



3. **PER CAPITA INCOME OF SELECT STATES** [1]

STATES	Per Capita Income for 2018–19 (in ₹)
Bihar	40,982
Kerala	2,04,105
Haryana	2,36,147

As per the data given above which state would be considered as the least developed?

- a) Bihar and Kerala                      b) Kerala  
 c) Bihar                                        d) Haryana

4. Which of the following options represents the steps that the government has undertaken in favour of the farmers? [1]

- i. Encouraging speculators and middlemen for price determination.  
 ii. Introducing Personal Accident Insurance Scheme.  
 iii. Announcing minimum support price.  
 iv. Introducing special weather bulletins and agricultural programmes.

- a) Statement i, ii, & iii are correct.      b) Statement i and ii are correct.  
 c) Statement ii is correct.                  d) Statement ii, iii & iv are correct.

5. The distinguishing feature of a federal government is: [1]

- a) National government gives some powers to the provincial governments.                      b) Governmental power is divided between different levels of government.  
 c) Elected officials exercise supreme power in the government.                      d) Power is distributed among the legislature, executive and judiciary

6. Consider the following statements on Power Sharing and choose the correct option: [1]

- I. Majoritarianism is the real spirit of democracy.  
 II. It creates balance and harmony in different groups.  
 III. It reduces the possibility of conflict among social groups.

IV. Power sharing is the essence of democracy.

- a) I, III and IV
- b) I, II and IV
- c) I, II and III
- d) II, III and IV

7. **Assertion (A):** Democracies are based on political equality. [1]

**Reason (R):** They provide equal rights to all the citizens to contest elections and cast vote and ensure equal opportunity to be elected.

- 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.

8. **Read the information given below and select the correct option** [1]

A shoe manufacturer wants to sell shoes in the market and buy wheat. The shoe manufacturer will first exchange shoes that he had produced for money, and then exchange the money for wheat. Which drawback of Barter system is indicated here?

- a) Lack of Common Measure of Value
- b) Lack of Standard of Deferred Payment
- c) Lack of Store of Value
- d) Lack of Double Coincidence of Wants

9. Which of the following is not a federal country? [1]

- a) Malaysia
- b) Belgium
- c) India
- d) USA

10. Identify the painting from the options given below. [1]



- a) The Planting of Tree of Liberty      b) The Massacre at Chios  
c) Peasants' uprising                      d) The fallen Germania
11. Evaluate the impacts of improvement in technology by identifying the appropriate statements among the following options: [1]
- i. We can obtain and share information on almost anything we want to know.
  - ii. It has stimulated the globalization process.
  - iii. It has facilitated expanding the production of services across countries.
  - iv. It has been facilitated by satellite communication devices.
- a) Statements i, ii and iii are appropriate.                      b) Only statement iv is appropriate.  
c) All the statements are appropriate.                      d) Statements i and ii are appropriate.
12. Which one of the following types of government promotes equality among citizens? [1]
- a) Autocracy                                      b) Democracy  
c) Aristocracy                                      d) Dictatorship
13. Rearrange the following event according to in which they took place: [1]
- i. The arrival of the Simon Commission
  - ii. Chauri Chaura incident
  - iii. Non- cooperation and Khilafat movement
  - iv. Rowlatt Act





16. The teacher is asking questions regarding the viewpoints of Gandhiji on resource conservation. She gave students the following clues. She told the students to identify the incorrect clues. The following are the clues: [1]

- i. Gandhiji was very apt in voicing his concern about resource conservation.
- ii. He said, "There is enough for everybody's need and not for anybody's greed."
- iii. He placed greedy and selfish individuals and the exploitative nature of modern technology as the root cause for resource depletion at the global level.
- iv. He was against production by the masses and wanted to replace it with mass production.

Identify the incorrect clue.

- a) Clue iv
- b) Clue iii and iv
- c) Clue i
- d) Clue ii and iii

17. Which of the following statements is common about Biju Janata Dal, Sikkim Democratic Front, Mizo National Front, and Telangana Rashtra Samithi? [1]

**Statement i:** These parties are not regional in their ideology or outlook.

**Statement ii:** They are regional in their ideology but have a national outlook.

**Statement iii:** They all are conscious about their state/regional identity.

**Statement iv:** They all are conscious about their national identity.

- a) Only statement iv is right.
- b) Statement iii is right.
- c) Statement i, ii and iii are right.
- d) Statement i and ii are right.

