

UP Board Class 10 Social Science 2024 Code : 825 (JB) Question Paper with Solutions

Time Allowed :3 Hours 15 Minutes	Maximum Marks :70	Total Questions :29
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General Instructions

Read the following instructions very carefully and strictly follow them:

1. First 15 minutes are allotted for the candidates to read the question paper.
2. All questions are compulsory.
3. The question paper is divided into two parts — Part-A and Part-B.
4. Part-A consists of 20 multiple-choice questions of one mark each that have to be answered on the OMR Answer Sheet by darkening completely the correct circle with blue or black ballpoint pen.
5. For Part-A, read the question-wise instructions and mark your answer on the given OMR Answer Sheet only. Do not erase, cut, or use whitener on the OMR Answer Sheet after answering.
6. Marks of the questions are mentioned against them.
7. Part-B consists of descriptive-type questions of 50 marks. There are Descriptive-I, Descriptive-II, and two map-related questions in this part.
8. All the questions of Part-B are to be attempted all at a time.
9. Start from the first question and go up to the last question. Do not waste your time on the question you cannot solve.
10. Attach firmly the supplied maps in your answer book.
11. For visually impaired examinees, Question Nos. 9(A) and 9(B) have been given separately for writing answers in lieu of map work.

PART - A (Multiple Choice Type Questions)

1. French revolution took place in

- (A) 1788 A.D.
- (B) 1789 A.D.
- (C) 1790 A.D.
- (D) 1787 A.D.

Correct Answer: (B) 1789 A.D.

Solutions: The French Revolution began in 1789, which is a significant event in world history, marking the end of the monarchy and the rise of democratic ideals.

 Quick Tip

The French Revolution is a key event in the history of modern democracy and the rise of the people's power.

2. Who was the author of the novel "Ananda Math"?

- (A) Bankim Chandra Chatterjee
- (B) Rabindra Nath Tagore
- (C) Sharat Chandra Chatterjee
- (D) Subhash Chandra Bose

Correct Answer: (A) Bankim Chandra Chatterjee

Solutions: The novel "Ananda Math" was written by Bankim Chandra Chatterjee and is a significant work in Bengali literature, known for its patriotic themes and the song "Vande Mataram".

 Quick Tip

"Ananda Math" was a revolutionary novel that inspired nationalistic feelings among the Indian people during the colonial era.

3. In which year was the World Trade Organisation (WTO) founded?

- (A) 1991
- (B) 1994
- (C) 1992
- (D) 1995

Correct Answer: (D) 1995

Solutions: The World Trade Organization (WTO) was established on January 1, 1995, following the conclusion of the Uruguay Round of negotiations, which started in 1986.

 Quick Tip

The WTO is responsible for overseeing global trade agreements and resolving trade disputes between countries.

4. Which book was written by Jyotiba Phule?

- (A) Gulamgiri
- (B) Women's Religion
- (C) Amar Jeevan
- (D) Katha Sagar

Correct Answer: (A) Gulamgiri

Solutions: Gulamgiri, written by Jyotiba Phule, is a significant work in the social reform movement in India, criticizing the caste system and promoting social equality.

 Quick Tip

Jyotiba Phule was a prominent social reformer in India, known for his work in advocating for the rights of lower castes and women.

5. What is meant by horizontal distribution of power?

- (A) Federal distribution of power
- (B) Separation of distribution of power
- (C) The division of power among the executive, the legislature and the judiciary
- (D) The distribution of power between central and state governments

Correct Answer: (C) The division of power among the executive, the legislature and the judiciary

Solutions: Horizontal distribution of power refers to the system where the power is divided among different branches of government: the executive, the legislature, and the judiciary, to ensure a system of checks and balances.

 Quick Tip

This concept ensures that no one branch of government becomes too powerful and helps maintain a balance of authority.

6. Which one of the following is not a federal state?

- (A) Manipur
- (B) Tripura
- (C) Himachal Pradesh
- (D) Jammu and Kashmir

Correct Answer: (D) Jammu and Kashmir

Solutions: Jammu and Kashmir was not a full federal state until the abrogation of Article 370 in 2019, which gave it special status under the Indian Constitution. The other states mentioned are federal states.

 Quick Tip

Jammu and Kashmir was a unique state with special provisions under Article 370 of the Indian Constitution before it was restructured in 2019.

7. In a secular state there is

- (A) no place for religion
- (B) belief in one nation and one religion
- (C) recognition of only the religion of the majority class
- (D) treatment of all religions equally

Correct Answer: (D) treatment of all religions equally

Solutions: In a secular state, the government treats all religions equally, ensuring that no religion is favored over another, and there is freedom of religion.

