Total no of pages:19

Class X
Post Mid Term Examination (2024-25)
Social Science (087)
Marking Key
Set – A1/A2

<table>
<tr><th>SET A1</th><th>SET A2</th><th>Value Points</th><th>Marks</th></tr>
<tr><td>Q1.</td><td>Q12</td><td>Identify the appropriate reason for the formation of the Swaraj Party from the options given below:
(a) Swaraj Party wanted members of Congress to return to Council Politics.
(b) It wanted members of Congress to ask for Poorna Swaraj for Indians.
(c) It wanted members of Congress to ask Dominion State for lndia. (d) It wanted members of Congress to oppose Simon Commission.</td><td>1</td></tr>
<tr><td>Q2.</td><td>14</td><td>Which of the following conservation strategies does not directly involve community participation?
d. Establishing Wildlife sanctuaries and National Parks</td><td>1</td></tr>
<tr><td>Q3.</td><td>11</td><td><u>Why most of the people still employed in Primary sector?</u>
Identify the reason behind the given statement.
c. It is because not enough jobs were created in the secondary and tertiary sectors.</td><td>1</td></tr>
<tr><td>Q4.</td><td>8</td><td><u>Read the given statements and choose the correct option based on given statements-</u>
<u>Statement I:</u> The Indian Wildlife (Protection) Act was implemented in 1974, with various provisions for protecting habitats.
<u>Statement II:</u> The thrust of the programme was to protect the remaining population of certain endangered species by banning hunting, giving legal protection to their habitats, and restricting trade in wildlife.
<u>Statement III:</u> In the notification under Wildlife Act of 1980 and 1986, several hundred butterflies, moths, beetles, and one dragonfly have been added to the list of protected species. In 1991, for the first time, plants were also added to the list, starting with six species.
a. Statement II and III are correct.</td><td>1</td></tr>
<tr><td>Q5.</td><td>5</td><td><u>SET 1</u>
<u>Match column A and column B</u>.
<table><tr><th>Column A</th><th>Column B</th></tr><tr><td>A. Maize</td><td>I. Nagpur</td></tr><tr><td>B. Groundnut</td><td>II. Fodder crop</td></tr></table></td><td>1</td></tr>
</table>

		<table><tr><td>C. Oranges</td><td>III. Equatorial Crop</td></tr><tr><td>D. Rubber</td><td>IV. Gujarat</td></tr></table> b. A-II, B-IV, C-I, D-III **SET 2** Match column A and column B <table><tr><th>Column A</th><th>Column B</th></tr><tr><td>A. Tea</td><td>I. Zaid crop</td></tr><tr><td>B. Milpa</td><td>II. Assam</td></tr><tr><td>C. Dahiya</td><td>III. Mexico</td></tr><tr><td>D. Muskmelon</td><td>IV. Madhya Pradesh</td></tr></table>• A-II, B-III, C-IV, D-I	
Q6.	**Q7**	Read the given statements A. In a federation, the powers of the federal and provincial governments are clearly demarcated. B. India is a federation because the powers of the Union and State Governments are specified in the Constitution and they have exclusive jurisdiction on their respective subjects. C. Sri Lanka is a federation because the country is divided into provinces. D. India is no longer a federation because some powers of the States have been devolved to the local government bodies. Which of the statements given above are correct? (a) A, B and C (b) A, C and D **(c) A and B only** (d) B and C only	**1**
Q7.	**Q6**	You are a citizen of a country that has a democratic form of government. You want to ensure that the system of power-sharing in your country is effective and that no one branch of government has absolute power. Which of the following measures would best meet this goal? a) All power is concentrated in the hands of the legislature only b) Power is divided between the central government and the states or provinces, with each level having its own sphere of influence. c) **Power is separated among the legislative, executive, and judicial branches, with each branch having its own responsibilities and powers**.	**1**

		d) Power is shared among different levels of government, such as the national, regional, and local governments, with each level having some degree of autonomy.	
Q8.	**18**	**Identify the source of credit with the help of given hints -** • The other major source of cheap credit is in rural areas. • Members pool their resources for cooperation in certain areas. • It accepts deposits from its members. With these deposits as collateral, it has obtained a large loan from the bank. • These funds are used to provide loans to members. • Once these loans are repaid, another round of lending can take place. a. Cooperatives	**1**
Q9.	**Q10**	Which of the following options prove that India is a quasi-federal state? I. More powers with Centre II. Residuary subjects with Centre III. Equal subjects with Centre and States IV. Currency and Railways with Centre **Options**: a) I, III & IV b) **I, II & IV** c) II, III & IV d) II, III & IV	**1**
Q10.	**Q9**	Which of the following option(s) is/are correct about Balkan nationalism? I. The Balkan region became part of the conflict because of the Ottoman Empire. II.The region comprised of ethnic groups included Greeks, Serbs, Montenegro, etc. III. British and ethnic nationalities struggled to establish their identity. **Options**: **a) I & II** b) II & III c) Only II d) Only 1	**1**
Q11.	**2**	**Moneys act as a medium of exchange. In reference to the given statement, which one of the following is NOT correct about it.**	**1**