18. Shifting from one occupation to another, usually when a new generation takes up occupations other than those practised by their ancestors is referred to as: [1]

- a) Generation mobility
- b) Ancestral mobility
- c) Shifting mobility
- d) Occupational mobility

19. Which of the following is false with respect to the Political party? [1]

- a) Political party hold power in the government
- b) A political party is a group of people who come together to contest elections
- c) Elected Political party choose its own prime minister in the
- d) A political party agrees on some policies and programmes



### Section C

25. 'It is difficult to imagine a world without printed matter'. Justify the statement with suitable arguments. [3]
26. Chemical industries are widely spread over the country. Why do you think it is so? [3]

OR

Read the data in the table given below and answer the questions that follow:



- i. The given chart represents the operation of which industry? Why does it have a unique position in the Indian economy?
- ii. Why is this industry called a 'self-reliant' industry?
27. A study in Ahmedabad found that out of 15,00,000 workers in the city, 11,00,000 worked in the unorganized sector. The total income of the city in this year 1997-1998 was Rs. 60,000 million. Out of this Rs. 32,000 million was generated in the organized sector. Present this data as a table. What kind of ways should be thought of for generating more employment in the city? [3]
28. "Local governments have made a significant impact on Indian democracy. At the same time there are many difficulties". Explain. [3]
29. Compare Tables "A" & "B" and answer the question given below. [3]

**Table- A**

Share of Sectors in GDP in %			
Year	Tertiary	Secondary	Primary
1973-74	50	10	40
2013-14	68	21	11

**Table -B**

Share of sectors in employment in %			
Year	Tertiary	Secondary	Primary
1977-78	18	11	71
2017-18	31	25	44

A remarkable fact about India is that while there has been a change in the share of the three sectors in GDP, a similar shift has not taken place in employment. Why didn't a similar shift out of the primary sector happen in the case of employment? Substantiate your answer.

**Section D**

30. Why do you think that solar energy has a bright future in India? [5]

OR

Explain the importance of conservation of minerals. Highlight some of the measures to conserve them.

31. Which conditions were viewed as obstacles to economic exchange and growth by the new commercial classes during the nineteenth century Europe? [5]

OR

What happened during the year following 1815 when the fear of repression drove many liberal-nationalists underground? Explain.

32. Name the national political party which gets inspiration from India's ancient culture and values. Mention four features of that party. [5]

OR

Describe the recent efforts that have been made in India to reform political parties.

33. Highlight the contribution of the Krishak Cooperative societies to overcome the problem of credit in rural areas? [5]

OR

Explain various functions of banks in India.

**Section E**

34. **Read the following text carefully and answer the questions that follow:** [4]

In his book, Mahatma Gandhi declared that British rule was established in India with the cooperation of Indians, and had survived only because of this cooperation. If Indians refused to cooperate, British rule in India would collapse within a year, and swaraj would come. Non-cooperation became a movement. Gandhiji proposed that the movement should unfold in stages. It should begin with the surrender of titles that the government awarded, and a boycott of civil services, army, police, courts and legislative councils, schools, and foreign goods. Then, in case the



government used repression, a full civil disobedience campaign would be launched. Through the summer of 1920, Mahatma Gandhi and Shaukat Ali toured extensively, mobilising popular support for the movement. Many within the Congress were, however, concerned about the proposals. They were reluctant to boycott the council elections scheduled for November 1920. In the months between September and December, there was an intense tussle within Congress. For a while, there seemed no meeting point between the supporters and the opponents of the movement. Finally, at the Congress session at Nagpur in December 1920, a compromise was worked out.

