

UP Board Class 10 Social Science 2024 Code : 825 (JC) 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. Under whose leadership was the unification of Italy done?

- (A) Giuseppe Garibaldi
- (B) Otto von Bismarck
- (C) Napoleon
- (D) William I

Correct Answer: (A) Giuseppe Garibaldi

Solutions: The unification of Italy was largely achieved under the leadership of Giuseppe Garibaldi, who was a prominent nationalist and revolutionary figure.

 Quick Tip

Garibaldi is celebrated as one of the key figures in the creation of a unified Italy.

2. When was the Rowlatt Act passed?

- (A) 1918 A.D.
- (B) 1919 A.D.
- (C) 1920 A.D.
- (D) 1921 A.D.

Correct Answer: (B) 1919 A.D.

Solutions: The Rowlatt Act was passed in 1919 during the British colonial rule in India. It allowed the government to arrest individuals without trial and curb political protests.

 Quick Tip

The Rowlatt Act sparked widespread protests across India, especially the Jallianwala Bagh massacre.

3. When is International Human Rights Day celebrated?

- (A) 10th December
- (B) 5th September
- (C) 14th November
- (D) 15th August

Correct Answer: (A) 10th December

Solutions: International Human Rights Day is observed on December 10th each year to commemorate the day the United Nations adopted the Universal Declaration of Human Rights in 1948.

 Quick Tip

Human Rights Day serves as a reminder to continue the fight for equality, justice, and human dignity worldwide.

4. Who was the author of 'Gulamgiri'?

- (A) Dr. Bhim Rao Ramji Ambedkar
- (B) Jyotiba Phule
- (C) Kailashbanshini Devi
- (D) Radha Swami Naicker

Correct Answer: (B) Jyotiba Phule

Solutions: The author of 'Gulamgiri', a critical work on the caste system, was Jyotiba Phule, an Indian social reformer and activist.

 Quick Tip

Jyotiba Phule is remembered for his contributions to the reform of education and social justice for marginalized communities in India.

5. What is meant by community government?

- (A) When the whole society runs the government together
- (B) When power is divided among different social groups
- (C) There should be a government with multiple executives
- (D) A government with collective responsibility of ministers

Correct Answer: (A) When the whole society runs the government together

Solutions: A community government refers to a system where the governance process is influenced or controlled by the collective actions of society's members.

 Quick Tip

Community government emphasizes collective responsibility and collective decision-making processes.

6. Which of the following is not a part of government?

- (A) Executive
- (B) Municipality
- (C) Judiciary
- (D) Legislative

Correct Answer: (B) Municipality

Solutions: Municipality refers to local government organizations that manage civic amenities, but it is not considered a part of the central or state government structure, which includes the executive, judiciary, and legislative branches.

 Quick Tip

Understanding the difference between government branches and local governing bodies is key to political science.

7. Panchayati Raj was established in India in

- (A) 1980
- (B) 1990
- (C) 1992
- (D) 2004

Correct Answer: (C) 1992

Solutions: Panchayati Raj was established in India through the 73rd Constitutional Amendment Act of 1992, aiming to decentralize governance and empower local bodies.

 Quick Tip

The Panchayati Raj system strengthens grassroots democracy by enabling local self-government.

8. What are the main ideologies of Communist Party of India (Marxist)?

- (A) Believe in Marxism-Leninism
- (B) Supporter of secularism and democracy
- (C) Opponent of imperialism and communalism
- (D) All of these

Correct Answer: (D) All of these

Solutions: The Communist Party of India (Marxist) follows Marxism-Leninism, supports secularism, democracy, and is opposed to imperialism and communalism.

 Quick Tip

CPI(M) advocates for the working class and opposes communalism, promoting secular governance.

9. Which of the following is the main feature of democracy?

- (A) Sense of patriotism
- (B) Formation of national character
- (C) Progressive government
- (D) All of these

Correct Answer: (D) All of these

Solutions: All of these features contribute to the functioning of a democracy, where citizens' participation and national unity play a crucial role.

 Quick Tip

Democracy thrives on civic participation, national character, and a progressive government that addresses people's needs.

