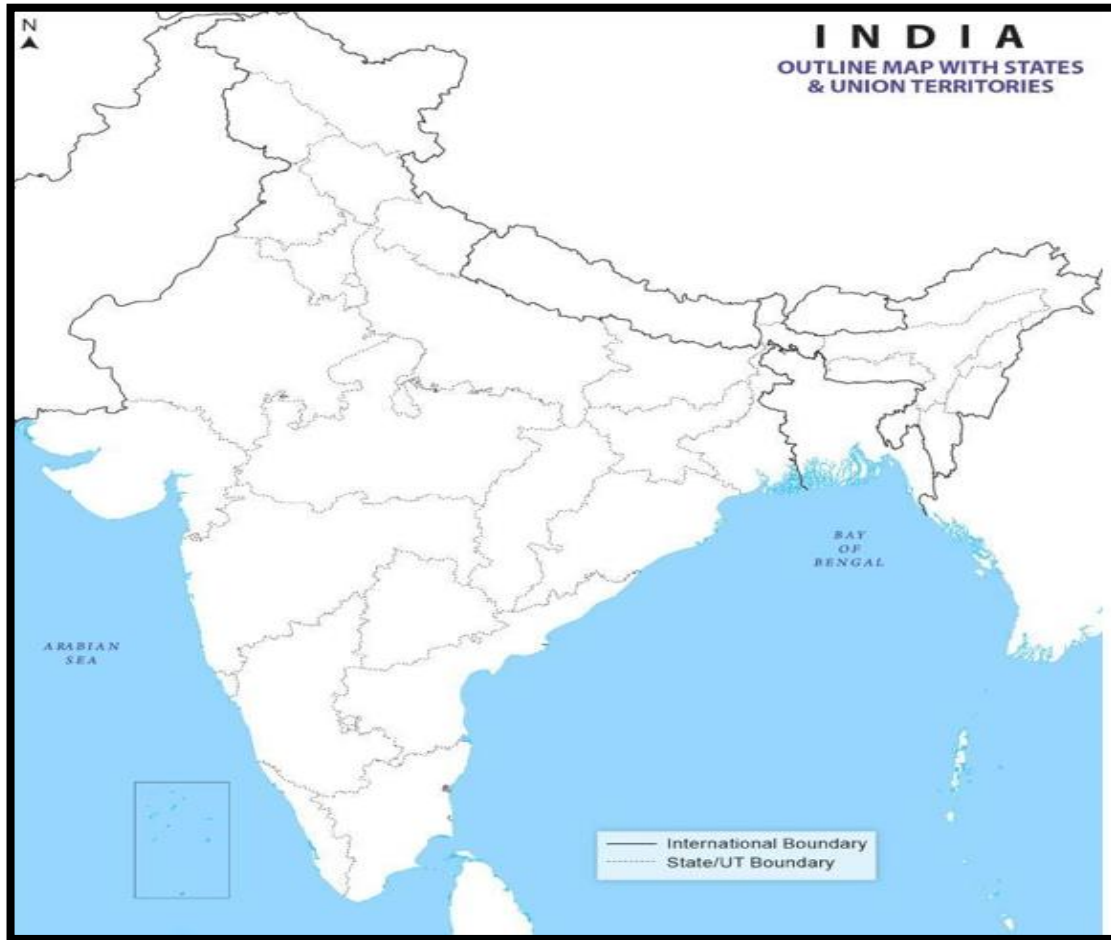
1. Which bank was founded by Dwarkanath Thakur?
2. Which society was led by Dwarkanath Thakur?
3. How many times did Dwarkanath Thakur travel to Europe?