- i. What compromise chalked out in the Congress session of December 1920? (1)
- ii. In which book did Mahatma Gandhi write that the British rule was established because of Indian's cooperation? (1)
- iii. Why were some members of Congress reluctant to boycott the council elections? (2)

35. **Read the following text carefully and answer the questions that follow:** [4]

Sardar Sarovar Dam is one of the largest water resource projects of India covering four states - Maharashtra, Madhya Pradesh, Gujarat and Rajasthan. The Sardar Sarovar project would meet the requirement of water in drought-prone and desert areas of Gujarat (9,490 villages and 173 towns) and Rajasthan (124 villages). Narmada Bachao Andolan or Save Narmada Movement is a Non Governmental Organisation (NGO) that mobilised tribal people, farmers, environmentalists and human rights activists against the Sardar Sarovar Dam. It originally focused on the environmental issues related to trees that would be submerged under the dam water. Recently it has re-focused the aim to enable poor citizens, especially the oustees (displaced people) to get full rehabilitation facilities from the government. People felt that their suffering would not be in vain... accepted the trauma of displacement believing in the promise of irrigated fields and plentiful harvests. So, often the survivors of Rihand told us that they accepted their sufferings as sacrifice for the sake of their nation. But now, after thirty bitter years of being adrift, their livelihood having even being more precarious, they keep asking: "Are we the only ones chosen to make sacrifices for the nation?"

- i. When the Save Narmada Movement first began, what was its primary goal? (1)
- ii. Sardar Sarovar dam is built across which river? (1)
- iii. Why did the survivors of Rihand accept their sufferings? (2)



36. **Read the following text carefully and answer the questions that follow:** [4]

Recent evidence suggests that the groundwater is under serious threat of overuse in many parts of the country. About 300 districts have reported a water level decline of over 4 metres during the past 20 years. Nearly one-third of the country is overusing their groundwater reserves. In another 25 years, 60 percent of the country would be doing the same if the present way of using this resource continues.

Groundwater overuse is particularly found in the agriculturally prosperous regions of Punjab and Western U.P., hard rock plateau areas of central and south India, some coastal areas and the rapidly growing urban settlements.

Countries like India depend on importing oil from abroad because they do not have enough stocks of their own. If prices of oil increase this becomes a burden for everyone. There are countries like the USA which have low reserves and hence want to secure oil through military or economic power. The question of sustainability of development raises many fundamentally new issues about the nature and process of development.

- i. Explain the significance of the prices of oil in the world market. (1)
- ii. Groundwater is an example of renewable resources then how can it be overused? (1)
- iii. The question of the sustainability of development raises many fundamentally new issues about the nature and process of development. Why is the issue of sustainability important for development? (2)

#### Section F

37. a. Two places A and B have been marked on the given political outline map of **India**. Identify these places with the help of the following information and write their correct names on the lines drawn near them: [5]

- i. The place where the Indian National Congress Session was held in 1927.
  - ii. The place where Gandhiji organized Satyagraha for the indigo planters.
- b. On the same political outline map of **India**, locate and label any **three** of the following with suitable symbols:
- i. Salal Dam
  - ii. Ramagundam Thermal Power Plant
  - iii. Gandhinagar Software Technology Park
  - iv. Tuticorin - Sea Port





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**Solution**  
**SAMPLE QUESTION PAPER - 2**  
**Social Science (087)**  
**Class X (2024-25)**

**Section A**

1.  
**(d) Abdul Gaffar Khan**  
**Explanation:**  
Abdul Ghaffar Khan, a devout disciple of Mahatma Gandhi, was arrested in April 1930 for leading the Civil Disobedience in Peshawar.
2.  
**(d) Toxic nature**  
**Explanation:**  
India's rivers especially the smaller ones are turning into toxic streams due to population growth, agricultural modernization, urbanization, and industrialization.
3.  
**(c) Bihar**  
**Explanation:**  
If per capita income were to be used as the measure of development, Haryana will be considered the most developed and Bihar the least developed state of the three.
4.  
**(d) Statement ii, iii & iv are correct.**  
**Explanation:**  
Statement ii, iii & iv are correct.
5.  
**(b) Governmental power is divided between different levels of government.**  
**Explanation:**  
Federalism is a system of government in which the power is divided between a central authority and various constituent units of the country. Usually, a federation has two levels of government. One is the government for the entire country that is usually responsible for a few subjects of common national interest. The others are governments at the level of provinces or states that look after much of the day-to-day administering of their state. Both these levels of governments enjoy their power independent of the other.
6.  
**(d) II, III and IV**  
**Explanation:**  
II, III and IV

7. (a) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.