		d. Both parties have to agree to sell and buy each other's commodities.	
Q12.	**Q13**	Which of the following statements about Federalism in the Indian Constitution are correct? 1.India is declared as a Union of States. 2. Power-sharing between the Union and State governments is a basic feature. 3. The power-sharing arrangement is easy to change. 4. Changes in power-sharing require a 1/3rd majority in both houses of Parliament. Options a) **1 and 2** b) 2 and 3 c) 1 and 3 d) 2 and 4	**1**
Q13.	**Q1**	Arrange the following statements in sequential order based on the events that took place in India prior to independence. i. Poorna Swaraj resolution was passed. ii. Boycott of the Simon Commission iii. Quit India Movement launched. iv. Salt march and the beginning of the Civil Disobedience Movement. Options: a) iv, iii, ii, i **b) ii, i, iv, iii** c) i, iv, iii, ii d) i, ii, iii, iv	**1**
Q14.	**3**	<u>Read the given assertion (A) and reason (R) and choose the appropriate option -</u> **Assertion (A):** Different persons can have different developmental goals. **Reason (R):** For comparing countries, their income is considered to be one of the most important attributes. b. Both A and R are true, but R is not the correct explanation for A.	**1**
Q15.	**Q15**	The woodcut painting given below was created during the time when Indians were beginning to accept the idea of women's education in the late 19th century.	**1**

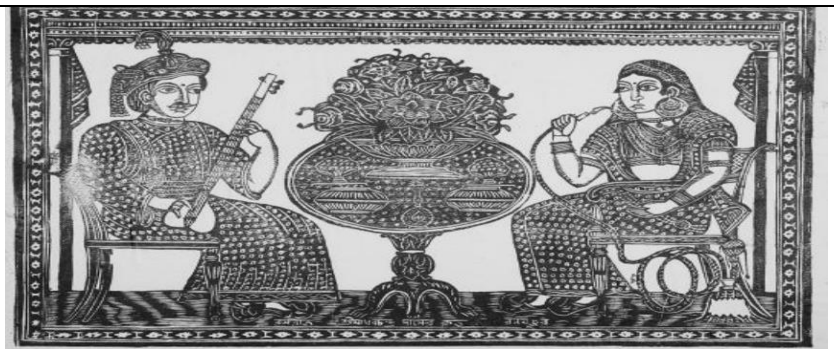
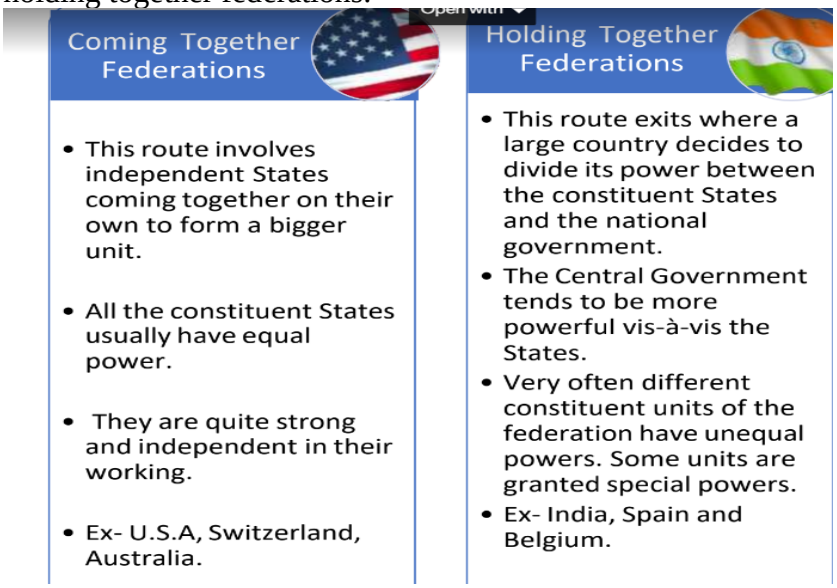
		 Which of the following scenarios was the artist MOST LIKELY trying to portray in this art piece? A. listening to music is the best way to spend one's free time B. Increasing popularity of western idea of marriage **C. Challenging the conventional gender roles** D. pleasure being the ultimate goal of life	
Q16.	**Q17**	In the context of assessing democracy which among the following is odd one out. Democracies need to ensure: a) free and fair elections b) dignity of the individual **c) majority rule** d) equal treatment before law	**1**
Q17.	**Q16**	Which of the following statements is correct keeping the requirement of formation of government in view. StatementI: It is possible for independent candidates to form a government. Statement II: Government formation is exclusively reserved for political parties. Statement III: The formation of government is limited to only elected political parties. Statement IV: Government can only be formed by political parties that are elected and hold a majority. **Options**: a) Statement Iand II are right. b) Statement I,II and III are right. c) Statement III is right. d) **Only statement IV is right**	**1**
Q18.	**4**	Based on the given table below, which neighbouring country of India has better HDI ranks?	**1**