Section-F

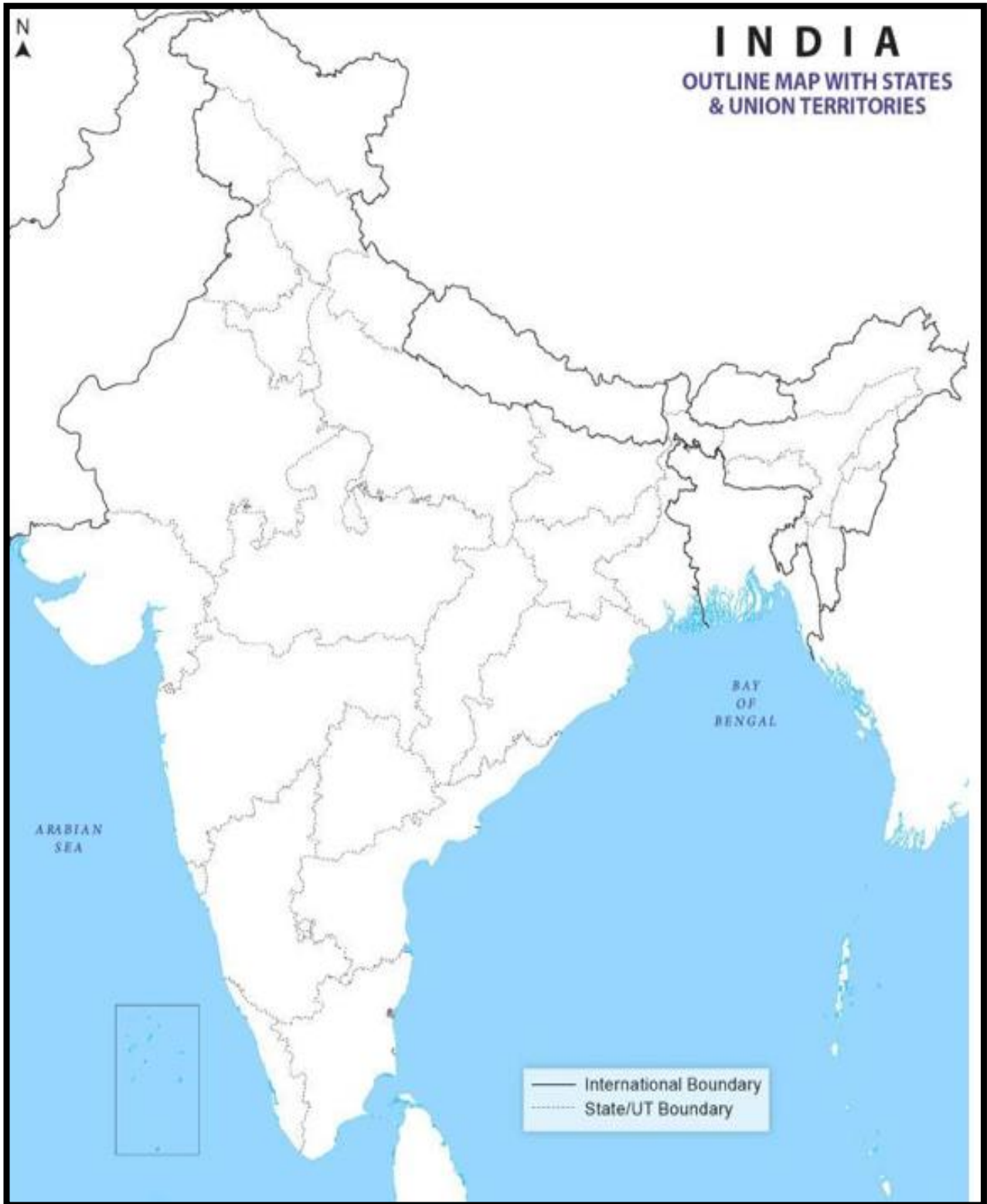
Q37a. Two places A and B have been marked on the given outline map of India. Identify them and write their correct names on the lines drawn near them.

- (a) Indian National Congress session at this place in 1911.
- (b) The place where established of Kalpakkam Nuclear power plant.