10. Who has the residuary powers in the Indian union?

- (A) State
- (B) Union
- (C) Both (A) and (B)
- (D) None of these

Correct Answer: (B) Union

Solutions: In the Indian Constitution, the Union Government holds the residuary powers, i.e., the power to make laws on any subject that is not mentioned in the Union or State lists.

 Quick Tip

Residuary powers are crucial for the central government to address emerging issues not foreseen at the time of drafting the Constitution.

11. Which of the following is the main reason for land degradation in Punjab?

- (A) Intensive farming
- (B) Deforestation
- (C) Over-irrigation
- (D) All of these

Correct Answer: (C) Over-irrigation

Solutions: Over-irrigation is the main cause of land degradation in Punjab, leading to water-logging and salinization of soil, which reduces fertility.

 Quick Tip

Over-irrigation can lead to severe environmental problems, especially in regions like Punjab, where agriculture is heavily dependent on irrigation.

12. Which of the following conservation methods does not involve direct participation of communities?

- (A) Joint forest management
- (B) Save seed movement
- (C) Chipko movement
- (D) Delimitation of wildlife sanctuary

Correct Answer: (D) Delimitation of wildlife sanctuary

Solutions: The delimitation of wildlife sanctuaries is a government action that does not directly involve community participation, unlike other conservation methods which rely on community involvement.

 Quick Tip

Conservation efforts are more effective when local communities actively participate and take ownership of natural resources.

13. Which of the following is a leguminous crop?

- (A) Pulses
- (B) Jowar
- (C) Coarse grains
- (D) Rice

Correct Answer: (A) Pulses

Solutions: Pulses are a type of leguminous crop, which are known for their ability to fix nitrogen in the soil, benefiting the soil's fertility.

 Quick Tip

Leguminous crops like pulses play an important role in crop rotation and soil health.

14. Which of the following terms refers to the trade between two or more countries?

- (A) Internal trade
- (B) External trade
- (C) International trade
- (D) Local trade

Correct Answer: (C) International trade

Solutions: International trade refers to the exchange of goods and services between countries, which is essential for global economic interactions.

 Quick Tip

International trade promotes the flow of goods, services, and capital across borders, fostering global cooperation.

15. Earth Summit was organized in

- (A) 1991
- (B) 1992
- (C) 1993
- (D) 1989

Correct Answer: (B) 1992

Solutions: The Earth Summit, held in 1992 in Rio de Janeiro, was a major United Nations conference on environmental and sustainable development.

 Quick Tip

The Earth Summit marked a turning point in global environmental policy and the emphasis on sustainable development.

16. The production of a country mostly from natural process is an activity of sector.

- (A) Primary
- (B) Secondary
- (C) Tertiary
- (D) Information Technology

Correct Answer: (A) Primary

Solutions: The primary sector involves the extraction and production of natural resources, such as agriculture, mining, and fishing.

 Quick Tip

The primary sector forms the base of a country's economy, as it directly utilizes natural resources.

17. Most of the decisions related to savings and loans taken in the self-help group are taken by

- (A) banks
- (B) members

- (C) NGOs
- (D) none of these

Correct Answer: (B) members

Solutions: In a self-help group, the members take the decisions related to savings and loans, ensuring that the process is more democratic and participatory.

 Quick Tip

Self-help groups empower individuals by involving them in financial decisions and promoting collective responsibility.

18. Globalisation has helped in improving the standard of living of

- (A) All the people
- (B) People of developed countries
- (C) Workers in developing countries
- (D) None of these

Correct Answer: (D) None of these

Solutions: Globalisation has had both positive and negative impacts on different groups of people. While it has provided economic opportunities and growth, the benefits are not equally distributed. Some sectors and workers in developing countries have benefited, while others have faced challenges due to wage disparities, job displacement, and economic inequalities.

 Quick Tip

Globalisation impacts different sectors, regions, and groups of people in varied ways, and its benefits are not universally experienced.

19. When was the process of liberalisation started in India?

- (A) 1981
- (B) 1991
- (C) 1971
- (D) 2001

Correct Answer: (B) 1991

Solutions: Liberalisation in India began in 1991 under the leadership of then-Finance Minister Manmohan Singh, which included economic reforms like trade liberalisation, deregulation, and reduction of tariffs.

