

SAMPLE QUESTION PAPER - 3

Social Science (087)

Class X (2024-25)

Time Allowed: 3 hours

Maximum Marks: 80

General Instructions:

1. The question paper comprises Six Sections - A, B, C, D, E and F. There are 37 questions in the Question paper. All questions are compulsory.
2. Section A - From questions 1 to 20 are MCQs of 1 mark each.
3. Section B - Question no. 21 to 24 are Very Short Answer Type Questions, carrying 2 marks each. Answer to each question should not exceed 40 words.
4. Section C contains Q.25to Q. 29 are Short Answer Type Questions, carrying 3 marks each. Answer to each question should not exceed 60 words.
5. Section D - Question no. 30 to 33 are long answer type questions, carrying 5 marks each. Answer to each question should not exceed 120 words.
6. Section-E - Questions no from 34 to 36 are case based questions with three sub questions and are of 4 marks each. Answer to each question should not exceed 100 words.
7. Section F - Question no. 37 is map based, carrying 5 marks with two parts, 37a from History (2 marks) and 37b from Geography (3 marks).
8. There is no overall choice in the question paper. However, an internal choice has been provided in few questions. Only one of the choices in such questions must be attempted.

Section A

1. A form of demonstration or protest by which people block the entrance to a shop, factory, or office is referred to as: [1]
a) picket
b) riots
c) target
d) parade
2. The word **matkas** refers to: [1]
a) collecting and storing water
b) cooking food and eating
c) serving food and donating
d) washing clothes and cleaning

3. Read the given data and find out the Indian state/s where the number of infant death [1]
(before the age of one year) is more.

State	Infant Mortality Rate per 1,000 live births (2018)	Literacy Rate % (2017-18)	Net Attendance Ratio (per 100 persons) secondary stage (age 14 and 15 years) 2017-18
Haryana	30	82	61
Kerala	7	94	83
Bihar	32	62	43

Sources : Economic Survey 2020-21, P.A 157, National Sample Survey Organisation (Report No. 585), National statistical office, Government of India.

- a) Both Bihar and Haryana b) Haryana
c) Kerala d) Bihar
4. In 2018, India was the second largest producer of fruits and vegetables in the world [1]
after China. Which of the following process is involved in the production of Horticulture Crops?
- i. Cultivation and harvesting of grapes.
ii. Growing and marketing flowers and ornamental plants.
iii. Breeding, rearing and transplantation of fish under controlled conditions.
iv. Cultivating silkworms and extracting silk from them.
- a) Statement ii, iii & iv are correct. b) Statement i, ii, & iii are correct.
c) Statement i and ii are correct. d) Statement ii is correct.
5. Which among the following are the three lists in Constitution? [1]
a) Concurrent List b) All of these
c) Union List d) State List
6. Consider the following statements on Power Sharing and choose the correct option: [1]
I. It deepens democracy.
II. It helps to reduce conflicts among social groups.
III. It is a way to ensure political stability.

10. Look at the picture given below and select the correct option from the following: [1]



Which of the following aspects best signifies this image of **Germania**?

- a) As a protector of Germany b) As a protector of her child
c) As a guardian of women's rights d) As a protector of German Rhine

11. MNCs have been looking for locations around the world that would be cheap for their production. Evaluate the cost-effective methods adopted by the MNCs by identifying the appropriate statements among the following options: [1]

- i. Opting for a cheap manufacturing location.
ii. Setting up a production unit in the proximity of markets.
iii. Hiring highly skilled engineers at cheap rates from developing countries.
iv. Buy up local companies and expand production.

- a) All the statements are appropriate. b) Only statement iv is appropriate.
c) Statements i, ii and iii are appropriate. d) Statements i and ii are appropriate.

12. In the context of democracies, which of the following ideas is correct – democracies have successfully eliminated: [1]

- a) The idea of political inequality b) Conflicts among people
c) Differences of opinion d) Economic inequalities among people

13. Arrange the following events of Indian National Movement in chronological order and choose the correct option. [1]

I. Formation of Swaraj Party

next three years. Gopal plans to repay the loan after harvest by selling a part of the crop. He then intends to store the rest of the potatoes in cold storage and apply for a fresh loan from the bank against the cold storage receipt. The bank offers this facility to farmers who have taken crop loans from them. What kind of facility is provided by a bank to Gopal?

- a) Cultivation Arrangements b) Credit Arrangements
c) Collateral Arrangements d) Cold Storage Arrangements

Section B

21. Study the map thoroughly and compare the location of Indian Tamils and Sri Lankan Tamils in the country. [2]



22. What area was known as the Balkans? [2]

OR

What is the significance of 1848 for France and the rest of Europe? What did the liberals demand?

23. Mention different names by which slash and burn type of farming is known in India. Name the states where this type of farming is practised in India. Name any two crops grown in this type of farming. [2]
24. Describe any three characteristics of distribution of power between the Centre and States in India. [2]

Section C

25. Why did some people in eighteenth-century Europe think that print culture would bring enlightenment and end despotism? [3]

26. Read the data in the table given below and answer the questions that follow: [3]

Total Production of finished steel in India	
Year	Production (in million tonnes)
2015-16	106.60
2016-17	120.14
2017-18	126.85
2018-19	101.29
2019-20	102.62

- What are the basic raw materials required in the Iron and Steel Industry?
- According to the given data in the table the production of steel has reduced after 2017-18. Give any two possible reasons for it.

OR

How would you classify industry on the basis of ownership?

27. Study the table and answer the question given below. [3]

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

The primary sector continues to be the largest employing sector even after 70 years of independence. This proves that it is still a relevant sector as most people are dependent on it. Substantiate your answer.

28. Here are three reactions to the language policy followed in India. Give an argument and an example to support any of these positions. [3]

Sangeeta: The policy of accommodation has strengthened national unity.

Arman: Language-based States have divided us by making everyone conscious of their language.

Harish: This policy has only helped to consolidate the dominance of English over all other languages.

29. Study the table and answer the question given below. [3]

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

It can be observed that comparatively over the last forty years, the tertiary sector has emerged as the largest producing sector of the three sectors. Highlight the factors responsible for the rising importance of the Tertiary Sector in Production.

Section D

30. Energy saved is energy produced. Asses the statement. [5]

OR

What efforts are required to use mineral resources in a planned and sustainable manner? Explain in three points.

31. Explain the measures introduced by the French revolutionaries to create a sense of collective identity amongst the people during the French Revolution. [5]

OR

Explain the term conservatism. Explain with special reference to Europe.

32. Identify and list the symbols of the following political parties with their States: [5]

- i. Shiromani Akali Dal
- ii. Samajwadi Party
- iii. A.I.A.D.M.K.
- iv. Trinamool Congress
- v. Rashtriya Janata Dal

OR

Write a short note on Nationalist Congress Party (NCP).

33. Credit sometimes pushes the borrower into a situation from which recovery is very painful. Support the statement with examples. [5]

OR

What is Bank? Can you illustrate the functions of a Bank?

Section E

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

‘It is said of “passive resistance” that it is the weapon of the weak, but the power which is the subject of this article can be used only by the strong. This power is not passive resistance; indeed, it calls for intense activity. The movement in South Africa was not passive but active ... ‘Satyagraha is not physical force. A satyagrahi does not inflict pain on the adversary; he does not seek his destruction ... In the use of satyagraha, there is no ill-will whatever. ‘Satyagraha is pure soul-force. Truth is the very substance of the soul. That is why this force is called satyagraha. The soul is informed with knowledge. In it burns the flame of love. ... Nonviolence is the supreme dharma ... ‘It is certain that India cannot rival Britain or Europe in force of arms. The British worship the war-god and they can all of them become, as they are becoming, bearers of arms. The hundreds of millions in India can never carry arms. They have made the religion of non-violence their own ...’

- i. Why did Gandhiji consider nonviolence as supreme dharma? (1)
- ii. How was Gandhian satyagraha taken by the people who believed in his philosophy? (1)
- iii. Why was Gandhian satyagraha considered as a novel way to resist injustice? (2)

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

Today, in western Rajasthan, sadly the practice of rooftop rainwater harvesting is on the decline as plenty of water is available due to the perennial Indira Gandhi Canal, though some houses still maintain the tankas since they do not like the taste of tap water. Fortunately, in many parts of rural and urban India, rooftop rainwater harvesting is being successfully adapted to store and conserve water. In Gendathur, a remote backward village in Mysuru, Karnataka, villagers have installed, in their household’s rooftop, rainwater harvesting system to meet their water needs. Nearly 200 households have installed this system and the village has earned the rare distinction of being rich in rainwater. Gendathur receives an annual precipitation of 1,000 mm, and with 80 per cent of collection efficiency and of about 10 fillings, every house can collect and use about 50,000 litres of water annually. From the 200 houses, the net amount of rainwater harvested annually amounts to 1,00,000 litres.

- i. What caused the rooftop rainwater harvesting practice to decline in western Rajasthan? (1)
- ii. Why do some homes in western Rajasthan continue to use tankas when tap water is readily available? (1)

iii. Explain the successful adaptation of rooftop rainwater harvesting in Gendathur village in Mysuru, Karnataka, and its impact on water availability. (2)

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

The idea of development or progress has always been with us. We have aspirations or desires about what we would like to do and how we would like to live.

Development or progress is likely to mean different to different persons. A girl expects as much freedom and opportunity as her brother, and that he also shares in the household work. Her brother may not like this. Similarly, to get more electricity, industrialists may want more dams. But this may submerge the land and disrupt the lives of people who are displaced – such as tribals. They might resent this and may prefer small check dams or tanks to irrigate their land.

- i. Explain the negative effect of having more dams on the locals. (1)
- ii. What could be the developmental goal for a girl from a rich urban family? (1)
- iii. Based on the given source, draw two conclusions. (2)

Section F

37. a. Two features **A** and **B** are marked on the given political outline map of India. [5]

Identify these features with the help of the following informations and write their correct names on the lines marked near them.

A. The place where the Indian National Congress Session was held.

B. The place where the movement of Indigo planters was started.

b. Locate and label any **four** of the following with appropriate symbols on the same given political outline map of India.

(i) Sardar Sarovar	Dam
(ii) Bhilai	Iron and Steel Plant
(iii) Pune	Software Technology Park
(iv) Kochi	Major Sea Port
(v) Indore	Cotton Textile Industry
(vi) Naraura	Nuclear Power Plant





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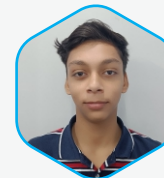
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Solution
SAMPLE QUESTION PAPER - 3
Social Science (087)
Class X (2024-25)
Section A

1. (a) picket

Explanation:

Picket - A form of demonstration or protest by which people block the entrance to a shop, factory, or office. The effects of non-cooperation on the economic front were more dramatic. Foreign goods were boycotted, liquor shops picketed.

2. (a) collecting and storing water

Explanation:

Earthen pots or Matkas used for collecting water in Rajasthan. It is used for collecting and storing water.

3. (a) Both Bihar and Haryana

Explanation:

Both Bihar and Haryana

4.

(c) Statement i and ii are correct.

Explanation:

Horticulture involves floriculture, olericulture, pomology, viticulture, etc. (**Viticulture** deals with the cultivation and harvesting of grapes. **Floriculture** deals with growing and marketing flowers and ornamental plants. **Olericulture** deals with the scientific study of vegetable crops.)

While Pisciculture is a process of growing fish and selling it or using its products for domestic or commercial use.

5.

(b) All of these

Explanation:

Schedule VII of the Constitution provides for three lists Union list (on which Parliament makes laws), State List (on which state legislatures make laws) and Concurrent List (on which both the parliament and state legislatures can make laws).

6.

(d) I, II and III

Explanation:

I, II and III

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

Explanation:

It is necessary to understand that democracy is not simply ruled by majority opinion. The majority always needs to work with the minority so that governments function to represent the general view.

8. (a) Through the income earned from their crop production

Explanation:

Farmers usually take crop loans at the beginning of the season and repay the loan after harvest. Repayment of the loan is crucially dependent on the income from farming.

9.

(c) Sri Lanka

Explanation:

Sri Lanka emerged as an independent country in 1948. The leaders of the Sinhala community sought to secure dominance over the government by virtue of their majority. As a result, the democratically elected government adopted a series of majoritarian measures to establish Sinhala supremacy. The distrust between the two communities turned into widespread conflict. It soon turned into a civil war.

10.

(d) As a protector of German Rhine

Explanation:

As a protector of German Rhine

11.

(c) Statements i, ii and iii are appropriate.

Explanation:

Generally, MNCs buy up local companies as **investments** and then expand production.

12. (a) The idea of political inequality

Explanation:

With the emergence of democracy in the world and global acceptance of it has made the idea of political inequality as the talk of ancient days. Democracies have successfully eliminated is the idea of political inequality as in our country's democracy there is no inequality based on politics.

13.

(c) I, II, IV and III

Explanation:

I, II, IV and III

14.

(b)

Organised Sector

Explanation:

Kanta works in the organised sector. Organised sector covers those enterprises or places of work where the terms of employment are regular and therefore, people have assured work. They are registered by the government and have to follow its rules and regulations which are given in various laws such as the Factories Act, Minimum Wages Act etc. They get paid leave, payment during holidays, provident fund, gratuity etc. They are supposed to get medical benefits. Workers in the organised sector enjoy security of employment. They are expected to work only a fixed number of hours.

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

Explanation:

By the 1870s, caricatures, and cartoons were being published in journals and newspapers, commenting on social and political issues.

16.

- (c) Clue ii and iii

Explanation:

Alluvial Soils are the most widely spread and important soil. Mostly these soils contain adequate proportion of potash, phosphoric acid and lime.

17.

- (c) Only statement iv is right.

Explanation:

No one national party is able to secure on its own a majority in the Lok Sabha, until 2014. As a result, the national parties are compelled to form alliances with State parties. Since 1996, nearly every one of the State parties has got an opportunity to be a part of one or the other national level coalition government. This has contributed to the strengthening of federalism and democracy in our country.

18. (a) Communalism

Explanation:

Communalism begins when religion is seen as the basis of the nation. The problem becomes more acute when religion is expressed in politics in exclusive and partisan terms when one religion and its followers are pitted against another.

19.

- (b) Parties are not a part of the society and thus involve partisanship

Explanation:

Parties are a part of the society and thus involve partisanship.

20.

- (b) Credit Arrangements

Explanation:

The facility is provided by the bank to Gopal is Credit Arrangements

Section B

21. While the Sri Lankan Tamils are concentrated in the north and east edge of the country, the Indian Tamils are mostly located almost in the centre of the country within the Sinhalese area.
22. The vast territory lying between the Adriatic sea and the Black sea comprising the modern states of Greece, Romania, Albania, Slovenia, Croatia, Bosnia- Herzegovina, Montenegro and Serbia was known as the Balkans.

All these states were inhabited by people broadly known as Slavs as they were once the part of the Ottoman Empire,

The disintegration of the Ottoman Empire and the spread of the ideas of Romantic nationalism made the Balkan region very explosive. The Balkan states were fiercely jealous of one another and each hoped to gain more territory at the expense of the others.

OR

- i. There were a number of revolts during 1848 in Europe, like revolts of the unemployed workers, poor and starving peasants. The educated middle class of France also started a revolution for the renunciation of the kingship and the proclamation of a republic based on universal male suffrage was made.
 - ii. Men and women of the liberal middle classes in other parts of Europe put their demands together for freedom of constitution with national unification.
 - iii. They took advantage of the growing popular unrest to put forth their demands for creating a nation-state on parliamentary principles of a constitution, freedom of association and freedom of the press.
 - iv. One of the most controversial subject matters within the liberal movement in which a large number of women had participated actively, was the issue of extending political rights to women.
23. It is known by different names in India like Jhumming, Bewar, Podu, Pamlou, Dipa etc.
- a. Jhumming in north-eastern states like Assam, Meghalaya, Mizoram and Nagaland and the Himalayan state of Sikkim.
 - b. It is also practised in Chattishgarh, Andhra Pradesh, Odisha and Andaman and the Nicobar Islands.
 - c. Two crops grown in this type of farming are rice and millet.
24. The constitution clearly distributes Legislative Powers between State and Union Government.
- i. Subjects of National Importance like Foreign affairs, banking, defence, currency come under union list of Central Government.

- ii. Subjects of Local importance like Police, Trade come under state government under State list.
- iii. Subject of common interest like education/ marriage come under Concurrent list of both Centre and State government.

Section C

25. People in eighteenth-century Europe think that print culture would bring enlightenment and end despotism because:
- i. By the mid-eighteenth century, there was a common conviction that books were a means of spreading progress and enlightenment.
 - ii. Many believed that books could change the world, liberate society from despotism and tyranny, and herald a time when reason and intellect would rule.
 - iii. Louise-Sebastien Mercier, a novelist in eighteenth-century France, declared 'The printing press is the most powerful engine of progress and public opinion is the force that will sweep despotism away'.
26. i. Iron ore, coking coal and lime stone are required in the ratio of approximately 4 : 2 : 1. Some quantities of manganese, are also required to harden the steel.
- ii. Reasons: (a) High costs and limited availability of coking coal (b) Lower productivity of labour (c) Irregular supply of energy (d) Poor infrastructure.

OR

Industries can be classified on the basis of ownership in following categories:

- i. **Public Sector:** Owned and operated by government agencies, e.g., BHEL, SAIL.
 - ii. **Private Sector:** Owned and operated by individuals or a group of individuals, e.g., Bajaj Auto Ltd., Dabur Industries, TISCO.
 - iii. **Joint Sector:** Run jointly by the government and Individual or group of individuals, e.g. Oil India Ltd. (OIL)
 - iv. **Cooperative Sector:** Owned and operated by the producers or suppliers of raw material, workers or both. Resources are pooled and profits and losses are shared, e.g. Amul India, coir industries in Kerala, Sugar industries in Maharashtra.
27. As the most important economic sector in the economy, the primary sector is critical in contributing to the overall economic growth of a society. In some instances, economies that are more developed can devote more excellent resources to primary production. The following points delineate the importance of the primary sector:
- Primary Sector provides the basic needs of the economy, i.e., food and mineral ores. It produces some of the raw materials (like jute, cotton, coal extracted from mines) for the industrial sector.
 - The agricultural sector provides food for the entire economy. Besides growing crops, the agricultural sector also includes forestry and fishing which provide food and raw

materials for other industries.

- The mining sector provides mineral resources indispensable for the industrial sector of the economy.
- The agricultural population in the primary sector provides a very large market of consumers for the secondary sector (for buying finished products like clothes, goods of daily need, fertilizers, etc).

28. From above given all the three reactions Sangeeta's reaction is best because of our policy of accommodation the unity in our nation has been strengthened. Unlike Sri Lanka (where the language of the majority has been promoted), the Indian polity has given equality of status to all the major languages spoken in the country. This has led to the avoidance of social conflict on a linguistic basis. The policy of accommodation has made the administration of States easier. It has also ensured a larger participation in the government's activities by people who speak various languages.

29. Over the forty years between 1973-74 and 2013-14, while production in all three sectors has increased, it has increased the most in the tertiary sector. As a result, in the year 2013-14, the tertiary sector emerged as the largest producing sector in India replacing the primary sector. Its development can be attributed to various factors like:

- Basic services like hospitals, education, post and telegraph, courts, etc. are the responsibility of the government in developing countries.
- Demand for services such as transport, trade, and storage will increase with the development of primary and secondary sectors.
- Demand for tourism, shopping, private schools, private hospitals, etc. increases with the increase in the level of income.
- Rapid growth of the service sector also benefitted from external demand such as the software industry and call centre services.
- Liberalisation of the financial sector provided an environment for faster growth of financial services.

Section D

30. Conservation of energy is essential because it protects our environment from green-house gas emission and also saves valuable resources from getting depleted. If we save energy then only more energy can be produced. It is essential to use non- conventional sources of energy.

Following are some measures to conserve energy resources:

- i. We should try to use more and more public transport system instead of private vehicles.
- ii. Electronic devices must be switched off when not in use.
- iii. It is necessary to use more and more power-saving devices.
- iv. Reduce consumption of non-renewable sources of energy.

- v. If possible solar power should be used to generate electricity.
- vi. Minimum use of high power-consuming electrical gadgets, i.e., air conditioner, room heaters, etc.
- vii. Recycling of goods and commodities can also help to conserve energy.

OR

Following efforts are required to use mineral resources in a planned and sustainable manner:

- i. **Recycling of metals:** We should recycle the metal or metal-made products to prevent its scarcity. For example; Used steel blade should be sent for recycling, so that the steel can be used again for other purposes.
 - ii. **Improved technologies need to be evolved:** Traditional technologies should be replaced with new and improved technologies, so that the wastages can be minimised and extraction of mineral ores will become easy.
 - iii. **Dependence:** There is a great need to reduce our dependence on the non-renewable resources, because if not then it will leave the social and economic development of the country in stagnant form. Therefore the resources which cannot be recycled or reused should be replaced with the recyclable resources. For example, use of green gas instead of coal for cooking purpose.
31. The French revolutionaries introduced various measures and practices that created a sense of collective identity among the French people:
- i. They introduced the ideas of La Patrie (the fatherland) and Le Citoyen (the citizen) emphasizing the concept of a united community enjoying equal rights under a Constitution.
 - ii. They choose a new French flag, the tricolour, to replace the Royal Standard.
 - iii. Estates General was elected by the body of active citizens and renamed the National Assembly.
 - iv. New hymns were composed and martyrs commemorated all in the name of the nation.
 - v. A centralised system of administration was introduced, uniform laws were made for all citizens.
 - vi. French language was spoken and written and became a common language in Paris.

OR

Meaning of Conservatism:

Conservatism is a political philosophy that stressed the importance of tradition, established institutions and customs and preferred gradual development to quick change.

Conservatives believed in traditional and cultural values. They were the people who supported monarchy and nobility. They believed that the privileges of the monarchy and

nobility should exist. After the French Revolution, they contended that gradual changes should be brought in society.

European Conservatism:

The European government adopted the idea of conservatism after the defeat of Napoleon Bonaparte in 1815. Conservatives were people who believed that established, traditional institutions of state and society like the monarchy church, social hierarchies, property and the family should be preserved.

Change in Ideas of Conservatism:

The basic ideas of conservatism were changed after the rule of Napoleon. Most conservatives did not want to return to the society of pre-revolutionary days. They realised the changes initiated by Napoleon strengthened the traditional institutions like the monarchy in reality. They understood that a modern army, an efficient bureaucracy, a dynamic economy, the abolition of feudalism and serfdom could strengthen the autocratic monarchies in Europe. Thus, the conservatives of that time accepted the changes which were in favour of their interests.

32.

Party Name	Name of State	Symbols of the Party
Shiromani Akal Dal	Punjab	Taraju
Samajwadi Party	Uttar Pradesh	Cycle
AIADMK	Tamil Nadu	Leaf
Trinamool Congress	West Bengal	Three Leaf
Rashtriya Janta Dal	Bihar	Lantern

OR

Formation of the Party:

This party was formed in 1999 following a split in the Indian National Congress. In May 1999, the nationalist leaders Sharad Pawar, PA Sangma and Tariq Anwar took the historic decision to form a new political party under the name of Nationalist Congress Party (NCP). Sharad Pawar was elected as President and Sangma and Anwar became General Secretaries of the party.

Ideology of the Party:

The party espouses democracy, Gandhian secularism, equity, social justice and federalism. This party wants that high offices in government be confined to natural born citizens of the country.

Features of the Party:

It is a major party in Maharashtra and has a significant presence in Meghalaya, Manipur and Assam. Since 2004, NCP is a member of the United Progressive Alliance at centre.

The party's symbol is an analogue clock, with two legs and an alarm button reads 10:10.



33. That statement rings true. Credit, while a powerful tool, can land borrowers in difficult situations if not managed carefully.
- i. In rural areas, the main demand for credit is for crop production. Crop production involves considerable costs on seeds, fertilizers, pesticides, water, electricity, repair of equipment, etc.
 - ii. There is a minimum stretch of three to four months between the time when the farmers buy these inputs and when they sell the crop.
 - iii. Farmers usually take crop loans at the beginning of the season and repay the loan after harvest.
 - iv. Repayment of the loan is crucially dependent on the income from farming.
 - v. **Example of credit which is painful for a borrower:** A farmer picks up the loan from a money lender to meet the expenses of cultivation. But unfortunately crops hit by the pests and fails. So, he is unable to repay the loan and ; debt grows larger with interest. Next year, he picks up a fresh loan and is able to have a normal crop that year. But earnings are not enough to pay the earlier loan. He can repay the loan, only after selling a part of the land.

OR

Banks are institutions which accept the deposits from the public. It allows withdrawal of money by cheques and by demand deposits and advances loans of various types to the borrowers. Following are the functions of a bank:

- i. Depositor of Money: Banks accepts deposits from customers in various forms. It can be in the form of saving account deposits, current account and fixed deposits.
- ii. Interest on Savings: It gives interests on the savings to the customers. This can add on to their principal amount deposited earlier and can give a handsome return to the depositors.
- iii. Withdrawal Facilities: It provides withdrawal facilities to the customers as and when needed.
- iv. Providing Loan: It gives loans and advances to the borrowers and charge certain interests on them.
- v. Agency Function: It provides agency function like transfer of funds, collection of funds, payment of various items, purchase and sale of shares and securities.

Section E

34. i. Gandhiji adopted nonviolence as a philosophy and an ideal way of life. According to him philosophy of nonviolence is not a weapon of the weak; it is a weapon, which can be tried by all.
- ii. A satyagrahi does not inflict pain on the adversary; he does not seek his destruction. In the use of satyagraha, there is no ill-will.
- iii. a. One could win the battle through nonviolence.
b. This could be done by appealing to the conscience of the oppressor.
c. People - including the oppressors - had to be persuaded to see the truth, instead of being forced to accept truth through the use of violence.
35. i. The decline in rooftop rainwater harvesting practice in western Rajasthan is due to the availability of plenty of water from the perennial Indira Gandhi Canal.
- ii. Some houses in western Rajasthan still maintain tankas because they do not like the taste of tap water.
- iii. In Gendathur village, nearly 200 households have installed rooftop rainwater harvesting systems to meet their water needs. With an annual precipitation of 1,000 mm, an 80 percent collection efficiency, and approximately 10 fillings, each house can collect and use about 50,000 liters of water annually. As a result, the net amount of rainwater harvested annually from the 200 houses in Gendathur village amounts to 1,00,000 liters. This successful adaptation of rooftop rainwater harvesting has made the village rich in rainwater, providing a sustainable source of water for the community.
36. i. Having more dams may submerge the area around it and may disrupt the lives of the local people such as tribals.
- ii. The developmental goals or aspirations for a girl from a rich urban family could be that she gets as much freedom as her brother and is able to decide what she wants to do in life. She is able to pursue her studies abroad.
- iii. Two things that can be concluded from the given source are:
i. Different persons can have different developmental goals.
ii. What may be development for one may not be development for the other. It may even be destructive for the other.

Section F

37.