- 37b. On the same outline map of India locate and label any THREE of the following with suitable symbols.
- Silk Industry: Mysore
 - Woollen Industry: Ludhiana
 - Namrup thermal power plant
 - Cotton Textile Industry-Indore



Solution Social Science Sample Paper

SECTION A

S1. Ans. (c)

Sol. Gandhiji decided to launch a nationwide Satyagraha movement against the Rowlatt Act. This Act was passed on the basis of the recommendations of the Sedition Committee headed by Sir Sidney Rowlatt Act.

S2. Ans. (b)

Sol. The person who sorts and sews wool according to its fibers is called a stapler.

S3. Ans. (d)

Sol. Wheat, Paddy, Maize, Tobacco, cotton, millet, jowar, peas, cowpea, chickpea, black gram, green gram, soyabean, groundnut, mustard, sesame, jute, oilseed crops, vegetables and fruits are cultivated in alluvial soil.

S4. Ans. (c)

Sol. The demand for 'Purna Swaraj' was accepted in the Lahore session of the Congress under the chairmanship of Jawaharlal Nehru.

S5. Ans. (d)

Sol. Alluvial soil is found in the plains of North India. Alluvial soil extends from Punjab in the west of North India to the delta region of the Ganga river covering the entire Northern Great Plain. Sugarcane, wheat, rice, jute, tobacco, oilseed crops and vegetables are cultivated in this soil through irrigation in northern India.

S6. Ans. (b)

Sol. Indian Entrepreneur Dwarka Nath Tagore established six joint stock companies in India in 1830. A joint stock company is basically a company in which there are different shares which are held by shareholders.

S7. Ans. (b)

Sol. Nationalist Congress Party: Nationalist Congress Party was founded in 1999. Nationalist Congress Party is a national political party of India primarily based in Maharashtra. Its national president is Sharad Pawar. Bahujan Samaj Party: The Bahujan Samaj Party was founded in 1984 by Kashi Ram. The election symbol of this party is elephant.

Communist Party of India: The Communist Party of India (CPI) is the oldest communist party in India. it was formed on 26 December 1925 at the first Party Conference in Kanpur.

Indian National Congress: The Indian National Congress is the oldest political party in India. 'Indian National Congress' was established on December 28, 1885 AD in the building of 'Gokuldas Tejpal Sanskrit College' in Bombay. Its founder 'A.O. Hume' and Vyomesh Chandra Banerjee was made the first president.

S8. Ans. (c)

Sol. The Dandi March, also known as the Salt March and Dandi Satyagraha was a nonviolent civil disobedience movement led by Mohandas Karamchand Gandhi. It was run from March 12, 1930 to April 6, 1930. Gandhiji traveled 241 miles from Sabarmati on March 12 with 78 followers.

S9. Ans. (b)

Sol. Alluvial soil is found in West Bengal and Punjab. Alluvial soil is found in 43% of India. This soil is brought by Sutlej, Ganga, Yamuna, Ghaghra, Gandak, Brahmaputra and their tributaries. Pebbles are not found in this soil.

S10. Ans. (c)

Sol. Lord Irwin was the Viceroy of India during the Civil Disobedience Movement. The Civil Disobedience Movement was started on 12 March in the year 1930 under the leadership of Mahatma Gandhi.

S11. Ans. (b)

Sol. Sariska Tiger Reserve is located in Rajasthan. Sariska Tiger Reserve is located in the Aravalli Hills and is a part of the Alwar district of Rajasthan. Sariska was declared a wildlife sanctuary in 1955 and later a tiger reserve in 1978, making it part of India's Project Tiger.

S12. Ans. (a)

Sol. Option A is correct. Natural gas is called an eco-friendly fuel because it has low carbon dioxide emissions. It mainly consists of methane. Natural gas comes from a petroleum well. Natural gas is called L.P.G. It is a mixture of butane and propane, which is liquefied at high pressure and filled in cylinders.

S13. Ans. (b)



Sol. Kalpakkam Nuclear Power Plant is located in Tamil Nadu. There are two units at the Kalpakkam Power Plant, each producing 220 MW of active energy.