 Quick Tip

The 1991 liberalisation policies were a turning point for India's economy, leading to faster growth and greater integration with the global economy.

20. Consumer Protection Act was passed in

- (A) 1985
- (B) 1984
- (C) 1986
- (D) 1987

Correct Answer: (C) 1986

Solutions: The Consumer Protection Act, 1986, was enacted to protect consumers' rights and provide a legal framework for redressing their grievances in India.

 Quick Tip

The Consumer Protection Act ensures that consumers are protected from unfair trade practices and provides mechanisms for resolving disputes.

PART - B
(Descriptive - I)

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

1. Write four causes of the French Revolution.

Solutions: The key causes of the French Revolution include:

1. Social Inequality: The French society was divided into three estates, with the Third Estate (common people) suffering from heavy taxation and little political power.
2. Financial Crisis: France's financial situation worsened due to involvement in costly wars and lavish spending by the monarchy.
3. Enlightenment Ideas: New ideas of liberty, equality, and fraternity, promoted by Enlightenment thinkers, inspired demands for political and social change.
4. Poor Harvests and Economic Hardship: A series of bad harvests, famine, and economic hardship led to widespread discontent and protests.

 Quick Tip

The French Revolution was shaped by both immediate crises and long-standing social and political issues, leading to significant global changes.

OR

Why was the Congress dissatisfied with the report of the Simon Commission?

Solutions: The Indian National Congress was dissatisfied with the Simon Commission for the following reasons:

1. The Commission did not include any Indian members, despite the fact that it was meant to address constitutional reforms in India.
2. The British government had not consulted Indian leaders or stakeholders, which angered many Indian political groups.
3. The Commission was seen as a symbol of continued British control over India without any regard for Indian self-governance aspirations.
4. The Simon Commission's proposals were considered inadequate and failed to meet the political demands of the Indian population.

Quick Tip

The Simon Commission was met with widespread protests in India, marking a critical moment in the struggle for independence.

2. What is the meaning of federalism?

Solutions: Federalism refers to a system of governance where power is constitutionally divided between a central or national government and regional or state governments. Each level of government has its own set of responsibilities and powers, allowing them to govern independently within their jurisdiction.

Federalism allows different regions or states to maintain some degree of autonomy while still being part of a larger political entity, such as a nation. It ensures that the central government cannot exercise control over all aspects of governance, particularly in areas that may require local knowledge and context. Federalism is often designed to accommodate the diversity of regions, cultures, languages, and religions within a country, ensuring that the needs and concerns of different groups are adequately addressed.

Countries like India, the United States, and Canada have federal systems. Federalism promotes unity within diversity, balancing central authority and regional autonomy, which is crucial for managing large and diverse nations.

Quick Tip

Federalism is a key feature of many democracies, including India and the United States, and helps maintain unity while respecting regional differences.

OR

Throw light on the need for political parties in a democratic country.

Solutions: Political parties are essential in a democratic country for the following reasons:

1. **Providing a Platform for Political Ideas:** Political parties bring together people who share common political ideologies and provide a platform for diverse political views. This helps citizens make informed decisions during elections, fostering a more engaged electorate.
2. **Organizing Elections:** Political parties play a critical role in organizing and participating in elections. They recruit candidates, create manifestos, and ensure that the electoral process is competitive and reflects the will of the people.
3. **Forming Stable Governments:** Political parties provide leadership and help form governments. In a parliamentary democracy, political parties often form coalitions to ensure that a majority is achieved, leading to stable governance.
4. **Representing Diverse Interests:** Political parties represent the interests of various groups in society, whether based on class, religion, ethnicity, or geography. They give voice to these groups, ensuring that the government is responsive to the needs of its diverse citizens.
5. **Check on Power:** Political parties serve as a check on the ruling party. Opposition parties, through their scrutiny and criticism, ensure that the government remains accountable, transparent, and does not misuse its power.
6. **Ensuring Accountability and Good Governance:** Political parties hold the government accountable for its actions. They critique policies, propose alternatives, and ensure that the ruling party fulfills its promises to the public.
7. **Facilitating Public Debate and Policy Formation:** Political parties encourage healthy debate in legislative bodies, where differing views and ideas are discussed. This helps in the formation of policies that are well-rounded and serve the greater good of society.