		TABLE 1.6 SOME DATA REGARDING INDIA AND ITS NEIGHBOURS FOR 2021 Country | Gross National Income (GNI) per capita (2017 PPP $) | Life Expectancy at birth | Mean Years of Schooling of People aged 25 and above | HDI Rank in the world (2021-22) Sri Lanka | 12,578 | 76.4 | 10.8 | 73 **India** | **6,590** | **67.2** | **6.7** | **132** Myanmar | 3,851 | 65.7 | 6.4 | 149 Pakistan | 4,624 | 66.1 | 4.5 | 161 Nepal | 3,877 | 68.4 | 5.1 | 143 Bangladesh | 5,472 | 72.4 | 7.4 | 129 *Source : Human Development Report, 2021-22, United Nations Development Programme, New York.* d. Sri lanka	
Q19.	**Q20**	In a representative democracy, which of the following best describes the role of elected representatives? (a) They have absolute power and authority to make decisions without consulting the public. (b**) They are accountable to the public and make decisions on behalf of their constituents.** (c) They act as mere figureheads with no real power or influence in the government. (d) They serve lifetime appointments and cannot be removed from office	**1**
Q20.	**Q19**	Consider the following statements on the meaning of communal politics. Communal politics is based on the belief that: A. One religion is superior to that of others. B. People belonging to different religions can live together happily as equal citizens. C. Followers of a particular religion constitute one community. D. State power cannot be used to establish the domination of one religious group over others. Which of the statements is/are correct? (a) A, B, C, and D (b) A, B, and D **(c) A and C** (d) B and D	**1**
Q21.	**Q**	**<u>Read the given details below and answer the questions-</u>** In June 1992, more than 100 heads of states met for the first International Earth Summit. The Summit was convened for addressing urgent problems of environmental protection and socioeconomic development at the global level. The assembled leaders signed the Declaration on Global Climatic Change and Biological Diversity. The Rio Convention endorsed the global Forest Principles and adopted Agenda 21 for achieving Sustainable Development in the 21st century. **a. Where was the first International Earth Summit held in 1992?** Rio de Janeiro, Brazil **b. What was the major objective adopted on Agenda 21?** One major objective of the agenda 21 is that every local government should draw its own local Agenda 21.	**1+1**

Q22.	**Q22**	"Traders and travelers introduced new crops to lands they travelled." Substantiate this statement with illustrations. Ans: "Traders and travelers introduced new crops to lands they travelled" • It is believed that noodles travelled West from China to become Spaghetti. Perhaps Arab Traders took Pasta to fifth century Cecily and Island now in Italy, • Similar food was known in India and Japan, so that the truth about their origins may never be known. • Many of our common foods such as potatoes, soya, groundnuts, maize, tomatoes, chilies, sweet potatoes, and so on were not known to our ancestors until about five centuries ago. These foods were only introduced in Europe and Asia after Christopher Columbus accidentally discovered the vast continent that would later become known as the America. In fact, many of our common foods came from America's original inhabitants – the American Indians. SET2 'All through history, human societies have become steadily more interlinked.' Justify this statement with illustrations. • Travellers, traders, priests and pilgrims travelled vast distances for knowledge, opportunity and spiritual fulfilment, or to escape persecution. • They carried with them goods, money, values, skills, ideas, inventions, and even germs and diseases. • Spread of disease-carrying germs can also be traced as far back as the seventh century. By the thirteenth century it had become an unmistakable link. • Around 3000 BC Indus valley civilisation had trade links with present-day West Asia. 3. For more than millennia, cowries (the Hindi cowdi or seashells, used as a form of currency) from the Maldives found their way to China and East Africa.	**2**
Q23.	**Q23**	Annette studies in a Dutch medium school in the northern region of Belgium. Many French-speaking students in her school want the medium of instruction to be French. Selvi studies in a school in the northern region of Sri Lanka. All the students in her school are Tamil-speaking and they want the medium of instruction to be Tamil. If the parents of Annette and Selvi were to approach respective governments to realise the desire of the child who is more likely to succeed? And why?	**2**