**Explanation:**

Democracies are based on the fundamental principle of political equality as they provide equal rights to all the citizens to contest elections and cast vote and ensure equal opportunity to be elected. They also subscribe to one vote, one value, and equal political rights.

8.

(d)

Lack of Double Coincidence of Wants

**Explanation:**

Barter system can work only when both buyer and seller are ready to exchange each other's goods. A shoe manufacturer wants to sell shoes in the market and buy wheat. The shoe manufacturer will first exchange shoes that he had produced for money, and then exchange the money for wheat. Imagine how difficult it would be if the shoe manufacturer had to directly exchange shoes for wheat without using money. He would have to look for a wheat growing farmer, who not only wants to sell wheat but also wants to buy the shoes in exchange.

9. (a) Malaysia

**Explanation:**

Malaysia is a federation of 13 states operating within a constitutional monarchy under the Westminster parliamentary system and is categorised as a representative democracy. The federal government of Malaysia adheres to and is created by the Federal Constitution of Malaysia, the supreme law of the land.

10.

(b) The Massacre at Chios

**Explanation:**

The Massacre at Chios

11. (a) Statements i, ii and iii are appropriate.

**Explanation:**

Statement iv states one of the mediums of the developed or improved technology and does not state its effect/impact.

12.

(b) Democracy



**Explanation:**

Democracy is a form of government where power is vested in the people, and decisions are made through fair and inclusive processes such as elections and majority rule. In a democratic system, all citizens are considered equal before the law and have equal political rights and opportunities to participate in decision-making.

13.

(b) iv, iii, ii, i

**Explanation:**

The Arrival of the Simon Commission - 1928, Chauri Chaura incident - 1922, Non-cooperation and Khilafat movement 1921, Rowlatt Act 1919.

14.

(b) Final Goods

**Explanation:**

Final goods refer to those goods which are used either for consumption. They are ready for use in the sense that no value has to be added, whereas Intermediate goods refer to those goods which are used either for resale or for further production in the same year. They are not ready for use in the sense some value has to be added.

In the given case, for the baker, flour is an intermediate good. He bakes it into bread and sells it to a shopkeeper and the shopkeeper sells it to consumers for its consumption.

Hence the bread will be the Final Goods.

15. (a) Statement (i) is incorrect and (ii) is correct

**Explanation:**

Penny magazines were specially meant for women, as were manuals **teaching proper behaviour and housekeeping.**

Jane Austen, the Bronte sisters, George Eliot. Their writings became important in defining a new type of woman: a person with will, strength of personality, determination and the power to think.

16. (a) Clue iv

**Explanation:**

He was against **mass production** and wanted to replace it with the **production by the masses.**

17.

(b) Statement iii is right.

**Explanation:**

Parties like Biju Janata Dal, Sikkim Democratic Front, Mizo National Front, and Telangana Rashtra Samithi **are conscious about their State identity.**

18.

**(d) Occupational mobility**

**Explanation:**

Shifting from one occupation to another, usually when a new generation takes up occupations other than those practised by their ancestors.

19.

**(d) A political party agrees on some policies and programmes for the Government with a view to promote the collective good**

**Explanation:**

A political party is a group of people who come together to contest elections and hold power in the government. They agree on some policies and programmes for the "society" with a view to promote the collective good.

20. **(a) Demand Deposit**

**Explanation:**

People with extra money deposit it in the banks by opening a bank account in their name. Banks accept deposits and also pay an interest rate on deposits. People also have the provision to withdraw the money as and when they require it. A demand deposit consists of funds held in an account from which deposited funds can be withdrawn at any time from the depository institution.