 Quick Tip

Secularism ensures that religion does not interfere with the functioning of the state, and the state remains neutral in religious matters.

8. What are the challenges before political parties?

- (A) Absence of internal democracy
- (B) Familism
- (C) Influence of money and criminal elements
- (D) All of these

Correct Answer: (D) All of these

Solutions: Political parties face numerous challenges, including the lack of internal democracy, the influence of familial politics, and the impact of money and criminal elements, all of which hinder effective governance.

 Quick Tip

Reforming political parties to address these challenges can help improve the democratic process and governance.

9. Which one of the following is a demerit of democracy?

- (A) Rule by the rich
- (B) Individualism in parties
- (C) Priority of the majority
- (D) All of these

Correct Answer: (D) All of these

Solutions: Democracy can have several drawbacks, such as individualism in parties, rule by the rich, and the prioritization of the majority over minorities, all of which can weaken the system's functioning and inclusivity.

 Quick Tip

A well-functioning democracy needs to address both majority rule and the rights of minorities.

10. According to the constitution, which one is the official language of India?

- (A) Hindi
- (B) Urdu
- (C) Sanskrit
- (D) English

Correct Answer: (A) Hindi

Solutions: Hindi is the official language of India as per the Constitution of India, though English is also used for official purposes.

 Quick Tip

Hindi is the first official language, but English plays a key role in government and legal matters.

11. Which industry uses limestone as raw material?

- (A) Aluminium
- (B) Cement
- (C) Sugar
- (D) Jute

Correct Answer: (B) Cement

Solutions: The cement industry uses limestone as a raw material for producing cement, which is an essential component in construction.

 Quick Tip

Limestone is a crucial raw material in the cement industry due to its calcium content.

12. When did economic liberalization start in India?

- (A) 1991
- (B) 1989
- (C) 1995
- (D) 1960

Correct Answer: (A) 1991

Solutions: Economic liberalization in India began in 1991, leading to significant reforms in trade, industry, and foreign investment.

 Quick Tip

1991 marked a major shift in India's economic policies under the leadership of Prime Minister P. V. Narasimha Rao.

13. When is National Consumer Rights Day celebrated?

- (A) 5th April
- (B) 22nd February
- (C) 24th November
- (D) 24th December

Correct Answer: (D) 24th December

Solutions: National Consumer Rights Day is celebrated on 24th December to mark the passing of the Consumer Protection Act, 1986 in India.

 Quick Tip

This day emphasizes the importance of consumer rights and promotes awareness.

14. What type of resource is iron ore?

- (A) Renewable
- (B) Flow
- (C) Biotic
- (D) Non-renewable

Correct Answer: (D) Non-renewable

Solutions: Iron ore is a non-renewable resource because it cannot be replenished in a human lifetime.

 Quick Tip

Non-renewable resources are finite and can be depleted with time.

15. Which of the following states is the major producer of copper?

- (A) Madhya Pradesh
- (B) Uttar Pradesh
- (C) Tamil Nadu
- (D) Bihar

Correct Answer: (A) Madhya Pradesh

Solutions: Madhya Pradesh is known for being the largest producer of copper in India.

 Quick Tip

Madhya Pradesh's copper production plays a significant role in India's mining industry.

16. Who among the following persons is related to the primary sector of the economy?

- (A) Fisherman
- (B) Teacher
- (C) Postman
- (D) Businessman

Correct Answer: (A) Fisherman

Solutions: The primary sector of the economy involves activities that use natural resources, such as fishing, agriculture, and mining. A fisherman is directly involved in the primary sector.

 Quick Tip

The primary sector includes occupations that directly extract or harvest natural resources.

17. When was the Right to Information Act implemented?

- (A) 2005
- (B) 2010
- (C) 1999
- (D) 2001

Correct Answer: (A) 2005

Solutions: The Right to Information Act was implemented in India in 2005 to promote transparency and accountability in the functioning of the government.

 Quick Tip

The Right to Information Act empowers citizens to access information from the government and its departments.

18. In which of the following states Bandhavgarh National Park is located?

- (A) Madhya Pradesh
- (B) Rajasthan
- (C) West Bengal
- (D) Uttarakhand

Correct Answer: (A) Madhya Pradesh

Solutions: Bandhavgarh National Park is located in Madhya Pradesh, India, and is known for its population of Bengal tigers.

 Quick Tip

Bandhavgarh National Park is famous for wildlife conservation, especially the Bengal tiger.

19. Which one of the following soils is suitable for cotton cultivation?

- (A) Red soil
- (B) Laterite soil
- (C) Black soil
- (D) Alluvial soil

Correct Answer: (C) Black soil

Solutions: Black soil, also known as Regur soil, is rich in iron, lime, and magnesium, making it highly suitable for cotton cultivation.