💡 Quick Tip

Without political parties, democracy would lack structured political competition, leading to an unorganized and ineffective government.

3. What steps should be taken to prevent soil erosion in hilly areas?

Solutions: To prevent soil erosion in hilly areas, the following steps should be taken:

1. **Terracing:** Create terraces on slopes to slow down the flow of water and reduce soil erosion.
2. **Afforestation:** Plant trees and shrubs to help bind the soil and prevent water runoff.
3. **Contour Plowing:** Plow along the contours of the land to slow down water and reduce erosion.
4. **Construction of Check Dams:** Build small check dams or retention walls to prevent soil erosion due to excessive water flow.

💡 Quick Tip

Soil erosion can be managed through various sustainable land management practices that conserve soil and water resources.

OR

What is water scarcity? Describe the methods of rainwater harvesting.

Solutions: Water Scarcity is the condition in which the demand for water exceeds the available supply. It can result from overuse, pollution, or lack of efficient management of water resources. Methods of Rainwater Harvesting include:

1. Roof-top Rainwater Harvesting: Collecting rainwater from rooftops and storing it in tanks for future use.
2. Check Dams and Ponds: Building small dams or ponds to store excess rainwater.
3. Recharge Pits: Constructing recharge pits to allow water to percolate into the ground, replenishing groundwater levels.
4. Water Harvesting Pits: Digging small pits to collect rainwater and direct it towards agricultural fields or storage tanks.

 Quick Tip

Rainwater harvesting is a simple and effective method to manage water resources and reduce the effects of water scarcity.

4. Briefly explain the reform programmes done by the government in the interest of the farmers.

Solutions: The government has implemented several reform programmes to support farmers, including:

1. Subsidies for Fertilizers: Providing subsidies on fertilizers to make them more affordable to farmers.
2. Minimum Support Price (MSP): The government sets an MSP for crops to ensure that farmers get a fair price for their produce.
3. National Agricultural Insurance Scheme (NAIS): Provides insurance coverage against crop damage due to natural calamities.
4. Pradhan Mantri Kisan Samman Nidhi (PM-KISAN): A scheme that provides direct income support to farmers.
5. Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana (RKVY): Aimed at enhancing agricultural production by providing financial assistance to states.

 Quick Tip

The government's reform programmes aim to improve the economic situation of farmers and promote sustainable agricultural practices.

OR

What do you understand by soil? Describe the main types of soil in India.

Solutions: Soil is the top layer of the Earth's surface, which consists of minerals, organic matter, air, and water, and supports plant life.

Main Types of Soil in India:

1. Alluvial Soil: Found in river basins and plains, this soil is fertile and suitable for growing crops like rice and wheat.
2. Black Soil: Rich in iron and magnesium, this soil is ideal for growing cotton and is mainly found in Maharashtra, Madhya Pradesh, and Gujarat.
3. Red Soil: Found in areas with a tropical climate, this soil is rich in minerals but lacks adequate nitrogen.
4. Laterite Soil: This type of soil is found in coastal regions and is rich in iron and aluminum, though it requires irrigation for farming.

 Quick Tip

Soil types vary across regions in India, each suited to different agricultural practices based on their nutrient composition and texture.

Descriptive - II

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

5. Briefly write the process of unification of Italy.

Solutions: The unification of Italy, also known as the Risorgimento, was a process that took place in the 19th century, leading to the consolidation of various independent states into the Kingdom of Italy. The process was driven by various factors, including nationalism, the decline of feudal systems, and foreign influences.

The process of unification began with the efforts of leaders like Giuseppe Mazzini, who was a strong advocate for a unified Italy based on democratic ideals. Mazzini's movement, however, was not successful initially. The real breakthrough came with the leadership of Count Camillo di Cavour, the prime minister of the Kingdom of Sardinia. Cavour skillfully navigated diplomacy and formed alliances with powerful nations like France to drive the unification process forward. The most significant event was the military campaign led by Giuseppe Garibaldi, a nationalist hero, who succeeded in unifying southern Italy. In 1861, the Kingdom of Italy was officially proclaimed with Victor Emmanuel II as its king. The unification was completed in 1870 with the capture of Rome, which became the capital of the new nation.