### Section B

21. Sri Lankan Tamils are concentrated in the north and east of the country.

22. The effects of revolutionary upheaval in France in 1830 were as follows:

1. The Bourbon dynasty which was restored in 1815 was overthrown by the liberal revolutionaries.
2. Louis Philippe became the head of the constitutional monarchy that was installed.
3. Belgium broke away from the United Kingdom of Netherlands following an uprising in Brussels.

OR

Romanticism was a movement in literature and arts, that originated in the late 18th century, emphasizing subjectivity, inspiration and the supremacy of the individual.

- a. **Critical approach towards science and reason:** Glorification of reason and science was criticised by the romantic artists, rather they favoured emotions, intuitions and mystical feelings.
- b. **Folk culture as the spirit of the nation:** Romantics like the German philosopher Johann Gottfried Herder claimed that the true spirit of the nation could be popularised through folk songs, folk poetry and folk dances. He held the view that true German culture could be discovered only among the common people, the Das Volk.

- c. **Emphasis on vernacular language:** They gave emphasis on vernacular language to carry the modern nationalist message to a large audience who were mostly illiterate and to recover the national spirit.
23. i. In India, primitive form of cultivation is called Bewar or Dahiya in Madhya Pradesh.  
ii. Podu or Pennda in Andhra Pradesh.  
iii. Pama dabi or Koan or Bringa in Orissa.  
iv. Kumari in Western Ghats.  
v. Valre or Waltre in South eastern Rajasthan.  
vi. Khil in Himalayan belt.  
vii. Kuruwa in Jharkhand and Jhumming in the North eastern region.
24. **The main features of a federal form of government are:**
- The power is divided between the central authority and its various constituent units.
  - All levels of governance will govern the same citizens, but their jurisdiction will be different.
  - Any change in the fundamental provisions of the Constitution has to be passed by both the houses of the Parliament and then ratified by the legislatures of at least half the number of states.

### Section C

25. Yes, it is really very difficult to imagine a world without printed matter because of the following reasons:
- Everywhere in our surroundings, we find evidence of print, i.e. in books, journals, newspapers, prints of famous paintings, etc.
  - We see printed materials in everyday things like theatre programmes, official circulars, calendars, diaries, advertisements, cinema posters, government notifications etc.
  - It is a true medium of mass communication like newspaper, journals and books, etc. We read printed literature, see printed images, follow the news through different newspapers and track public debates that appear in print.
  - Printed matter helps in preservation and dissemination of history, scientific knowledge and culture, etc.
26. The following two factors contribute to the wide dispersal of the chemical industry all over India as:
- The chemical industry is its own largest consumer, therefore many organic chemical industries are located near the oil refineries and big petrochemical complexes.
  - In the inorganic chemical industry, the raw materials used are lightweight and so they are cheap and easy to transport.

OR

- i. The given chart shows the steps of value addition in the textile industry. The textile industry occupies unique position in the Indian economy because it contributes significantly to industrial production, employment generation and foreign exchange earnings.
- ii. The textile industry is the only industry in the country which is self-reliant and complete in the value chain i.e., from raw material to the highest value-added products.

27. **The following table presents the above-mentioned data:**

Sector	Organised Sector	Unorganised	Total
A number of workers.	4,00,000	11,00,000	15,00,000
Income in Rs.	32,000 million	28,000 million	60,000 million

**The following steps should be taken in order to generate more employment in the city:**

- i. More companies need to be brought under the organised sector so that workers from the organised sector may get jobs there.
  - ii. The government should encourage agro-based industries apart from small-scale industries and cottage industries.
  - iii. The government should promote loan facility on a simple and easy condition at a low-interest rate.
  - iv. At the same time, labour-intensive techniques must be adopted in place of the capital-intensive technique.
  - v. The tertiary sector should be more developed and road, bridges, dams, services road, school building, residential colonies, the commercial building should be constructed.
28. The new system of local self-government is the largest experiment in Indian democracy. The significant achievements of this government are
- i. The constitutional status for local government has helped to deepen democracy in our country.
  - ii. They have made local administration much easier and more effective.
  - iii. It has increased women's representation and voice in our democracy.
  - iv. The local government structure goes right upto the district level.
- At the same time the local self-government has many difficulties. These are
- i. While elections are held regularly, Gram Sabhas are not held regularly to review the performance of the Gram Panchayat.
  - ii. Most State Governments have not transferred significant powers and adequate resources to the local governments.
  - iii. We are thus still a long way from realising the ideal of self government.