S14. Ans. (d)

Sol. India is the largest jute producing country in the world. India is the largest producer of jute followed by Bangladesh and China. Its production is mainly concentrated on the rich alluvial soils of the Ganga-Brahmaputra delta in eastern India. Major jute producing states include West Bengal, Bihar, Odisha, Assam, Andhra Pradesh, Meghalaya and Tripura.

S15. Ans. (b)

Sol. The National War Memorial has been built in the memory of the brave soldiers of the country who laid down their lives for the sovereignty, unity and integrity of the country. National War Memorial has been constructed near India Gate in New Delhi, under which National War Memorial and National War Museum have been constructed in the memory of the immortal heroes of the country.

S16. Ans. (b)

Sol. Lignite is a low-grade brown coal that is soft with high moisture content. Lignite coal is brown in color and it proves most harmful for health. The amount of carbon in it ranges from 28 to 30 percent. It is used to generate electrical energy.

S17. Ans. (c)

Sol. The Reserve Bank of India issues currency notes on behalf of the Central Government. The right to print new notes or coins in India rests with the Reserve Bank of India. RBI can print all notes except one rupee and one rupee note is printed by the Government of India.

S18. Ans. (a)

Sol. Globalization so far has been more in favor of Developing countries. Most of the benefits derived from globalization have gone to the rich countries, resulting in dominance of few rich countries over the world system.

S19. Ans. (d)

Sol. A dictatorship is a form of government where one person, or a small group of individuals, can make decisions without effective constitutional limitations. In a dictatorship, the dictator has absolute power.

S20. Ans. (b)

Sol. The United Nations Monetary and Financial Conference was held at Bretton Woods in the USA in 1944. The Bretton Woods Conference is officially known as the United Nations Monetary and Financial Conference. From July 1 to 22, 1944, representatives of 44 countries attended this conference. Its immediate objective was to help the countries suffering from World War II and the worldwide crisis.

Section-B

Ans. 21.

- Developed Resources - Those resources for which effective techniques are available for their use and for their use survey, quality and quantity have been determined are called developed resources. Reserves - Those resources which are available in abundance but due to lack of development of the right technology, they are not being used.

Ans. 22.

- 'Hind Swaraj' was composed by Mahatma Gandhi during his visit from England to South Africa in 1909. This compilation of 20 chapters and 2 appendices was first in Gujarati language, later it was translated into other languages including Hindi, Sanskrit.

Ans. 23

- Following are the major benefits of banks: Promotion of savings, capital formation, finance management for business and industries, mobility of capital, facility to send money, state finance system, development of banking trend and increase in employment.
- Capital Formation: Banks meet the financial needs of industrialists and businessmen by aggregating small and scattered savings. Banks create credit by increasing their deposits. It serves as capital for the credit and finance industries.

- Promotion of savings: Banks encourage the habit of savings in the society. Banks collect small savings and pay interest on them. The tendency to save increases under the temptation of interest. This controls wastage. Banks collect small savings and provide finance for industry and business.

OR Answer

- Solar energy can be improved in the following ways-
 1. **Use of effective solar panel models:** Solar panels are made up of photovoltaic cells, and it is these cells that convert solar energy in the form of sunlight into usable electricity. Although it would be awesome, a solar panel can't transform all of the solar energy it receives into electricity.
 2. **Avoid installing solar panels in shaded areas:** Solar panels are made up of photovoltaic cells, and it is these cells that convert solar energy in the form of sunlight into usable electricity. Although it would be awesome, a solar panel can't transform all of the solar energy it receives into electricity.

Ans. 24.

- Democracy is a type of governance, in which all people have equal rights. A good democracy is one in which there is a system of economic justice along with political and social justice. This system of governance in the country provides social, political and religious freedom to the people.