 Quick Tip

The unification of Italy was a complex process involving political diplomacy, military campaigns, and the efforts of key figures such as Mazzini, Cavour, and Garibaldi.

OR

What are the characteristics of industrial development in India? Mention any four.

Solutions: Industrial development in India has gone through significant transformations, and its characteristics are as follows:

1. **Diversification of Industries:** India's industrial development saw the growth of both large and small-scale industries. The country developed sectors like textiles, steel, chemicals, and machinery. Over time, technology-driven industries such as IT, pharmaceuticals, and telecommunications emerged as major contributors to the economy.
2. **Government Intervention:** The Indian government played a major role in fostering industrialization, especially after independence. It set up public sector undertakings (PSUs) to promote industries, particularly in sectors that required large investments, such as steel, defense, and energy. Policies like the industrial licensing system and public sector investments were pivotal in shaping industrial growth.
3. **Growth of Infrastructure:** Industrialization in India led to the development of essential infrastructure like transport networks, communication systems, and power generation. These were necessary to support the growth of industries and facilitate trade.
4. **Urbanization and Employment:** The rapid growth of industries resulted in significant urbanization, with people moving from rural areas to cities in search of employment. This led to the development of industrial hubs and cities, contributing to India's overall economic growth.

 Quick Tip

Industrial development in India was driven by a combination of government initiatives, infrastructure growth, and diversification of sectors.

6. What do you mean by decentralization in India?

Solutions: Decentralization in India refers to the process of distributing and delegating power from a central government to regional and local governments. It allows for better decision-making at local levels and ensures that the needs of diverse communities are addressed. Decentralization promotes participatory governance and helps in the efficient management of resources.

There are two major forms of decentralization in India: political decentralization and administrative decentralization. Political decentralization involves the devolution of power to elected representatives at local levels, such as Panchayats and Municipalities. This was made possible by the 73rd and 74th Constitutional Amendments in 1992, which introduced a system of local self-government.

Administrative decentralization, on the other hand, involves delegating administrative powers to regional authorities and local administrative bodies. This allows local bodies to have more control over local development activities, education, healthcare, and other vital services.

Decentralization has contributed to better governance by fostering accountability and ensuring that policies and programs are tailored to local needs. It has also led to enhanced political participation, with citizens being able to take part in the decision-making process.

 Quick Tip

Decentralization strengthens democracy by bringing governance closer to the people and making it more responsive to local needs.

OR

How does democracy form an accountable, responsible, and legitimate government?

Solutions: Democracy is the foundation of accountable, responsible, and legitimate government, as it ensures that the government is answerable to the people. Here's how democracy works in this context:

1. **Accountability:** In a democracy, elected representatives are accountable to the people. Regular elections allow citizens to choose their leaders, and if the government fails to meet the people's needs, voters can replace them. Parliamentary procedures and legislative oversight ensure that the government remains transparent and responds to public concerns.
2. **Responsibility:** A responsible government is one that takes decisions based on the welfare of the people. In democracies, governments are required to present their policies and actions before the legislature, and they are expected to justify their decisions to the people.
3. **Legitimacy:** Democratic governments derive their legitimacy from the consent of the governed. People elect their representatives, making the government legitimate in the eyes of the citizens. Additionally, democracies protect fundamental rights, ensuring that governance is fair, just, and respectful of citizens' freedoms.

Democracy's emphasis on periodic elections, separation of powers, and the rule of law ensures that governments remain accountable, responsible, and legitimate in serving the people.

 Quick Tip

Democracy fosters a system where government leaders are directly accountable to the people, ensuring a transparent, responsive, and legitimate governance system.

7. Write an essay on forest and wildlife conservation.

Solutions: Forest and wildlife conservation is a vital aspect of environmental sustainability, as forests and wildlife play crucial roles in maintaining ecological balance. Forests provide oxygen, store carbon, prevent soil erosion, and support biodiversity. Wildlife, on the other hand, maintains the food chain, aids in seed dispersal, and contributes to ecological processes such as pollination.