		Ans-Annette's parents are more likely to succeed. The Belgian government recognizes and respects the language rights of both Dutch and French-speaking communities. Selvi's situation in Sri Lanka is different. Selvi's parents may face resistance from the central government, citing national unity and integration. Sri Lanka's education system has historically prioritized Sinhala.	
Q24.		State any two major distinctions between coming together and holding together federations.  	**2**
	Q24	SET2 How are local bodies organized in Urban Areas in India? Municipalities and Municipal Corporations are a part of urban local self-government. ii. Municipalities are set up in towns, whereas Municipal Corporations are constituted in big cities. Both of them consist of the representatives elected by the people. iii. The head of Municipality is called 'Chairperson' whereas the head of Municipal Corporation is Called the 'Mayor'.	
Q25.	**Q28**	Provide evidence to support the claim that print culture had a significant impact on the social lives of women in India? Ans: The rise of print culture in India during the 19th century played a crucial role in awakening the social life of women. The printing press allowed women to access information, knowledge and ideas that were previously inaccessible to them. Women's magazines, newspapers and books provided a platform for women to express	**3**

		their views, ideas and opinions on various social issues such as education, gender equality, women's rights, and social reform. Liberal husbands and fathers began educating their womenfolk at home and sent them to schools. In East Bengal, Rashsundari Debi, a young married girl in a very orthodox household, learnt to read in the secrecy of her kitchen and wrote her autobiography Amar Jiban (1876). It was the first full-length autobiography published in the Bengali language. The Bengali women like Kailashbashini Debi wrote books highlighting the experiences of women – about how women were imprisoned at home, kept in ignorance, forced to do hard domestic labor and treated unjustly by their families. In Maharashtra, Tarabai Shinde & and; Pandita Ramabai wrote with passionate anger about the miserable lives of upper-caste Hindu women, especially widows. A woman in a Tamil novel expressed what reading meant to women who were confined by social regulations:' For various reasons, my world is small … More than half my life's happiness has come from books …' Therefore, print culture helped awaken social consciousness and contributed to the progress of women's rights and empowerment in India. (Any 3 relevant points to be mentioned)	
Q26.	**29**	**Explain the objectives of implementing MGNREGA, 2005.** (i) To provide work for those who are able and are in need of work, in rural areas. (ii) They are to be provided with a guaranteed 100 days of employment in a year. (iii) If the government fails in its duty to provide employment, it will give an unemployment allowance to the worker. (iv) The types of work that would in future help to increase agricultural production will be given preference under the Act **OR** **Why are only final goods and services counted in GDP? Explain it with the help of an example.** It is the value of all final goods and services produced within a country during a particular year. Only the final goods and services are counted in the GDP. For example, if wheat is sold at Rs. 8 per kg. to flour mill, which sells flour to Biscuit company which then uses flour to make biscuits. Then the value of biscuits would be counted, not the value of flour. This is to avoid double-counting.	**3** **3**

		The value of biscuits contains the value of intermediary goods their production.	
Q27.	**27**	**SET 1** **How do urbanisation and increasing industries exert pressure on freshwater resources?** The ever-increasing number of industries has made matters worse by exerting pressure on existing freshwater resources. Industries, apart from being heavy users of water, also require power to run them. Much of this energy comes from hydroelectric power. Moreover, multiplying urban centres with large and dense populations and urban lifestyles have not only added to water and energy requirements but have further aggravated the problem. If you investigate the housing societies or colonies in the cities, you will find that most of these have their own groundwater pumping devices to meet their water needs. Not surprisingly, we find that fragile water resources are being overexploited and have caused their depletion in several of these cities. **SET 2** **a. Who proclaimed the dams as the temples of modern India?** Pt. Jawaharlal Nehru **b. Dams are also referred to as multi-Purpose projects. Why?** It generates hydel power, helps in irrigation, controls floods, and supplies water to industries.	**3** **1+2**
Q28.	**Q 25**	Shruti performed a web search for 'Teacher' and found that 80% of the images had women, while a search for 'Pilot' mainly showed men. Discuss how these web search results reflect societal perceptions and the sexual division of labour. Explain with examples. Ans The over-representation of women as teachers and men as pilots reinforce traditional notions of job roles. The role of teaching is considered a caregiving job suitable for women while the role of pilot is regarded as a physically and mentally demanding job ideal for men. - Similarly, the job of a nurse is associated more with women and the job of an engineer is associated with men. These trends represent social perceptions and perpetuate sexual division of labour.	**3**
Q29.	**26**	**In what respect is the criterion used by the UNDP different from that of the world Bank? What are the limitations of the criterion used by the world Bank?** The World Bank uses per capita income to measure development. But it does not give a clear picture of the condition of the people in the country.	**2+1**

		That is why UNDP has adopted Human Development index. The Human Development Index (HDI) is based on: (i) Per capita income: When the total national income of the country is divided by its population, we get the per capita income. (ii) Life expectancy: It measures the average age of a person in a country. It helps us to know the health facilities of the country. (iii) Literacy rate: Education is also one of the most important criteria for the development of a country. (iv) Gross enrollment ratio: It measures the education gained at three levels—at the primary, secondary and higher education level.	
Q30.	**30**	a. **What is a mineral?** Geologists define mineral as a "homogenous, naturally occurring substance with a definable internal structure." **b. How are minerals formed in sedimentary rocks?** In sedimentary rocks a number of minerals occur in beds or layers. They have been formed as a result of deposition, accumulation and concentration in horizontal strata. Coal and some forms of iron ore have been concentrated as a result of long periods under great heat and pressure. Another group of sedimentary minerals includes gypsum, potash salt and sodium salt. These are formed as a result of evaporation especially in arid regions. **OR** **What are the major iron ore belts in India? Explain any two in detail.** The major iron ore belts in India are: • Odisha-Jharkhand belt: In Odisha high grade hematite ore is found in Badampahar mines in the Mayurbhanj and Kendujhar districts. In the adjoining Singbhum district of Jharkhand haematite iron ore is mined in Gua and Noamundi. • Durg-Bastar-Chandrapur belt lies in Chhattisgarh and Maharashtra. Very high grade hematites are found in the famous Bailadila range of hills in the Bastar district of Chhattisgarh. The range of hills comprise of 14 deposits of super high grade hematite iron ore. It has the best physical properties needed for steel making. Iron ore from these mines is exported to Japan and South Korea via Vishakhapatnam port. • Ballari-Chitradurga-ChikkamagaluruTumakuru belt in Karnataka has large reserves of iron ore. The Kudremukh mines located in the Western Ghats of Karnataka are a 100 per cent export unit. Kudremukh deposits are known to be one of the largest in the world. The ore is transported as slurry through a pipeline to a port near Mangaluru.	**1+4** **1+4**

		• Maharashtra-Goa belt includes the state of Goa and Ratnagiri district of Maharashtra. Though, the ores are not of very high quality, yet they are efficiently exploited. Iron ore is exported through Marmagao port.	
Q31.	**Q32**	'Romanticism, a cultural movement sought to develop a particular form of nationalist sentiment.' Justify the statement with suitable arguments. 1. The development of nationalism did not come about only through wars and territorial expansion. Culture played an important role in creating the idea of the nation: art and poetry, stories and music helped express and shape nationalist feelings. 1. 2. Romantic artists and poets generally criticised the glorification of reason and science and focused instead on emotions, intuition and mystical feelings. Their effort was to create a sense of a shared collective heritage, a common cultural past, as the basis of a nation. 3. Romantics such as the German philosopher Johann Gottfried Herder (1744- 1803) claimed that true German culture was to be discovered among the common people – das volk. It was through folk songs, folk poetry and folk dances that the true spirit of the nation (volksgeist) was popularised. So collecting and recording these forms of folk culture was essential to the project of nation-building. 4.The emphasis on vernacular language and the collection of local folklore was not just to recover an ancient national spirit, but also to carry the modern nationalist message to large audiences who were mostly illiterate. This was especially so in the case of Poland, which had been partitioned at the end of the eighteenth century by the Great Powers – Russia, Prussia and Austria. 5.Even though Poland no longer existed as an independent territory, national feelings were kept alive through music and language. Karol Kurpinski, for example, celebrated the national struggle through his operas and music, turning folk dances like the polonaise and mazurka into nationalist symbols. 6.Language too played an important role in developing nationalist sentiments. After the Russian occupation, the Polish language was forced out of schools and the Russian language was imposed everywhere. In 1831, an armed rebellion against Russian rule took place which was ultimately crushed. Following this, many members of the clergy in Poland began to use language as a weapon of national resistance. Polish was used for Church gatherings and all religious instruction. As a result, a large number of priests and bishops were put in jail or sent to Siberia by the Russian authorities as punishment for their refusal to preach in Russian. The use of	**5**