Section-C**Ans. 25.**

- Four differences between Bangar and Khadar

Bangar	Khadar
1. The Bangar is the largest part of the northern plains and consists of older alluvial deposits.	The Khadar plains consist of newer alluvial deposits.
2. Bangar is situated above flood plains and flood hardly reaches Bangar.	Khadar is situated on flood plains and every year flood deposits new alluvial silt on it.
3. Bangar consists mostly of calcareous deposits locally known as Kankar.	Khadar consists of very fine clay particles.
4. Bangar plains are not much suitable for intensive cultivation.	Khadar plains are best suited for intensive cultivation.

Ans. OR

India adopted the multi-party system because India was a vast country and its social and geographical diversity could not be easily assimilated by only two or three parties. Thus, it was best suited for India to adopt a multi-party system. In the multi-party system, many citizens get opportunities to enter politics, due to which leadership capacity is developed on a large scale in the nation. Party system develops depending on the country's history. The multi-party system was present in India even before Independence.

Ans. 26.

Gandhiji started the non-cooperation movement in 1920. In 1922, the policemen tried to stop the agitating farmers in Chauri-Chaura. On February 4, 1922, the British used force to stop this movement of farmers and traders. Many farmers were killed by the bullets of the British. After this, the patience of the crowd was answered. People set Chauri-Chaura police station on fire. In this, more than one and a half dozen policemen including Thanedar Gupteshwar Singh were burnt alive. The movement became more violent; its effect was seen in other parts of the country. Seeing this incident, Mahatma Gandhi decided to withdraw the non-cooperation movement.

Ans. 27.

People deposit money in the bank for the purpose of saving so that they can have some savings, their money is safe and they also get reasonable interest on their deposits. People can withdraw money from time to time as per requirement. Banks thus earn interest by lending the amount received from deposits to traders



and businessmen. Bank is not only the right institution to save money, but it is also a reliable institution in terms of security of money.

Ans. 28.

Democracy in English is called democracy which is a Greek word, where 'demos' means 'people' and 'kratos' means 'rule'.

Abraham Lincoln famously expressed that democracy is a "government of the people, by the people, for the people". Democracy is the rule of the people. Its basic principle is that the people choose the government through frequent, transparent and free elections. But its concept has become somewhat complicated due to the use of different concepts in different countries and circumstances. Since ancient times, many proposals have been made in the context of democracy, but many of these have never been implemented. Democracy is not only a type of political, social and economic system but also a special approach towards life. In a democracy, all people should behave towards each other in the same way as they behave with the people they like.

Ans. 29.

Major characteristics of alluvial soil are:

- Alluvial soil is mainly used for the production of vegetables.
- It is formed by the deposition of the river load as it flows from its upper to its lower course.
- It is light and porous, therefore easily tillable.
- It is fertile soil as it is rich in minerals, especially potash and lime.
- Soils in the drier areas are more alkaline
- It is suitable for the growth of a large variety of rabi and Kharif crops.

Section-D**Ans. 30.**

The main features of federalism are -

Dual Government

A dual system of government is essential under the federal constitution. Federation denotes a particular type of relationship between Central Government and government of units. There cannot be a federation without two sets of government (Central Government and State/regional government) States are not administrative agency of the centre.

Distribution of powers The distribution of powers is an essential feature of federalism. Federalism ensures independence and coordination between both the government the governments are not dependent upon each other. **A Written constitution** A federal constitution must almost necessarily be a written constitution. the written constitution provides the sovereign powers of both governments (for example, Centre and State). In case disputes and issues arise between these two institutions.

Supremacy of the constitution A Federal state derives its existence from the constitution, just as a corporation derives its existence from the grant by which it is created. Hence every power, executive, legislative or judicial whether it belongs to the nation or to the individual State is subordinate to and controlled by the constitution.

Independent judiciary An independent judiciary is an integral part of a federal form of government. In a federal State, the legal Supremacy of the Constitution is essential for the existence of the federal system. A Federal state involves division of powers between the central and state government under the framework of Constitution. It is, therefore, essential to maintain this division of powers between the two levels of governments.