 Quick Tip

Black soil is also known for its moisture retention capacity, which is ideal for cotton crops.

20. In which of the following years was the Bangladesh Grameen Bank started?

- (A) 1970
- (B) 1979
- (C) 1981
- (D) 1967

Correct Answer: (B) 1979

Solutions: The Bangladesh Grameen Bank was founded in 1979 by Dr. Muhammad Yunus to provide microcredit loans to the rural poor, especially women.

💡 Quick Tip

The Grameen Bank is a pioneering institution in the field of microfinance.

PART - B (Descriptive - I)

(Write answers of the following questions in about 80 words each.)

1. Mention the important factors that led to the rise of nationalism in Europe.

Solutions: The rise of nationalism in Europe in the 19th century was driven by several key factors:

1. The influence of the French Revolution (1789), which spread ideas of liberty, equality, and fraternity.
2. The unification movements in Italy and Germany, where leaders like Giuseppe Garibaldi and Otto von Bismarck worked to unite fragmented states.
3. Industrialization, which promoted economic growth and increased connectivity, leading to a sense of shared identity.
4. The decline of feudalism and the growth of nation-states with centralized power.
5. The spread of nationalism through education, literature, and the press, which fostered a sense of unity.
6. Romanticism and the emphasis on cultural heritage, language, and folklore as unifying symbols.
7. Economic rivalry and competition between European powers, which heightened national pride.
8. The weakening of empires (e.g., Ottoman, Austrian, Russian) which gave rise to independence movements among their subject nations.

💡 Quick Tip

Nationalism in Europe was fueled by a combination of political, cultural, and economic factors, culminating in the unification of Italy and Germany.

OR

What were the main causes of the non-cooperation movement?

Solutions: The Non-Cooperation Movement (1920-1922) was initiated by Mahatma Gandhi in response to British colonial rule. The key causes include:

1. The Jallianwala Bagh massacre (1919), where hundreds of Indians were killed by British troops.
2. The oppressive policies of the British government, such as the Rowlatt Act (1919), which gave colonial authorities sweeping powers to arrest and detain Indians.
3. A sense of widespread dissatisfaction with British economic exploitation and control over Indian industries and resources.
4. The desire for Swaraj (self-rule) and the rejection of British rule.
5. The growing participation of Indians in the global movement for freedom, including the influence of other independence struggles.
6. The role of the Indian National Congress and its leadership in mobilizing people to demand political rights and freedoms.
7. The desire to revive Indian culture and traditions, and to distance India from British cultural domination.
8. The realization that only a united mass movement could effectively challenge the British Empire.

Quick Tip

The Non-Cooperation Movement was marked by mass protests and the boycott of British goods, schools, and courts, representing a significant step in India's struggle for independence.

2. What is the meaning of federalism?

Solutions: Federalism is a system of government where power is divided between a central (national) government and smaller political units, such as states or provinces. The key features of federalism include:

1. A written constitution that defines the powers and responsibilities of both the central and state governments.
2. The central and state governments are constitutionally recognized, and each has its own set of powers.
3. Federalism allows for a balance of power between the central and regional governments, ensuring that neither is too dominant.
4. It provides a framework for regional autonomy and self-governance while maintaining national unity.
5. Federal systems allow local governments to address issues specific to their region, such as education, health, and infrastructure.
6. It promotes political stability by accommodating regional diversity and reducing the risk of secession.
7. Federalism often involves the creation of a federal legislature, where both central and state representatives participate in lawmaking.
8. It allows citizens to engage with both national and regional governments, providing multiple levels of representation.

 Quick Tip

Federalism ensures that both local autonomy and national unity coexist, allowing for a more inclusive and representative governance structure.

OR

What do you understand by coalition government?

Solutions: A coalition government is formed when no single political party gains a majority in the legislature, and multiple parties come together to form a majority. Key aspects of coalition governments include:

1. Coalition governments often emerge after elections where the results are fragmented, and no party holds an absolute majority.
2. They require compromises among parties, with each seeking to protect its interests and influence government policies.
3. Coalition agreements often involve sharing power, with the coalition parties holding key ministerial positions in the government.
4. Coalition governments are formed based on mutual understanding and negotiation, as parties with differing ideologies cooperate to run the government.
5. Such governments may be unstable due to conflicts among coalition partners, which can lead to frequent changes in leadership.
6. Coalition governments are common in countries with multi-party systems, where no single party can secure a majority.
7. A coalition government requires continuous dialogue and coordination among parties to implement policies and maintain unity.
8. The success or failure of a coalition government often depends on the willingness of parties to compromise and work together.

 Quick Tip

Coalition governments highlight the importance of political negotiation and compromise, particularly in diverse or fragmented political landscapes.

3. What do you understand by foreign trade? State any two characteristics of foreign trade of India.

Solutions: Foreign trade refers to the exchange of goods and services between countries. It involves imports and exports of goods and services across international borders. The key points about foreign trade include:

1. It helps countries access goods and services that are not available domestically.
2. Foreign trade also leads to the inflow of foreign currency, which can improve the balance of payments.

The two characteristics of foreign trade of India are:

1. India exports a variety of goods, including agricultural products, textiles, and chemicals, to global markets.
2. It imports raw materials, machinery, and petroleum products, which are essential for the country's development.

 Quick Tip

Foreign trade plays a crucial role in the economic growth of a country by promoting trade relations and international cooperation.

OR

What do you mean by economic activity? Present a classification of economic activities.

Solutions: Economic activity refers to any activity that involves the production, distribution, or consumption of goods and services. It plays a vital role in determining a country's economic growth. Key economic activities include:

1. Primary activities, such as agriculture, mining, and fishing, that directly utilize natural resources.
2. Secondary activities, such as manufacturing and construction, where raw materials are transformed into finished goods.
3. Tertiary activities, including services like banking, education, and healthcare, which support the primary and secondary sectors.

 Quick Tip

Economic activities are crucial for a country's development as they contribute to GDP and provide employment opportunities.

4. How has technology and economic development led to over-consumption of resources?

Solutions: Technology and economic development have contributed significantly to the over-consumption of resources. The major reasons are:

1. The advancement of industrial technologies has increased the production capacity of goods, leading to a greater demand for raw materials.
2. Economic growth encourages higher standards of living, which leads to increased consumption of energy, water, and raw materials.
3. Transportation systems, powered by technology, require large amounts of fossil fuels, contributing to the depletion of non-renewable resources.
4. Consumerism, driven by economic development and marketing, encourages the purchase of goods that are resource-intensive to produce.

 Quick Tip

Technological and economic progress has boosted production but also increased environmental strain through unsustainable resource use.

OR

Discuss the relative advantages of road transport in India.

Solutions: Road transport in India has several advantages, making it a popular mode of transportation for goods and people. Key advantages include:

1. Road transport is flexible and can reach remote areas that are not accessible by rail or air.
2. It is more economical for short distances compared to other modes of transport.
3. Roads provide door-to-door service, which is essential for the transportation of perishable goods and small consignments.
4. With the growth of India's road network, it facilitates the movement of goods across states and plays a key role in the economy.

 Quick Tip

Road transport is a vital part of India's infrastructure, contributing to economic development and regional connectivity.

Descriptive - II

(Write answers of the following question in about 150 words each.)

5. What were the reasons for the French Revolution?

Solutions: The French Revolution (1789) was a major event that reshaped the political landscape of France and the world. The key reasons for the revolution include:

1. Economic hardships, including heavy taxes and widespread poverty among the common people.
2. Social inequality between the estates (clergy, nobility, and commoners), with commoners bearing the brunt of taxation.
3. The influence of Enlightenment ideas, which promoted equality, liberty, and fraternity.
4. Financial crisis caused by France's involvement in expensive wars, particularly the American Revolution.
5. Widespread hunger and high food prices due to poor harvests in the years leading up to the revolution.
6. The lavish spending by King Louis XVI and the royal family, which further strained the national treasury.
7. Political corruption and inefficiency within the monarchy.
8. The failure of King Louis XVI to implement reforms, despite growing discontent.

9. The rise of bourgeoisie (middle class), who were inspired by revolutionary ideas and sought more political power.
10. The influence of the American Revolution, which demonstrated that a colonial power could overthrow its monarchy.
11. A desire for political change and the formation of a constitutional monarchy.
12. The Estates-General (1789) and the formation of the National Assembly by the commoners.
13. The storming of the Bastille, which symbolized the people's defiance of royal authority.

 Quick Tip

The French Revolution was driven by economic inequality, political dissatisfaction, and the spread of new ideas of freedom and equality.

OR

What is the contribution of technology in the development of the world economy? Write with examples.