29. There has been a big change in the three sectors of economic activities but a similar shift has not taken place in the share of employment due to the following reasons:
- i. There has been an increase in the industrial output by 8 times but employment in the sector has increased only by 2-5 times.
  - ii. The production of services rose by 11 times in the tertiary sector but employment in the services rose only by 3 times.
  - iii. More than 50% of workers in the country are working in the primary sector producing only one-quarter of the goods.
  - iv. Secondary and tertiary sectors produce three-fourths of the product whereas they only employ half of the country's workers.
  - v. Primary sector has disguised employment whereas workers in secondary and tertiary sectors work overtime.

#### **Section D**

- 30.
- o Remote and rural places are rapidly becoming more and more popular with solar energy.
  - o Given that it is a tropical nation, India has enormous potential for using solar energy. (Many parts (regions) of the country receive sunlight at least 300 days annually so, it becomes possible to generate 20 MW solar energy per square kilometre in such areas.)
  - o With the use of photovoltaic technology, electricity is produced straight from sunshine.
  - o It is easy to establish solar plants in urban and rural areas.
  - o Large power plants are being developed in India.
  - o This will significantly lessen the reliance of rural households on firewood and dung cakes. This will contribute to environmental preservation and provide an adequate supply of manure for agricultural use.

OR

The importance of conservation of minerals is explained below:

- i. Mineral resources, in the present scenario, are being rapidly consumed. However, it is important to conserve these resources because the geological processes of mineral formation are very slow and it takes millions of years for them to be created and concentrated.
- ii. The rates of replenishment are infinitely small in comparison to the present rates of consumption. The finite and nonrenewable nature of these resources makes them our country's most valuable possessions.
- iii. Recycling of metals, using scrap metals and other substitutes are the important steps involved in the conservation of mineral resources.

Some of the measures to conserve minerals are as under:



- i. Minerals should be used in a planned and sustainable manner.
  - ii. Improved technology needs to be constantly evolved to allow the use of low-grade ore at a low cost.
  - iii. Recycling of metals using scrap metals.
  - iv. Wastage in mining and processing should be minimized.
31. Following were the obstacles viewed by the new commercial classes, to the economic exchange and growth during the nineteenth century Europe:
- i. There was enormous increase in population all over the Europe.
  - ii. Population from rural areas migrated to the cities to live in overcrowded slums and could not afford to fulfill the basic needs.
  - iii. Increase in unemployment. In most countries, there were more job-seekers than employment.
  - iv. Cheap machine-made goods from England were giving stiff competition to small producers of European towns.
  - v. The price of food inflated many folds due to bad harvest. It led to a widespread pauperism in European towns.

OR

During the year following 1815 when the fear of repression drove many liberal-nationalists underground the following events happened:

- i. Secret societies sprang up in many European states to train revolutionaries and spread their ideas.
- ii. To be revolutionary at this time meant a commitment to oppose monarchical forms that had been established after the Vienna Congress, and to fight for liberty and freedom.
- iii. Most of these revolutionaries also saw the creation of nation-states as a necessary part of this struggle for freedom.
- iv. One such individual was the Italian revolutionary Giuseppe Mazzini. He was an Italian revolutionary founded two more underground societies, first, Young Italy in Marseilles, and then, Young Europe in Berne, whose members were like-minded young men from Poland, France, Italy, and the German states.
- v. Giuseppe Mazzini believed that nations are natural units of mankind. In his view, the creation of nation-states is a necessary part of the struggle for freedom. So, Italy could not continue to be a patchwork of small states and kingdoms. It had to be forged into a single unified republic within a wider alliance of nations. This unification alone could be the basis of Italian liberty Following his model, secret societies were set-up in Germany France, Switzerland and Poland.
- vi. He was opposed to monarchy and believed in the vision of democratic republics. He did not believe in small states and kingdoms.



vii. Giuseppe Mazzini's relentless opposition to monarchy and his vision of democratic republics frightened the conservatives, Metternich described him as 'the most dangerous enemy of our social order'.