Rigidity of the constitution A natural corollary of a written constitution is rigidity. A constitution of which is the supreme law of the land must also be rigid. The principle of supremacy of the Constitution and the rigidity of the Constitution goes hand in hand. Federal constitution has to be a rigid and constitutional law has to be placed the above ordinary law.

Dual system of court In federalism, there is a division of Judiciary between the federal and state governments. Cases arising out of the Federal Constitution and Federal laws are tried by the federal courts, while State Court deal with cases arising out of the State Constitution and State Law.



Ans. OR

Efforts have been made and further efforts should be made for the reforms of political parties in India by parties themselves, or law of government or by the election commissioner.

- The constitution was amended to prevent MLAs and MPs from changing parties to stop defection.
- The supreme court passed an order to reduce the influence of money and criminals for active participation in fighting MLA/MP elections.
- It is mandatory for every candidate who contests elections to file an affidavit giving details of his property and criminal cases pending against him.
- The election commissioner paved an order making it necessary for political parties to hold their organizational elections and file their income tax returns.
- Recently cash donations to political parties have been reduced to ₹ 2000. All cheque payments/transfer of money have to be shown in every party's balance sheets.
- The new system has made a lot of information available to the public regarding electing parties in India.

Ans. 31.

- ❖ Banks play an important role in developing the economy of India by the following ways:
 - Banks play an important role in capital formation, which is essential for the economic development of a country.
 - They mobilize the small savings of the people scattered over a wide area through their network of branches all over the country and make it available for productive purposes.
 - Banks create credit to provide more funds for development projects.
 - Channelizing the Funds to Productive Investment.
 - The banking system facilitates internal and international trade.
 - Banks give interest on the deposited money to the people.
 - Banks provide the loan to a large number of people at low-interest rate.
 - With the use of facilities like bank drafts, cheques, bill of exchange, credit cards current account and overdraft etc.
 - Banking institutions accelerate the financial market and give it strength and stability, due to which the activities related to production, consumption and exchange expand.
 - They also provide funds to different organizations.
 - Banking institutions meet the financial needs of business and industry through loans.
 - On the one hand, banking institutions help in the sale and purchase of securities for the central government, and on the other hand, they also provide financial assistance to state governments by purchasing securities.

Ans. OR

Globalization can bring about significant changes in the political, economic and social scenario all over the world. Globalization is the multiple concentration between states and societies, which can become the main identity of today's world order. This concept outlines the facts on the basis of which decisions, activities and events in one region of the world effectively affect other parts of the world. Globalization can be understood in two contexts - expansion and intensification. On the one hand, it refers to the set of processes that comprise the entire world system. On the other hand, it reflects the increasing concentration between states and societies, which can form a whole global community. Accordingly, the expansion of global processes goes hand in hand with their condensation. The main factors of globalization are technological development and market-driven economic development systems. Through these processes, globalization can sow interdependence among nation states. Keeping in view the administrative, political, socio-economic, cultural and technological changes, it is envisaged to create an independent environment. Globalization can encompass all processes, interconnections, and cultural and environmental factors.

Ans. 32.

Industrial pollution creates environmental degradation in the following ways:

- Due to the release of undesirable gases like sulphur dioxide and carbon monoxide, airborne particulate matter containing smoke, dust and spray mist, toxic gases by burning fossil fuels in the industries, Air pollution is caused.
- Release of these pollutants also causes Acid Rain. Thus, chemicals pollute the atmosphere and cause life-threatening diseases. This also affects monuments, buildings and animals.
- Water pollution is caused by organic and inorganic industrial wastes discharged into the rivers, liquid wastes produced by chemical and textile industry, tanneries, petroleum refineries, electroplating industries and metallic pesticides etc.
- solid wastes like fly ash, phosphor-gypsum and slags produced by iron and steel industries. Water pollution leads to loss of rich aquatic life and flora-fauna. This causes water scarcity as well. This also causes diseases like typhoid and cholera.
- All the pollutants that cause water pollution, along with wastes from nuclear power plants are responsible for land pollution. Water and land pollution are closely related. All the liquid and solid effluents, if not being disposed of into the rivers, goes directly into the soil and degrade the land areas.

Ans. 33.

Following are the expected results of democracy -

- People should not only have the right to choose their rulers but they should also have control over these rulers.
- Democracy should ensure that decision-making is based on set standards and procedures.
- There should be transparency in the decision making process. The public should have the rights and means to scrutinize the process of decision making.
- The public should be able to participate in the decision making process that affects them. That is, the democratic government should be responsible towards the needs and expectations of the people.
- Democratic government is more transparent. That's why a democratic government is responsible to the people.
- Economic prosperity has improved in the dictatorial regime. But most of the world's economic powers have democratic government. So we can say that the form of government is not the only factor that determines the economic prosperity of a country.
- Economic inequality is increasing in the world. A major part of India's population is below the poverty line. The gap between the income of the poor and the rich is increasing. Democracy has failed to remove economic inequality in most countries.
- Today women have got equal rights in most of the democratic countries of the world. But today women do not have equal rights in dictatorial countries. Women were able to fight for their rights only because of democracy.
- The roots of caste inequality in India are very deep. But democracy has weakened it to a great extent.

Ans. OR

The following were the reasons for the French Revolution of 1789 AD.

Political Reasons

Louis XVI, the ruler of France, was an autocratic administrator. He was stubborn, unintelligent and indifferent to government work. He was not interested in the works of governance. His queen was a waster of money. She used to spend money like water by organizing festivals. She also used to interfere in the matters of Rajkaj. After 1614, the session of the National Assembly was not called. As a result, there was no check on the autocracy of the king. Not only was the king autocratic, but he had also given full freedom to his minions to oppress and exploit the subjects. Any privileged employee could arrest any person with the help of the king's sealed letter (Leuter de Cachet). Thus civil liberties were not protected.

The king used to pay very little salary to the soldiers. Promotion in the army was based on the grace of the king and not on the basis of merit. Some soldiers used to sell their posts too. The army was not satisfied with the king.

Social Reason

The important reason for the French Revolution of 1789 AD was social inequality. Extreme social inequality prevailed in the then French society. The society was divided into the following three classes – the privileged class, the middle class and the common class. The elite, feudal lords and clergy were included in the privileged class. They had authority over 40% of the total income of the state, but they were free from all taxes. The middle class of France was related to industry, trade and profession. Moneylenders, bankers, traders, teachers, lawyers, doctors etc. came under this. Laborers, farmers, artisans, craftsmen etc. came in the common class.

Intellectual Reason

Montesquieu in his book 'The Spirit of Laws' denied the divine rights of the king and convinced the public that the king was put on that position by the people. Voltaire condemned the king and the church in his writings and incited the public against the king. He exposed the luxurious life and anti-religious activities of the church and priests in front of the public.

Economic Reason

A large part of the national income was spent on the royal court. King Louis XVI lived in the Palace of Versailles, located 12 miles from Paris, the country's capital, which cost about \$100 million to build. Louis XIV had made the condition of France more miserable by getting entangled in wars. He participated in the War of the Spanish Succession and was also involved in the Seven Years' War. Louis XVI took part in the American War of Independence and due to the high expenditure of the war, the burden of debt on France increased even more.

Section-E

Ans. 34.

1. The Indian Council of Agricultural Research has divided the soils of India into 8 classes.
2. The Central Soil Conservation Board was established in 1953 for soil conservation.
3. In South India black soil is known as 'Regur'.

Ans. 35.

1. During the reign of Lord Dalhousie, on 16 April 1853 AD, the first train in India was run between Mumbai to Thane (34 km). This train was run by coal, the name of this first train was Black Beauty.
2. The world's first train was run in 1825, it was run from Manchester to Liverpool, England.
3. Air transport is the fastest and costliest mode of transport. It started in 1911 between Allahabad and Naini in India.