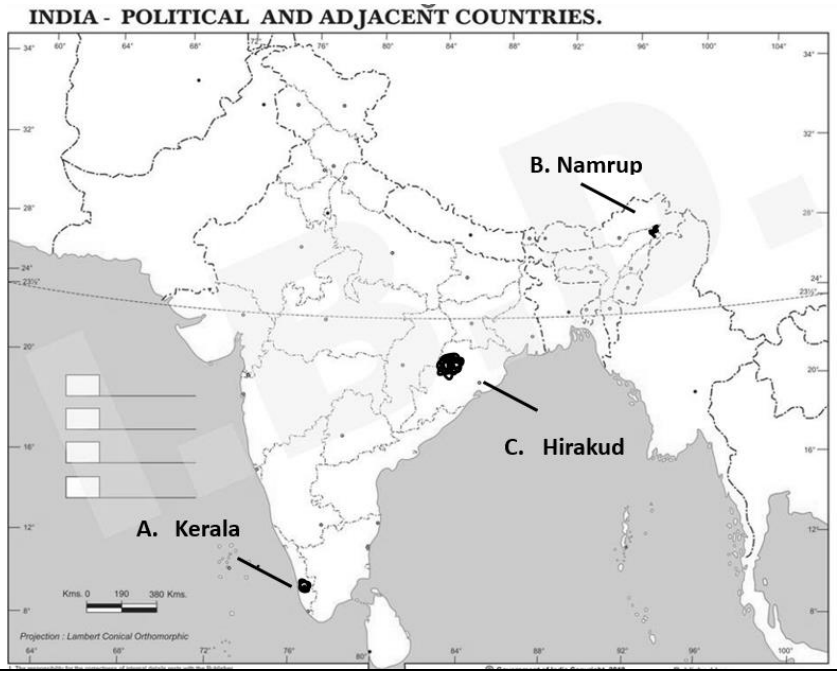
		Polish came to be seen as a symbol of the struggle against Russian dominance. OR How would you evaluate Napoleon as an administrator who created a more rational and efficient system? Elucidate with suitable examples. Ans: 1. The Civil Code of 1804 – usually known as the Napoleonic Code, secured the right to property, established equality before the law, and removed all privileges based on birth. 2. The Napoleonic Code was followed by the regions under the French control. 3. New businessmen, artisans, peasants, and workers enjoyed a new-found freedom. 4. In territories under French control such as Italy, Germany, Switzerland, and Dutch Republic, peasants were freed from manorial dues, peasants were freed from serfdom, feudal system was abolished, administrative divisions were simplified. 5. Guild restrictions were removed in towns. 6. There were improvements in communication and transport systems. 7. To facilitate the movement and exchange of goods and capital from one region to another, small-scale producers of goods and businessmen began to realise that common national currency, standardised measures and weights, and uniform laws were of great help. (Any other relevant points)	
Q32.	**31**	Analyse the role of a multiparty system in a democratic country like India. Ans: 1. In a democratic system like India, multiparty politics plays a crucial role in representing the diverse interests and aspirations of the citizens. 2. The multiparty system allows for a competitive and dynamic political environment, where parties with different ideologies and agendas can participate and compete for the support of the electorate. 3. The presence of multiple parties also provides a check and balance against any one party becoming too powerful and dominant. 4. This system allows a variety of interests and opinions to enjoy political representation. People can make a choice between several candidates.	**5**

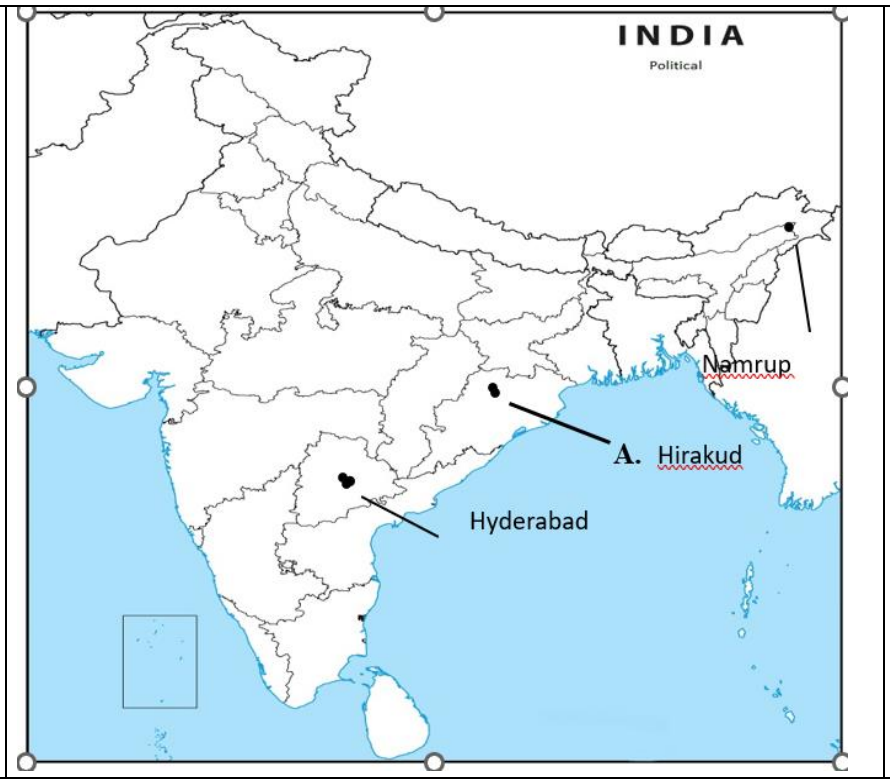
		5. Through this system different and diverse parties could represent the sections of society and power does not absorb in the hands of one single party. India adopted this system because of the vast diversity and plurality in the nation. (Any other relevant points) OR Q. Evaluate the significant distinction between the national and regional parties and assess the requirements for a regional party to become a national party. Ans: The difference between the National parties and the regional Parties are: 1. National parties are powerful in the nation and deal with national issues. Regional parties' power is limited to a specific region or state, only the issues and demands of a specific region are discussed by regional parties. 2. National parties' actions offer preference to national issues over regional problems. Regional parties' operations are confined to the state. The reginal parties must attain the following requirements to become a National Party: 3. A party must gain at least six percent of the total votes in lok sabha or assembly elections in four states to be a national party and win at least four seats in Lok Sabha. 4. A party has to receive at least six percent of the total votes in the legislative election to become a regional party and win at least two seats. Examples of national parties are the BJP, Congress and BSP. The examples of regional parties are DMK, Telugu Desam.) (Any other relevant points)	**3+2**
Q33.	**33**	a. **What are formal sources of credit? Give a example of it.** Formal sources follow the sources of credit that are registered by the govt. and have to follow its rules and regulations. Example- Banks, Cooperatives **b. Poor households are still dependent on informal sources of credit. Why?** ● Banks are not present everywhere in rural India. Even when they are present, getting a loan from a bank is much more difficult than taking a loan from informal sources. ● Bank loans require proper documents and collateral. Absence of collateral is one of the major reasons which prevents the poor from getting bank loans.	**3+2**

		● Informal lenders such as moneylenders, on the other hand, know the borrowers personally, and hence are often willing to give a loan without collateral. ● The borrowers can, if necessary, approach the moneylenders even without repaying their earlier loans. OR **How are Self-help groups function in rural areas and how it is advantageous?** FUNCTIONING ▪ A typical SHG has 15-20 members, usually belonging to one neighbourhood, who meet and save regularly. ▪ Saving per member varies from Rs 25 to Rs 100 or more, depending on the ability of the people to save. ▪ Members can take small loans from the group itself to meet their needs. The groupcharges interest on these loans but this is still less than what the moneylender charges. ▪ After a year or two, if the group is regular in savings, it becomes eligible for availing loan from the bank. ▪ Loan is sanctioned in the name of the group and is meant to create self-employment opportunities for the members. ▪ For instance, small loans are provided to the members for releasing mortgaged land, for meeting working capital needs (e.g. buying seeds, fertilisers, raw materials like bamboo and cloth), for housing materials, for acquiring assets like sewing machine, handlooms, cattle, etc. ▪ Most of the important decisions regarding the savings and loan activities are taken by the group members. The group decides as regards the loans to be granted — the purpose, amount, interest to be charged, repayment schedule etc. Also, it is the group which is responsible for the repayment of the loan. ▪ Any case of non-repayment of loan by any one member is followed up seriously by other members in the group. Because of this feature, banks are willing to lend to the poor women when organised in SHGs, even though they have no collateral as such. <u>ADVANTAGES</u> ▪ The SHGs help borrowers overcome the problem of lack of collateral. ▪ Members can get timely loans for a variety of purposes and at a reasonable interest rate. ▪ SHGs are the building blocks of organisation of the rural poor. ▪ It helps women to become financially self-reliant, ▪ Regular meetings of the group provide a platform to discuss and act on a variety of social issues such as health, nutrition, domestic violence, etc.	

Q34.	**Q**	**<u>Read the passage and answer the questions that follows-</u>** In December 1931, Gandhiji went to London for the conference, but the negotiations broke down and he returned disappointed. Back in India, he discovered that the government had begun a new cycle of repression. Ghaffar Khan and Jawaharlal Nehru were both in jail, the Congress had been declared illegal, and a series of measures had been imposed to prevent meetings, demonstrations and boycotts. With great apprehension, Mahatma Gandhi relaunched the Civil Disobedience Movement. 34.1 What event led to Mahatma Gandhi's return to India and relaunching of the Civil Disobedience Movement? Ans Mahatma Gandhi returned to India after the breakdown of negotiations at the Second Round Table Conference in London in December 1931 34.2 Who were the key leaders imprisoned during this time and what measures were imposed by the colonial government to suppress the movement? Ans Key leaders imprisoned during this time included Ghaffar Khan and Jawaharlal Nehru. The government imposed measures to prevent meetings, demonstrations, and boycotts, and also declared Congress illegal 34.3 What was Mahatma Gandhi's state of mind when relaunching the Civil Disobedience Movement? Ans Mahatma Gandhi relaunched the movement with great apprehension.	**1+2+1 =4**
Q35.	**36**	**<u>Read the passage and answer the questions that follows-</u>** Cotton, jute, hemp and natural silk are the four major fibre crops grown in India. The first three are derived from the crops grown in the soil, the latter is obtained from cocoons of the silkworms fed on green leaves especially mulberry. Rearing silkworms for the production of silk fibre is known as sericulture. **a. How is silk produced?** It is obtained from cocoons of the silkworms fed on green leaves especially mulberry. **b. Name the crop called as a golden fibre.** Jute **c. What are the geographical requirements for growing cotton?** Cotton grows well in drier parts of the black cotton soil of the Deccan plateau. It requires high temperature, light rainfall or irrigation, 210 frost-free days and bright sunshine for its growth. It is a kharif crop and requires 6 to 8 months to mature.	**1+1+2**
Q36.	**35**	**<u>Read the passage and answer the questions that follows-</u>**	**1+1+2**

		Laxmi, owning about two hectares of unirrigated land dependent only on rain and growing crops, like jowar and arhar. All five members of her family work in the plot throughout the year. Why? They have nowhere else to go for work. You will see that everyone is working, none remains idle, but in actual fact, their labour effort gets divided. Each one is doing some work but no one is fully employed. **I. Based on the given situation above, what type of unemployment is Laxmi's family facing?** b. Disguised Unemployment **II. Given the situation of employment crisis in the agricultural sector as faced by Laxmi's family, underemployment can also happen in other sectors. Give one example to brief the situation further.** There are thousands of casual workers in the service sector in urban areas who search for daily employment. They are employed as painters, plumbers, repair persons and others doing odd jobs. Many of them don't find work everyday. Similarly, we see other people of the service sector on the street pushing a cart or selling something where they may spend the whole day but earn very little. They are doing this work because they do not have better opportunities. **III. How can the government provide help to Laxmi's family to increase the total income of the family?** a. The government can spend some money or banks can provide a loan, to construct a well for her family to irrigate the land. Laxmi will then be able to irrigate her land and take a second crop, wheat, during the rabi season. b. If the government invests some money in transportation and storage of crops, or makes better rural roads so that mini-trucks reach everywhere several farmers like Laxmi, who now have access to water, can continue to grow and sell these crops. c. If the local bank gives her credit at a reasonable rate of interest, she will be able to buy all these in time and cultivate her land. d. Another way by which we can tackle this problem is to identify, promote and locate industries and services in semi-rural areas where a large number of people may be employed.	
Q37 A.	**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.	**2**

		i The place where the Jallianwala Bagh Massacre took place. Amritsar ii. Indian National congress session at this place in 1927. Madras	
Q37 B.	**37 (B)**	**On the given political map of India, locate and label the following-** **Label the following given below -** Major producer of Rubber **II. Locate the foll`owing -** B. Thermal power Plant – Namrup C. Dam was built over Mahanadi River.  	**3**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