32. 'Bharatiya Janata Party' (BJP) wants to build a strong and modern India by drawing inspiration from India's ancient culture and values.

**Four important features:**

- i. Cultural nationalism or 'Hindutva' is an important element in its conception of Indian Nationhood and politics.
- ii. The party wants full territorial and political integration of Jammu and Kashmir with India, a uniform civil code for all people living in the country irrespective of religion, and a ban on religious conversions.
- iii. Its support base increased substantially in the 1990s. Earlier limited to north and west and to urban areas, the party expanded its support in the south, east, the north-east and to rural areas.
- iv. Came to power in 1998 as the leader of the National Democratic Alliance including several state and regional parties. Lost elections in 2004 and is the principal opposition party in the Lok Sabha.

OR

**Efforts to reform political parties in India are:**

- i. A law should be made to regulate the internal affairs of political parties.
  - ii. It should be made compulsory for political parties to maintain a register of its members, to follow its own constitution, to have an independent authority, to act as a judge in case of party disputes, to hold open elections to the highest posts.
  - iii. It should be made mandatory for political parties give a minimum number of tickets, about  $\frac{1}{3}$  to its women candidates. There should be a quota for women in the decision making bodies of the party.
  - iv. There should be state funding of elections. The government should give parties money to support their election expenses in kind: petrol, paper, telephone, etc., or in cash on the basis of the votes secured by the party in the last election.
  - v. Data regarding caste and religion, OBC, SC, ST should not be utilized during the election period in any form.
33. Besides banks the other major sources provides the cheap credit in rural areas they known as the cooperative societies. The members of a cooperative society utilise their resources for cooperation in certain areas.
- i. Krishak Cooperatives society functions in a village not very far away from Sonpur.
  - ii. It has 2300 farmers as members. It accepts deposits from its members.
  - iii. With these deposits as collateral, the cooperative has obtained a large loan from bank.

- iv. These funds are utilised to provide loans to members. Once these loans are repaid, another round of lending can take place.
- v. Krishak cooperatives provide loans for the purchase of agricultural equipments, loans for cultivation and agricultural trade, fishery loans, loans for construction of houses and for a variety of other expenses.

OR

As a legal institution or organisation, a bank helps the public and the government manage the money in the economy. There are many state banks and a central bank in India. The Reserve Bank of India is the central bank that supervises the functioning of formal sources of loans. Issuing currency notes on behalf of the central government is the unique function of the RBI. Banks help in management of finances by providing two chief services to the public:

- i. Depositing their savings
- ii. Withdrawal of these savings on demand.

The main functions of the banks are:

- Accepting deposits from the public and others.
- Lending money to the public (Loans) and other institutions.
- Transferring money from one place to another (Remittances)
- Collecting money on cheques, drafts and bills.
- Conducting foreign exchange transactions.
- Keeping valuables in safe custody.
- Issuing letters of credit and guarantee
- Conducting government transactions (State and Central)

### Section E

34.
  - i. A non-cooperation programme was adopted as in the Congress session of December 1920.
  - ii. In his famous book Hind Swaraj, Mahatma Gandhi declared that British rule was established in India with the cooperation of Indians.
  - iii. Some members were reluctant to boycott the council elections because they feared that the movement might lead to popular violence.
35.
  - i. Environmental issues related to the submerged trees under the dam water.
  - ii. Sardar Sarovar dam is built across Narmada river.
  - iii. The survivors of Rihand accepted their sufferings as a sacrifice for the sake of their nation, believing in the promise of irrigated fields and plentiful harvests.
36.
  - i. Since most countries do not have enough stock and depend on importing oil from abroad therefore its price has a far-reaching effect. If prices of oil increase this becomes a burden for everyone.

- ii. Even if groundwater is a renewable resource, it can also be overused. This happens when it is used more than what is being replenished by rain.
- iii. The issue of sustainability is important for development because:
- It cares for the need of future generations.
  - It promotes the efficient use of natural resources.
  - It lays emphasis on quality of life.

### Section F

37. Updated Map As Below:

