

## Top 50 Question Answer

Class 10

Social Science

**Q1. Why is modern currency accepted as a medium of exchange without any use of its own ? Find out the reason.** **Ans.** Modern currency is accepted as a medium of exchange without any use of its own because:

- (i) The government of India authorizes the use of modern currency.
- (ii) The Reserve Bank of India issues all currency notes in India on behalf of the central government.
- (iii) The law legalises the rupee a legal tender that cannot be refused when settling transactions in India.

**Q2. Explain the attitude of the Indian merchants and the industrialists towards the 'Civil Disobedience Movement'.**

**Ans.** The attitude of the Indian merchants and the industrialists towards the Civil Disobedience Movement was:

- (i) During World War I, Indian merchants and industrialists made huge profits and rose to power.
- (ii) They wished for protection against foreign goods imports as well as a Rupee Sterling foreign exchange ratio that discouraged imports.
- (iii) They established the Indian Industrial and Commercial Congress (in 1920) and the Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce and Industries (FICCI) to organise business interests. (in 1927).
- (iv) They provided financial assistance while refusing to purchase or sell imported goods.
- (v) Most businessmen saw 'Swaraj' as a time when colonial restrictions on business would be lifted and trade and industry would flourish unhindered.

**Q3. What is meant by a political party? Describe the three components of a political party. 2+3=5**

**Ans.** Political party is a group of people who come together to contest elections and hold power in the government.

**Three components of a political parties are:**

- (i) **Leader:** A political party leader is someone in a high-level position who is in charge of setting the party's overall direction and strategy, as well as making important decisions that affect the party and its members.
- (ii) **Active member:** An active member of a political party is someone who participates actively in the activities of the party, such as attending meetings, volunteering for campaigns, or contributing to the party's fundraising efforts.
- (iii) **Followers:** A follower is someone who believes in the party and its ideals but is not actively involved in its activities.

**Q4. What is the manufacturing sector? Why is it considered the backbone of development? Interpret the reason.**

**Ans.** Manufacturing is defined as the production of goods in large quantities resulting from the transformation of raw materials into more valuable products. It is considered as backbone of development because:

- (i) It not only aids in agricultural modernization but also serves as the foundation of our economy.
- (ii) Industrial development is required for our country to be free of unemployment and poverty.
- (iii) Exporting manufactured goods helps to expand trade and commerce.
- (iv) Countries that convert their raw materials into a diverse range of higher-value finished goods are prosperous.

**Q5. Which is the most abundantly available fossil fuel in India? Assess the importance of its different forms.**

**Ans.** Coal is the most abundantly available fossil fuel in India is Coal. The importance of its different forms are:

- (i) Peat has a low carbon and moisture content, as well as a low heating capacity.

- (iii) Lignite is a soft, low-grade brown coal with a high moisture content. It is used to produce electricity.
- (iii) Bituminous coal is the most commonly used commercial coal. It is particularly useful for smelting iron in blast furnaces.
- (iv) Anthracite is the best hard quality coal available.
- (v) Coke is a high-carbon fuel used in industrial processes like smelting and iron production. It burns hotter and cleaner than coal and has a consistent composition, making it a dependable fuel source.

**Q6. What is meant by a political party? Describe the three components of a political party**

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**Q7. Suggest any five effective measures to reform political parties.**

**Ans.** The effective measures taken to reform political parties are:

- (i) A law should be enacted to govern internal affairs of political parties.
- (ii) Political parties should be asked for maintaining a register of their members.
- (iii) Political parties should be required to provide a certain number of tickets, roughly one-third of which should go to female candidates.
- (iv) The government should provide funds to political parties in the form of goods such as petrol, paper, and telephones, as well as cash.
- (v) Data on caste, religion, OBC, SC, and ST should not be used in any way during the election period.

**Q8. How do banks play an important role in the economy of India? Explain.**

**Ans.** Banks play an important role in developing the economy of India in the following ways:

- (i) Banks safeguard money of the people.
- (ii) People can earn interest on their deposits at banks.
- (iii) Banks act as intermediaries between those with excess funds and those in need of funds.
- (iv) Banks make low-interest loans to a large number of people. Banks help the agricultural and industrial sectors by lending money.

**Q9. "Globalisation and greater competition among producers has been advantageous to consumers." Support the statement with examples.**

**Ans.** Globalisation and greater competition among producers have been advantageous to consumers in the following manner:

- (i) Consumers now have more options, because of improved quality and lower prices on a variety of products.
- (ii) People enjoy higher standards of living.
- (iii) The services of top Indian companies have benefited from increased competition.
- (iv) They have increased their production standards by investing in newer technology and production methods.
- (v) The availability of a diverse range of goods in our markets is a recent phenomenon that has impacted people's lives.

**Q10. What is meant by trade barrier?**

**Ans.** A trade barrier is any regulation or policy that restricts international trade, particularly tariffs, quotas, licenses, and so on.

**Q11. Describe any three features of waterways in India.**

**Ans.** The following are the main characteristics of Indian waterways:

- (i) Waterways are the most cost-effective mode of transportation.
- (ii) They are best suited for transporting heavy and bulky items.
- (iii) India has 14,500 km of inland navigation waterways. Only 5685 of these are navigable by mechanical vessels.

**Q12. "A challenge is an opportunity for progress". Support the statement with your arguments.**

**Ans.** "A challenge is an opportunity for progress"

because:

- (i) A challenge is a difficulty that contains an opportunity for advancement.
- (ii) We advance to a higher level after overcoming a challenge.
- (iii) Legal challenges alone cannot overcome democratic challenges such as inequality, poverty, unemployment, illiteracy, regionalism, casteism, communalism, and so on.

**Q13. How do money and muscle power play an important role in elections? Explain.**

**Ans.** Money and muscle power play an important role in elections because:

- (i) Parties usually nominate candidates who have or can raise a lot of money.
- (ii) Rich people and corporations who contribute to political parties tend to have influence over the party's policies and decisions.
- (iii) In some cases, political parties back criminals who can win elections.

**Q14. Why was the cotton textile industry concentrated in the cotton growing belt in the early years? Explain.**

**Ans.** The cotton textile industry was concentrated in the cotton-growing belt in the early years because:

- (i) **Raw cotton availability:** Good quality raw cotton was readily available in the states of Maharashtra and Gujarat.
- (ii) **Moist climate:** The moist and humid climate aided cotton growth.
- (iii) **Transport:** A well-developed road and rail network aided in the procurement of raw materials and the distribution of finished goods.
- (iv) **Ports:** The proximity to the Mumbai port aided in the export of finished cotton products.
- (v) **Cheap labour:** Labours can be recruited for the work at a very low wage.

**Q15. How did the 'Non-Cooperation Movement' spread in cities across the country?**

**Explain its effects on the economic front.**

**Ans.** Non-Cooperation Movement spread in cities across the country:

- (i) The urban middle class was the first to join the movement.
- (ii) Thousands of students walked out of government run schools and colleges.
- (iii) Headmasters and teachers resigned, and lawyers stopped practising.
- (iv) Most provinces boycotted the council elections, with the exception of Madras, where the Justice Party participated.

**Its Economic front were:**

- (i) Foreign goods were boycotted.
- (ii) Foreign clothing was burned in massive bonfires.
- (iii) Between 1921 and 1922, the import of foreign cloth decreased to half. The value fell from Rs. 102 crore to Rs. 57 crore.
- (iv) Merchants and traders in many places refused to trade in foreign goods or finance foreign trade.
- (v) People stopped wearing imported clothes and started wearing only Indian ones.
- (vi) The output of Indian textile mills and handlooms increased dramatically.

**Q16. Why do we feel that democracy is a better form of government than any other form? Explain.**

**Ans.** Democratic governments are considered better than other forms of governments because:

- (i) Democratic governments have formal constitutions, whereas other types of governments do not.
- (ii) They hold regular elections, which other forms of government do not.
- (iii) They guarantee citizens' rights, whereas other forms of government do not.
- (iv) Such governments allow for the correction of errors, which the other type of government does not.
- (v) Such government accommodates social diversity, whereas other forms of government do not.

**Q17. Describe the events of French Revolution which had influenced the people belonging to other parts of Europe. 3**

**OR**

**\* Describe the major protest erupted in Saigon Native Girls School in 1926, in Vietnam.**

**Ans.** The events of French Revolution which had influenced the people belonging to other parts of Europe:

- (i) Jacobin clubs were set up by the students and other members of educated middle class.
- (ii) They prepared the way for the French armies through their activities and campaigns.
- (iii) The French armies began to spread the idea of nationalism abroad. Thus, it created a sense of collective identity.

**Q18. Why did Mahatma Gandhiji decide to launch a nationwide Satyagraha against the proposed Rowlatt Act? Explain any three reasons.**

**Ans.** Gandhiji decided to launch a nationwide Satyagraha against the proposed Rowlatt Act, 1919, because:

- (i) It gave the government enormous power while giving the leaders no power.
- (ii) Despite the united opposition of Indians and other India leaders, this law was hurriedly passed.
- (iii) It allowed the detention of political leaders without any trial for three years.

**Q19. Describe the process of unification of Germany.**

**OR**

**\* Describe the major problems in the field of education for the French in Vietnam. 5**

**Ans.** Nationalist feelings were strong in the hearts of middle-class Germans in the 1800s. They came together in 1848 to form a nation-state out of the various German states. However, the monarchy and the military united together to repress them, and they were aided by Prussian landowners (the Junkers). Prussia quickly rose to the pinnacle of the German unification movement. Its Chief Minister Otto von Bismarck planned the process, with support from the Prussian army and bureaucracy. After seven years of wars with Austria, Denmark, and France, Prussia completed the unification process. In a ceremony held at Versailles in January 1871, Prussian King William I was proclaimed German Emperor.

War	Year	Opponent	Outcome
<b>Danish War</b>	1864	Denmark	Prussia and Austria teamed up to seize Schleswig and Holstein.
<b>Austro-Prussian War</b>	1866	Austria	A swift Prussian victory (The "Seven Weeks' War") excluded Austria from German affairs and ended the old Confederation.
<b>Franco-Prussian War</b>	1870-71	France	Bismarck provoked France into war to rally the southern German states. The decisive victory led to the collapse of the French Empire.

**Q20. How do pressure groups and movements exert influence on politics? Explain with examples.**

**Ans.** Pressure groups and movements exert influence on politics in various ways:

- I. Pressure groups and movements attempt to gain public support and sympathy for their objectives and activities.
- II. They regularly organize protests to draw the attention of the government to address their grievances.
- III. Professional lobbyists are frequently hired by business groups.
- IV. Leaders and political parties either form or lead pressure groups.
- V. Political parties can emerge from such movements.

**Q21. How are multinational corporations (MNCs) controlling and spreading their productions across the world? Explain.**

**Ans.** Multinational corporations (MNCs) control and spread their productions across the world in the following ways:

- (i) MNCs occasionally set up production in partnership with some of the local businesses in different countries. Such joint production several advantages for the local business also.
- (ii) However, the most typical MNC investment strategy involves acquiring local businesses in order to later increase production.
- (iii) Large multinational corporations (MNCs) in developed countries place production orders with small producers.
- (iv) The products are supplied to MNCs, who then sell them to customers under their own brand names.
- (v) These large MNCs exercise immense control over these distant producers in terms of price, quality, delivery, and labour conditions.

**Q22. How are deposits with the banks beneficial for individual as well as for the nation? Explain with examples.**

**Ans.** Deposits in banks benefit both the depositors and the nation in a variety of ways. Some of them are:

- (i) They offer safe and secure deposits for people's money.
- (ii) They offer excellent savings and investment opportunities while also contributing to the nation's growth.
- (iii) They pay depositors interest on their deposits.
- (iv) Depositors can easily withdraw money from banks as and when they need it.
- (v) They offer low-interest loans at nominal rates, allowing ordinary individuals to build their own assets.

**Q23. What are Self Help Group? How do they work? Explain.**

**Ans.** Self-Help Groups are small groups of people who come together and agree to pool their savings on a regular basis.

**The working of the Self-Help Groups is discussed below:**

- (i) The groups are typically made up of 15-20 people who live in the same neighbourhood.
- (ii) They meet and save money on a regular basis, ranging from ` 25 to ` 100 or more.
- (iii) A member can borrow money from the group, and while interest is charged, it is much lower than what moneylenders charge.
- (iv) If the savings remain consistent, it can get loans from banks after some time. In the event of repayment failure, other members of the group can repay it.

**Q24. What attracted the Europeans to America? Give any three reasons.**

**Ans.** Europeans fled to America in the 19th century because:

- (i) Until the 19th century, poverty and hunger were common in Europe.

- (ii) Cities were crowded and deadly diseases were widespread.
- (iii) Religious conflicts were common and religious dissenters were persecuted.

**Q25. "The Government of India gives holidays for the festivals of most of the religions." Why is it so?**

**Give your viewpoint. 3**

**Ans. It is so because:**

- (i) India is a secular state, there is no official religion in our country.
- (ii) The Constitution provides freedom to all to profess, practice and propagate any religion or not to follow any.
- (iii) The Constitution prohibits discrimination on the grounds of religion.

**Q26. Explain the status of women's representation in India's legislative bodies.**

**Ans. The status of women's representation in India's legislative bodies is as follows:**

- (i) **Central Legislature:** Less than 10 percent of its total members are women.
- (ii) **State Legislature:** Less than 5 percent of its total members are women.
- (iii) **Panchayat Raj:** One -third of the seats are reserved for women.
- (iv) India is among the bottom group of nations in the world in this aspect. Women's organisations and activists have been demanding a similar reservation of at least one-third of seats in Lok Sabha and State Assemblies. But the bill to this effect has not been passed.

**Q27. Classify the economic sectors on the basis of nature of activities. Mention the main feature of each. 3**

**Ans. Classification of economic sectors on the basis of nature of activities are as follows:**

- (i) **Primary Sector:** When we produce goods by utilizing natural resources, it is an activity of the primary sector, such as agriculture, dairy farming, fishing, forestry.
- (ii) **Secondary sector:** In this, natural products are changed into other forms through manufacturing that we associate with industrial activity. The product is not produced by nature but has to be made and therefore, some process of manufacturing is essential. For example, using cotton fibre from the plant we spin, yarn and weave cloth.
- (iii) **Tertiary sector:** It helps in the development of the primary and secondary sectors. They provide an aid or support for the production process. Transport, storage, communication, baking, trade are some examples of tertiary activities.

**Q28. Explain the effects of the Great Depression of 1929 on the Indian economy.**

**Ans. The impact of Great Depression on Indian economy:**

- (i) India's exports and imports nearly halved between 1928 and 1934.
- (ii) Agricultural prices fell sharply internationally and as a result of this, prices plunged in India too.
- (iii) Despite this, the colonial government refused to reduce revenue demands.
- (iv) Peasants' indebtedness increased. They used up their savings, mortgaged lands and sold their jewellery and precious metals.
- (v) India became exporter of metals.
- (vi) Town dwellers found themselves better off.
- (vii) Industrial investment grew.

**Q29. Explain the factors that have led to the weakening of the caste system in India.**

**Ans. Decline of the Caste System in India:**

- (i) Efforts of social reformers like Phule, Gandhiji, Ambedkar against caste system have helped to promote a casteless society.
- (ii) Economic development has reduced the emphasis on caste.
- (iii) Large scale urbanization has diminished the awareness of caste, as people rub shoulders in buses, trains and offices.
- (iv) Growth of literacy and education has helped to decrease the belief in caste.

- (v) Occupational mobility is possible now and children are not compelled to continue the profession of the family or father.
- (vi) Weakening of the position of landlords in the villages has led to decline of the rigid caste barriers in villages.
- (vii) Constitutional provisions such as Right to Equality of all before the law have helped to prevent discrimination legally.

**Q30 Differentiate between organised and unorganised sectors.**

**Ans. Organised and unorganised sector:**

- (i) Organised sector enjoys security of employment while unorganised sector depends on requirement.
- (ii) In organised sector employees get paid leave while unorganised sector does not provide paid leave.
- (iii) Over time to be paid in organised sector while unorganised sector does not have it necessarily.
- (iv) Government rules and regulations are applicable organised sector while unorganised sector has own rules and regulations.
- (v) Organised sector may be controlled either by government or individuals while unorganised sector is controlled by individuals.

**Q31. How do political parties function within a democratic system? Explain.**

**Ans.**

- I. **Representation:** Political parties represent different groups of people with similar beliefs and interests.
- II. **Elections:** During elections, parties put forward candidates to compete for positions in government, like the president, members of parliament, or local councillors.
- III. **Policy-making:** Once in power, the winning party or coalition gets to make decisions and set policies for the country based on their ideas and promises
- IV. **Checks and balances:** In a healthy democracy, opposition parties keep the ruling party in check by scrutinising their decisions and offering alternative ideas.
- V. **Engagement:** Political parties engage with the public through campaigns, rallies and debates to gain support for their ideas.

**Q32. Formal sector of credit is better than informal sector. Give arguments in support of your answer.**

**Ans. In India, more formal credit sources must be established.**

- (i) To protect individuals from being exploited by the unorganised sector.
- (ii) Loan interest rates are low at formal institutions.
- (iii) To avoid getting into debt.
- (iv) It offers inexpensive and manageable credit.
- (v) The RBI also oversees the formal sector credit through a number of laws and guidelines, ensuring that banks lend money to small farmers, small borrowers and other people rather than merely traders and businesses looking to make a profit.

**Bad effects of informal sources of credit on borrowers:**

- (i) Higher interest rate.
- (ii) Higher cost of borrowing means a larger part of the earnings of the borrowers is used to repay the loan.
- (iii) In certain cases, the high interest rate for borrowing can mean that the amount to be repaid is greater than the income of the borrower.
- (iv) This could lead to increasing debt and debt trap.
- (v) Any other relevant point

**Q33. Explain the prudential reasons of power sharing. 2**

**Ans.** Prudential reasons for power sharing emphasise the reliability of the system of governance, which contributes to national solidarity. It lessens the likelihood of disputes arising between social groups. It provides minorities with equal participation in governance.

**Q34. Analyse the advantages of Natural Gas as a source of energy.**

**Ans. (A)** Natural gas is a valuable resource in a country with limited energy resources. It has many advantages.

1. Natural gas helps generate electricity, heating homes and preparing food.
2. It can be utilised as a fuel. Building a natural gas-powered power plant takes less time. The petrochemical sector may utilise it as an industrial input.
3. It can be utilised to develop fertiliser facilities, boosting the usage of fertilisers. In this way, it may increase the output of agriculture.
4. It can be conveniently transported via pipes.
5. Compressed natural gas (CNG) is becoming increasingly popular throughout the nation as a liquid fuel substitute for automobiles.

**Q35. How is horizontal power sharing different from vertical? Explain. 2**

**Ans. Horizontal Power Sharing:**

**(i)** Involves the division of powers among different branches or organs of the government at the same level.

**(ii)** Commonly seen in systems with separate executive, legislative and judicial branches, each having distinct functions and powers.

**Vertical Power Sharing:** Relates to the distribution of powers and responsibilities between different levels of government, often between the central government and state governments.

**Q36. (a) Differentiate between Primitive Subsistence and Commercial Farming.**

**OR**

**(b) Differentiate between Rabi and Kharif cropping seasons.**

**Ans. (a) Primitive Subsistence Farming** is primarily for self-sufficiency, with a minimal surplus for trade. It is small-scale and often practiced by indigenous or traditional communities with traditional farming methods, while **Commercial Farming** is mainly for profit and market-oriented production. It has large-scale operations to maximise output and meet market demands by utilising modern agricultural machinery, technology and scientific methods.

**(b) 1. Rabi Crops:** Sown in winter, typically between October and December.

**Kharif Crops:** Sown in the monsoon season, typically between June and July.

**2. Rabi Crops:** Harvested in spring, usually between April and June.

**Kharif Crops:** Harvested in autumn, generally between September and October.

**Q37. How can a nation achieve a balance between economic growth and environmental sustainability? Explain by giving any two arguments.**

**Ans.** Achieving a balance between economic growth and environmental sustainability is crucial for long term well-being.

**1. Green Technology and Innovation:** Innovation in renewable energy, sustainable agriculture practices and eco-friendly manufacturing processes can drive economic development without depleting natural resources or causing excessive pollution.

**2. Regulatory Framework and Sustainable Policies:** Implementing strong environmental regulations and policies ensures that economic activities align with sustainability goals.

**Q38. How was the 'Silk Route' an example of vibrant pre-modern trade? Explain**

**Ans.** The Silk Road was a vibrant pre-modern trade network that connected different regions, fostering cultural exchange and economic activities.

**1. Intercontinental trade routes:** The Silk Road comprised a vast network of interconnected trade routes that spanned across Asia, Europe and Africa, facilitating the exchange of goods, ideas and cultures.

**2. Cultural exchange:** The Silk Road served as a conduit for the exchange of cultural, religious and technological knowledge between civilisations.

**3. Role in economic growth:** The Silk Road played a crucial role in the economic growth of civilisations along its routes by stimulating trade and fostering economic interdependence.

**Q39. How did food promote long-distance cultural contacts in the pre-modern world? Explain.**

**Ans:** Food promoted long-distance cultural contacts in the pre-modern world in various ways:

- 1. Trade and Exchange:** Different regions cultivated unique crops and spices. Through trade, merchants exchanged these food items over long distances, facilitating cultural interactions.
- 2. Culinary Influences:** As food items travelled across regions, they influenced local cuisines. People adopted new cooking methods, spices and ingredients, creating a blend of flavours.
- 3. Cultural Celebration and Rituals:** Food played a central role in cultural celebrations and rituals. Festivals often involved unique dishes and culinary practices.

**Q40. "Tertiary sector has a pivotal role in the economy of the country." Support your answer with day-to-day examples.**

**Ans.** One can see the economic contribution of the tertiary sector in day-to-day life every day. Some of them are:

**1. Retail and Consumer Services:** The retail sector, a part of the tertiary sector, includes day-to-day activities like shopping for groceries, clothing and other consumer goods. Retail outlets, both physical and online, contribute significantly to the economy by meeting the daily needs of consumers.

**2. Healthcare Services:** Medical services, another aspect of the tertiary sector, play a crucial role in maintaining public health. Day-to-day examples include visiting doctors, pharmacies and healthcare facilities for consultations, prescriptions and medical treatments.

**3. Educational Institutions:** Educational services, a key component of the tertiary sector, impact daily life through schools, colleges and training centres.

**Vimp.** Q41. "The Gandhian idea of Satyagraha, emphasised the power of truth and struggle against injustice." Explain the statement with examples.

**Ans:**

Gandhian satyagraha centred on the power of truth and the nonviolent struggle against various forms of injustice, whether social, economic, or political.

**1. Champaran Satyagraha (1917):** Gandhi's involvement in the agrarian struggles of the farmers in Champaran, Bihar, against oppressive indigo planters showcased the power of truth in exposing and resisting economic exploitation.

**2. Ahmedabad Mill workers' strike (1918):**

Gandhi supported the striking mill workers in Ahmedabad, emphasising the truth that labourers deserved fair wages and better working conditions.

**3. Non-Cooperation Movement (1920-1922):**

Gandhi called for non-cooperation with British institutions as a protest against the repressive Rowlatt Act and the Jallianwala Bagh massacre.

**4. Salt Satyagraha (1930):** Gandhi's march to the Arabian Sea to protest the British monopoly on salt production demonstrated the power of truth and nonviolent resistance against an unjust tax on salt. The march aimed to challenge oppressive laws and promote self-reliance.

**5. Quit India Movement (1942):** The Quit India Movement, led by Gandhi, aimed to force the British to leave India. The emphasis on truth and the struggle against colonial oppression was evident in the nonviolent protests and civil disobedience, illustrating the power of mass movements in achieving political independence.

**Q42. "Energy is required for all kinds of activities." Explain this statement with examples**

**Ans:**

Energy is a fundamental requirement for a wide range of activities, including transportation, industrial processes, residential needs, information technology and agriculture.

**1. Transportation:** Energy is essential for various modes of transportation, such as cars, buses, trains, ships and airplanes. It powers engines and fuels the movement of people and goods, facilitating both local and global connectivity.

**2. Industrial processes:** Industries rely on energy for manufacturing processes, including machinery operation, material processing and product assembly.

**3. Residential heating and cooling:** Energy is crucial for heating homes during cold weather and cooling them in hot climates. Whether through electricity, natural gas or other sources, energy is essential for maintaining comfortable living conditions.

**4. Information technology and communication:** The operation of electronic devices, data centres and communication networks requires energy.

**5. Agricultural practices:** Agriculture relies on energy for various activities, including irrigation, machinery operation and processing. Tractors, pumps and other agricultural equipment are powered by energy.

**Q43. Analyse the positive outcomes of the democracy.**

**Ans :** (i) In a democratic nation, the government is accountable to the citizens. It is responsive to the needs and expectations of the citizens. Moreover, the government is efficient and effective. The democratic governments work on the principle of deliberation and negotiation, so delays take place.

(ii) In a democracy, decisions are based on norms and procedures. Decision making is transparent, i.e. every citizen has the right to examine the entire process of decision making.

(iii) In a democracy, the right to question the process of decision making is absent.

**Q44. "The credit activities of the informal sector should be discouraged." Support the statement with arguments.**

**Ans. The credit activities of the informal sector should be discouraged because:**

(i) 85% of loans taken by the poor households in the urban areas are from informal sources.

(ii) Informal lenders charge very high interest on their loans.

(iii) There are no boundaries and restrictions.

(iv) The higher cost of borrowing means a larger part of the earnings of the borrowers is used to repay the loan.

(v) In certain cases, the high-interest rate for borrowing can mean that the amount to be repaid is greater than the income of the borrower.

(vi) This could lead to increasing debt and debt trap, therefore the credit activities of the informal sector should be discouraged.

**Q45. Analyse the measures and practices introduced by the French revolutionaries to create a sense of collective identity amongst the French people.**

**Ans: Measures and practices introduced by the French revolutionaries for collective identity:**

(i) The ideas of LA PATRIE and LE CITOYEN were emphasized.

(ii) A new French flag, the tricolour was chosen.

(iii) The Estate General was elected by the active citizens.

(iv) The elected body of citizens renamed as National Assembly.

(v) New hymns were composed.

(vi) Oaths were taken.

(vii) Martyrs commemorated.

(viii) A centralized administrative system was implemented.

(ix) Formulated uniform laws.

(x) A uniform system of weights and measures was adopted.

(xi) French became the common language of the nation. (Any other relevant point)

**Q46. Highlight the importance of petroleum. Explain the occurrence of petroleum in India.**

**Ans. Importance of Petroleum:**

(i) Petroleum is the major energy source in India.

(ii) It provides fuel for heat and lighting.

(iii) It provides lubricants for machinery.

(iv) It provides the raw material for a number of manufacturing industries.

(v) Petroleum refineries act as the nodal industry for synthetic, textile, fertilizer and chemical industries

**Its occurrence:**

(i) Most of the petroleum occurrences in India are associated with anticlines and fault traps.

(ii) In regions of folding, anticline or domes, it occurs where oil is trapped in the crest of the upfold.

(iii) Petroleum is also found in fault traps between porous and non-porous rocks.

**Q47. How did a variety of cultural processes play an important role in the making of nationalism in India ? Explain with examples.**

**Ans. Role of cultural processes in making of nationalism in India:**

(i) The sense of collective belongingness came partly through the experience of united struggles.

(ii) There were also a variety of cultural processes through which nationalism captured peoples' imagination.

(iii) History, fiction, folklore and songs, popular prints and symbols played a part in the making of nationalism.

(iv) The identity of the nation is most often symbolised in a figure or an image.

(iv) This helped to create an image with which people can identify the nation.

**Q48. Classify industries on the basis of source of raw material. How are they different from each other ?**

**Ans.** On the basis of sources of raw material, industries are classified as :

**(A) Agro-based industries**

**(B) Mineral-based industries** These industries are different from each other

**(A) Agro-based industries:**

(i) Draws their raw materials from agricultural products.

(ii) Eg: Textiles- Cotton, Jute, Silk and Wool. Rubber, Sugar, Coffee, Tea and Edible Oil etc. are some other examples.

**(B) Mineral-based industries :**

(i) Draws their raw materials from minerals.

(ii) Eg:- Iron and Steel, Cement, Machine tools, Petro-chemicals etc.

**Q49. Which three challenges do you feel are being faced by political parties in India ?**

**Give your opinion.**

**Ans. The three challenges faced by political parties in India are:**

(i) Lack of internal democracy.

(ii) Challenge of dynastic succession.

(iii) The growing role of money and muscle power.

(iv) Often parties do not seem to offer a meaningful choice to the voters.

**Q50. "Napoleon had destroyed democracy in France but in the administrative field he had incorporated revolutionary principles in order to make the whole system more rational and efficient." Analyse the statement with arguments.**

**Ans.** "Napoleon had destroyed democracy in France but in the administrative field, he had incorporated revolutionary principles in order to make the whole systems more rational and efficient."

(i) All privileges based on birth were removed.

(ii) Established equality before law.

(iii) The right to property was given.

(iv) Simplified administrative divisions.

(v) The feudal system was abolished and freed peasants from serfdom and manorial dues.

(vi) Guild restrictions were removed.