Solutions: Technology has played a central role in the development of the world economy by improving productivity and facilitating global trade. Key contributions of technology include:

1. The Industrial Revolution, which led to mechanization and mass production of goods.
2. The development of transportation technologies (trains, ships, and later airplanes) that facilitated global trade and the movement of goods.
3. The invention of the steam engine, which powered factories and significantly increased production.
4. The rise of the internet and digital technologies, which revolutionized communication, business, and services.
5. Advancements in agriculture, including the introduction of machinery and fertilizers, which boosted food production.
6. The development of communication technologies such as the telegraph and telephone, which reduced barriers to international business.
7. The use of robotics and automation in manufacturing, which increased efficiency and reduced labor costs.
8. The rise of renewable energy technologies, which has the potential to address global energy shortages and environmental concerns.
9. The digital revolution, which has led to the growth of new industries like e-commerce, information technology, and digital marketing.
10. The expansion of global supply chains made possible by improvements in logistics and information technology.
11. Medical technology advancements, which have improved public health and increased life expectancy, thus contributing to a more productive workforce.
12. The development of financial technologies (FinTech), which have transformed banking, investment, and global finance.
13. Technological innovations in education, allowing for online learning and skill development, which has facilitated the growth of knowledge economies.

 Quick Tip

Technology has been a driving force behind global economic growth by enabling innovation, improving efficiency, and fostering new industries.

6. Describe the Centre-State relations in the Indian Union.

Solutions: Centre-State relations in India are defined by the Constitution, which provides for the division of powers between the central and state governments. The key aspects of Centre-State relations include:

1. The division of powers is laid out in the Seventh Schedule of the Constitution, with three lists: Union List, State List, and Concurrent List.
2. The Union List includes matters on which only the central government can legislate, such as defense and foreign affairs.
3. The State List includes matters on which only the state governments can legislate, such as police and public health.
4. The Concurrent List includes matters on which both central and state governments can legislate, such as criminal law and marriage.
5. The central government has the power to dissolve state legislatures and impose President's Rule in case of failure of constitutional machinery in the state.
6. States are represented in the Rajya Sabha (Council of States), providing a platform for states to influence national legislation.
7. The Finance Commission ensures that funds are allocated fairly between the Centre and the States.
8. The central government can override state laws under certain circumstances, such as when they conflict with national interest.
9. The Supreme Court adjudicates disputes between the Centre and States.
10. The concept of federalism in India allows for a balance of power, though the central government holds more authority in some areas.
11. The role of Governors in states, who are appointed by the President, adds a layer of central oversight.
12. In practice, the central government has often used its powers to assert authority, leading to occasional tensions with state governments.
13. Despite these tensions, Centre-State relations have evolved to accommodate regional aspirations and provide for greater autonomy in some matters.

 Quick Tip

The Centre-State relations in India are designed to ensure cooperation between different levels of government while maintaining national unity.

OR

What is casteism? What is its role in Indian democracy?

Solutions: Casteism refers to discrimination based on caste, a social stratification system in India that divides people into hierarchical groups. The role of casteism in Indian democracy includes:

1. Caste-based inequalities persist in India, limiting access to resources and opportunities for lower castes, especially the Dalits.
2. Political parties often use caste identity to gain votes, leading to caste-based politics.
3. Casteism affects social mobility, as caste affiliation can determine an individual's economic status and access to education.
4. Despite affirmative action policies (like reservations), caste discrimination remains a significant challenge in education, employment, and politics.
5. The caste system has been used by some groups to mobilize against the state, leading to social unrest and violence.
6. Caste-based social organizations continue to fight for greater rights and recognition.
7. The Indian Constitution prohibits caste-based discrimination, but social prejudices are deeply entrenched in rural areas.
8. Casteism influences the functioning of democratic institutions, as caste alliances sometimes dictate election outcomes.
9. The rise of movements like Dalit and backward class organizations has challenged caste hierarchies and sought political empowerment.
10. Caste-based reservations in government jobs and educational institutions have provided opportunities for historically disadvantaged groups.
11. Casteism undermines the ideals of equality and social justice, which are central to Indian democracy.
12. Efforts to eradicate casteism include social reform movements, laws, and public awareness campaigns.
13. While caste has diminished in some areas, it continues to be a powerful factor in social and political life in India.

Quick Tip

Casteism remains a pervasive issue in Indian society, despite efforts to address it, and it influences the functioning of Indian democracy.

7. “Multinational companies link the production process of different countries to each other.” Explain this statement.

Solutions: Multinational companies (MNCs) operate in multiple countries, linking production processes across borders. The key ways in which MNCs link countries include:

1. MNCs establish factories and production units in different countries, allowing them to leverage local resources and reduce production costs.
2. They often move parts of the production process to different countries based on factors like labor costs, technology, and availability of raw materials.
3. MNCs control and manage supply chains that span multiple countries, ensuring the smooth flow of raw materials, components, and finished products.

4. They often use technology and communication networks that allow real-time coordination between different locations.
5. MNCs help in the diffusion of technology and managerial expertise across borders, fostering economic development in developing countries.
6. Through foreign direct investment (FDI), MNCs stimulate economic growth in host countries, creating jobs and infrastructure.
7. They facilitate global trade by exporting and importing goods from different countries, contributing to interconnected global markets.
8. MNCs establish marketing networks that promote goods and services in various countries, creating a global consumer base.
9. They often adopt standardized products that can be marketed across various countries, making production processes efficient.
10. The global operations of MNCs create linkages in terms of financial flows, such as investments, dividends, and repatriation of profits.
11. The production processes are often divided into specialized tasks, with different countries focusing on specific stages of production, leading to global interdependence.
12. MNCs contribute to globalization by integrating economies and promoting cross-border trade and investment.
13. As a result, MNCs increase competition and innovation, which benefits consumers and promotes global economic integration.

 Quick Tip

Multinational companies foster global interconnectedness by managing production across different countries and creating integrated supply chains.

OR

Explain the means of creating more employment in the Indian economy.

Solutions: Creating more employment in the Indian economy is crucial for economic growth and social stability. The key means to create more employment include:

1. Promoting small and medium enterprises (SMEs), which create a large number of jobs in local communities.
2. Encouraging the growth of the manufacturing sector, particularly in labor-intensive industries like textiles and handicrafts.
3. Developing the service sector, which has become a major source of employment in recent years, including tourism, information technology, and healthcare.
4. Promoting entrepreneurship through government schemes, training, and access to capital for small businesses.
5. Encouraging rural development initiatives that focus on improving infrastructure, education, and agricultural productivity.
6. Strengthening the education and vocational training systems to equip the workforce with the necessary skills for modern industries.

7. Expanding the public sector, including government projects in infrastructure, public health, and education, which require a large workforce.
8. Investing in renewable energy and green technologies, which can create jobs in areas like solar power, wind energy, and sustainable agriculture.
9. Encouraging foreign direct investment (FDI) in sectors like retail, manufacturing, and services, which can create additional employment opportunities.
10. Promoting labor-intensive sectors like construction, transportation, and logistics, which require a significant workforce.
11. Developing a strong export-oriented economy, which can create jobs in production, packaging, and distribution for international markets.
12. Encouraging skill development programs and internships to provide young people with practical work experience.
13. Improving labor laws and conditions to protect workers' rights while encouraging labor force participation.

Quick Tip

Creating employment requires a multi-pronged approach, including promoting entrepreneurship, expanding key sectors, and improving skills.

8. Suggest measures for the conservation of wildlife in India.

Solutions: Conservation of wildlife in India is essential to maintain biodiversity and ecological balance. Key measures include:

1. Establishing and protecting wildlife sanctuaries and national parks across the country to safeguard natural habitats.
2. Promoting afforestation and reforestation programs to restore lost ecosystems and provide shelter for wildlife.
3. Strengthening laws and regulations, such as the Wildlife Protection Act (1972), to prevent poaching and illegal trade in endangered species.
4. Conducting wildlife surveys and research to monitor population trends and identify species at risk of extinction.
5. Educating the public on the importance of wildlife conservation and encouraging responsible behavior, such as not disturbing animals in their habitats.
6. Involving local communities in conservation efforts through eco-tourism and sustainable livelihoods that depend on wildlife protection.
7. Reducing habitat destruction caused by deforestation, urbanization, and industrialization by promoting sustainable development practices.
8. Enforcing stricter penalties for poaching and illegal wildlife trade, and enhancing enforcement mechanisms.
9. Creating wildlife corridors to allow animals to move safely between habitats and reduce human-wildlife conflict.
10. Implementing breeding and reintroduction programs for endangered species to ensure their survival.

11. Supporting government and non-governmental organizations (NGOs) working on wildlife conservation initiatives.
12. Implementing sustainable agriculture practices to reduce the impact of farming on wildlife and their habitats.
13. Encouraging the use of renewable energy sources to reduce the negative impact of energy generation on wildlife.

 Quick Tip

Effective wildlife conservation requires strong policies, public participation, and sustainable development to protect natural habitats and species.

OR

Distinguish between organised and un-organised sectors and throw light on the problems of the workers of the unorganised sector.

Solutions: The organised sector and unorganised sector can be distinguished as follows:

Organised Sector	Unorganised Sector
1. Comprises formal jobs with fixed wages and benefits.	1. Comprises informal jobs without fixed wages and benefits.
2. Workers are protected by labor laws and regulations.	2. Workers are often not covered by labor laws.
3. Includes large companies, government agencies, and public institutions.	3. Includes small enterprises, casual labor, and self-employment.
4. Workers enjoy job security and retirement benefits.	4. Workers have limited job security and no retirement benefits.
5. Offers social security benefits such as healthcare, pensions, and paid leave.	5. Workers lack access to social security benefits.
6. Jobs are typically stable with regular income.	6. Jobs are often seasonal, irregular, and low-paying.
7. Employees work in safe and regulated environments.	7. Workers face unsafe working conditions and lack safety measures.
8. Workers have bargaining power through unions and associations.	8. Workers have no bargaining power and are vulnerable to exploitation.
9. Workers have access to healthcare and other welfare services.	9. Workers have limited or no access to healthcare and welfare services.
10. Employment contracts are formal, with clear terms and conditions.	10. Employment is informal, with no written contracts or terms.
11. Workers receive legal protection, including minimum wage laws.	11. Workers lack legal protection, leading to wage exploitation.
12. Employees enjoy regular working hours and paid leaves.	12. Workers often work long hours without paid leave.
13. Workers are eligible for loans, insurance, and financial services.	13. Workers face difficulties accessing loans, insurance, and other financial services.

 Quick Tip

Workers in the unorganised sector face significant challenges such as job insecurity, low wages, and a lack of legal protection compared to the organised sector.

(Map related Questions)

Instruction: Question Nos.9(A) and 9(B) are related to map.

9(A). In the given outline map of India, locate the following places by the symbol with names. For correct mention of name and marking of location, $\frac{1}{2}\frac{1}{2}$ marks have been allotted.

(i) The place where the resolution demanding complete independence was passed.

Solutions:

- Location: Lahore (now in Pakistan)
- Event: The 1929 Indian National Congress session
- Key Decision: The resolution for Purna Swaraj (Complete Independence) was passed.
- Date of Declaration: January 26, 1930, was declared Independence Day.

 Quick Tip

January 26 later became the official Republic Day of India (1950).

(ii) The place where Anand Bhavan is situated.

Solutions: Anand Bhavan was the residence of Jawaharlal Nehru and a key place during India's independence struggle.

- Location: Allahabad (now Prayagraj, Uttar Pradesh)
- Historical Significance: Anand Bhavan became a museum and a site for important political meetings.
- Notable Event: It was here that Jawaharlal Nehru formulated many of his policies related to India's independence.

 Quick Tip

Anand Bhavan remains a significant landmark in Indian history, connected with the Nehru family and India's struggle for independence.

(iii) The place where the Congress session was held in 1927.

Solutions: The 1927 session of the Indian National Congress was pivotal in India's freedom movement.

- Location: Madras (now Chennai, Tamil Nadu)
- Presided by: Dr. M.A. Ansari
- Key Decision: Resolutions were passed opposing British policies, particularly the Simon Commission.

 Quick Tip

The Simon Commission, introduced by the British in 1927, was widely boycotted because it did not include Indian representation.

(iv) The place where salt was first made.

Solutions: The Salt March was a significant event in the Indian independence movement.

- Location: Dandi (Gujarat)
- Event: The Dandi March (1930), led by Mahatma Gandhi
- Significance: Gandhi broke the British-imposed Salt Law by making salt at Dandi, marking a turning point in the Civil Disobedience Movement.

 Quick Tip

The Dandi March was a key moment in India's non-violent resistance against British colonial rule.

(v) The district where the Chauri-Chaura incident took place.

Solutions: The Chauri-Chaura incident played a key role in the Non-Cooperation Movement.

- Location: Chauri Chaura (Gorakhpur district, Uttar Pradesh)
- Date: February 1922
- Event: A violent incident where a group of protesters clashed with the police, leading to the deaths of 22 policemen.
- Outcome: Gandhi decided to call off the Non-Cooperation Movement after this incident due to its violent nature.

 Quick Tip

The Chauri-Chaura incident highlighted the challenges of maintaining non-violence in mass movements.

9(B). Instruction: Show the following on the given map of India:

- (i) One million city of Uttar Pradesh with name by symbol Y.**

Solutions:

- Location: Kanpur, Uttar Pradesh
- Significance: Kanpur is one of the most populous cities in Uttar Pradesh, with a population exceeding one million.

💡 Quick Tip

The symbol **Y** represents cities with a population over one million in Uttar Pradesh.

(ii) Largest producer of coffee with the name of state and symbol ○.

- Location: Karnataka
- Significance: Karnataka is the leading producer of coffee in India, accounting for a significant portion of the country's total coffee production.

💡 Quick Tip

The symbol ○ marks the region known for its coffee cultivation in India.

(iii) The capital city of Rajasthan by symbol ○ with name.

- Location: Jaipur
- Significance: Jaipur is the capital city of Rajasthan, known for its rich history, architecture, and cultural significance.

💡 Quick Tip

The symbol ○ represents major cities, like Jaipur, in Rajasthan.

(iv) One river of South India by symbol ~ with name.

- Location: Godavari River
- Significance: The Godavari is the second-longest river in India and plays a significant role in the culture, agriculture, and economy of South India.

💡 Quick Tip

The symbol ~ is used to mark major rivers of South India, such as the Godavari.

(v) Any tea-producing area by symbol T with name.

- Location: Darjeeling (West Bengal)

- Significance: Darjeeling is known globally for its premium tea, which is grown in the foothills of the Himalayas.

💡 Quick Tip

The symbol T is used to indicate the areas where tea is predominantly cultivated, such as Darjeeling.

(Only for visually impaired examinees in lieu of Map work)

9(A). Instruction: Write the answers of the following questions in your answer-book. Do not use map.

(i) At which place the resolution demanding complete independence was passed?

Solutions: The resolution demanding complete independence (Purna Swaraj) was passed at the Lahore session of the Indian National Congress in 1929.

- Event: Passed under the leadership of Jawaharlal Nehru
- Significance: Declared complete independence as the goal of the Indian struggle.
- Date: December 31, 1929

💡 Quick Tip

The declaration of Purna Swaraj marked a major turning point in the Indian freedom movement.

(ii) Where is Anand Bhavan located?

Solutions: Anand Bhavan is located in Allahabad (now Prayagraj), Uttar Pradesh.

- Significance: It was the ancestral home of Jawaharlal Nehru and a center of political activity.
- Current Use: It is now a museum showcasing the Nehru-Gandhi family's history.

💡 Quick Tip

Anand Bhavan is often referred to as the “Nehru family home” and holds great historical importance.

(iii) Where was the congress session held in 1927?

Solutions: The 1927 session of the Indian National Congress was held in Madras (now Chennai, Tamil Nadu).

- Presided by: Dr. M.A. Ansari

- Key Decisions:
- Rejected the Simon Commission
- Advocated for complete independence (Purna Swaraj)

💡 Quick Tip

This session laid the foundation for the struggle for complete independence from British rule.

(iv) Where was salt first made?

Solutions: Salt was first made in Dandi, Gujarat, where Mahatma Gandhi led the famous Salt March in 1930.

- Event: The Salt March (Dandi March)
- Significance: Marked the beginning of the Civil Disobedience Movement.
- Date: April 6, 1930

💡 Quick Tip

The Salt March was a turning point in the Indian struggle for independence.

(v) In which district did the Chauri-Chaura incident take place?

Solutions: The Chauri-Chaura incident took place in Gorakhpur district, Uttar Pradesh, on February 4, 1922.

- Event: A violent clash between the police and protesters, resulting in the deaths of 22 policemen.
- Outcome: Gandhi called off the Non-Cooperation Movement in response to the violence.

💡 Quick Tip

The Chauri-Chaura incident significantly impacted the Non-Cooperation Movement and shifted the course of the freedom struggle.

9(B). Instruction: Write answers of the following questions in your answer-book. Do not use the map.

(i) Write the name of one million city of this state.

Solutions: The name of one million city in this state is Bengaluru, which is in the state of Karnataka.

- Significance: Bengaluru is the capital of Karnataka and one of India's major cities.
- Known for: Its booming IT industry and pleasant climate.

 Quick Tip

Bengaluru, also known as Bangalore, is often referred to as the "Silicon Valley of India."

(ii) Write the name of the state which is the largest producer of coffee.

Solutions: Karnataka is the largest producer of coffee in India.

- Contribution: Karnataka accounts for approximately 70% of India's total coffee production.
- Regions: The coffee-growing regions in Karnataka include Coorg, Chikmagalur, and Hassan.

 Quick Tip

Karnataka's coffee is primarily grown in the Western Ghats region, which has favorable climate conditions.

(iii) Write the name of the capital city of Rajasthan.

Solutions: The capital city of Rajasthan is Jaipur.

- Known as: The "Pink City" due to its distinctive pink-colored buildings.
- Famous for: Its historical monuments, including the Amber Fort and Hawa Mahal.

 Quick Tip

Jaipur is also a major tourist destination, attracting visitors for its rich cultural heritage.

(iv) Write the name of one river of South India.

Solutions: One prominent river in South India is the Godavari.

- Importance: The Godavari is the second-longest river in India, flowing through several states in South India.
- Tributaries: It has many tributaries, including the Penganga and Pranhita rivers.

 Quick Tip

The Godavari is often referred to as the "Ganga of the South."

(v) Write the name of a tea-producing area.

Solutions: One of the famous tea-producing areas in India is Darjeeling.

- Location: Darjeeling is located in the state of West Bengal.
- Known for: Darjeeling tea is considered one of the finest teas in the world.

 Quick Tip

Darjeeling tea is known for its unique flavor, often described as muscatel.