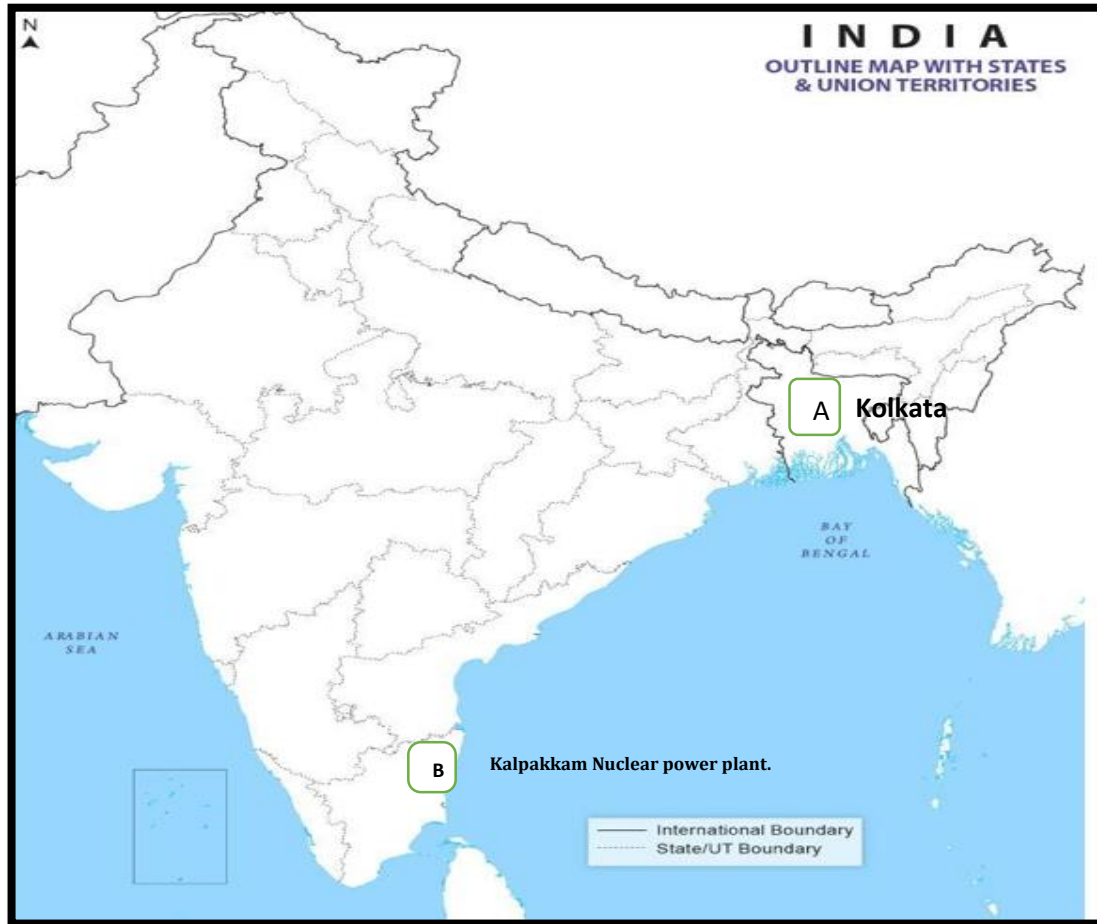
Ans. 36.

1. Dwarkanath Thakur founded the Union Bank, the first bank to be opened by Bengalis.
2. Dwarkanath Thakur led the Brahmo Samaj till 1843, after which his son Devendranath Thakur took over its leadership.
3. Dwarkanath Thakur visited Europe twice in 1842 and 1845 AD and met Queen Victoria at her palace.

Section-F

Ans. Q37a.





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Ans. Q37b.