Conservation efforts can be divided into two primary categories: in situ conservation and ex situ conservation. In situ conservation involves protecting the natural habitat of species, such as establishing protected areas like national parks and wildlife sanctuaries. These areas prevent habitat destruction and promote the natural growth and reproduction of species. Ex situ conservation involves the preservation of species outside their natural habitats, such as through breeding programs in zoos or botanical gardens.

In India, the government has implemented several initiatives for forest and wildlife conservation, including the Project Tiger, which aims to protect tigers and their habitats. The Forest Conservation Act of 1980 and the Wildlife Protection Act of 1972 have provided a legal framework for the protection of forests and wildlife.

It is also essential to involve local communities in conservation efforts. Community-based conservation programs empower locals to protect and manage natural resources, ensuring the sustainability of conservation efforts in the long term.

 Quick Tip

Forest and wildlife conservation is not only important for biodiversity but also for maintaining ecosystem services that benefit human society.

OR

Describe the production and distribution of iron ore in India.

Solutions: Iron ore is one of the most crucial minerals for industrial development, and India is a leading producer of iron ore. The production and distribution of iron ore in India have evolved over several decades, with key regions specializing in its mining and production.

India's iron ore reserves are primarily concentrated in the states of Odisha, Chhattisgarh, Karnataka, Jharkhand, and Maharashtra. Odisha has the largest share, accounting for more than 30% of the total reserves. The rich iron ore deposits of the Bailadila range in Chhattisgarh and the Goa region are also significant contributors.

The production of iron ore in India is characterized by two types: hematite and magnetite. Hematite is the more widely found type of iron ore, while magnetite is rarer but has higher iron content. The mining of iron ore is concentrated in the eastern and central parts of India due to the presence of large reserves.

After extraction, iron ore is transported to various ports for export and to steel plants within the country, such as in Jamshedpur, Bhilai, and Rourkela, where it is processed into steel. The transportation of iron ore relies heavily on rail and sea routes, especially in areas like Goa and Odisha, where major ports like Paradip and Vizag handle exports.

Iron ore mining has contributed significantly to India's economy by fostering the steel industry, which in turn supports numerous other sectors, including construction, infrastructure, and automotive industries.

 Quick Tip

India's rich iron ore reserves play a vital role in its industrial sector, contributing to the country's economic growth and development.

8. Discuss the bases for the classification of economic activities into different sectors.

Solutions: Economic activities can be classified into three main sectors: the primary sector, the secondary sector, and the tertiary sector. These sectors are differentiated based on the nature of the activity and the type of output they produce.

1. **Primary Sector:** The primary sector involves activities that extract or harvest natural resources. This includes agriculture, mining, fishing, forestry, and oil extraction. These activities are the foundation of an economy as they provide raw materials for further production. In less developed countries, the primary sector often dominates the economy.
2. **Secondary Sector:** The secondary sector refers to activities that process, transform, and manufacture goods derived from the primary sector. This includes industries like manufacturing, construction, and production of goods such as textiles, steel, and machinery. The secondary sector adds value to raw materials and plays a significant role in the industrialization process.
3. **Tertiary Sector:** The tertiary sector, also known as the service sector, includes activities that provide services rather than goods. This includes healthcare, education, transportation, banking, tourism, and retail. As economies develop, the tertiary sector grows, with services becoming a major contributor to economic output.

The classification of economic activities into these sectors helps analyze economic structure and growth. For example, developed economies have a large tertiary sector, while developing economies often rely more heavily on the primary and secondary sectors.

 Quick Tip

Understanding the classification of economic activities helps us identify the key drivers of economic growth in different stages of development.

OR

Discuss the functions of World Trade Organisation.

Solutions: The World Trade Organization (WTO) is an international organization that regulates global trade by establishing a set of rules and agreements between member countries. The WTO's primary functions include:

1. **Administering Trade Agreements:** The WTO oversees the implementation of international trade agreements, ensuring that member countries adhere to agreed-upon terms. This helps maintain consistency in global trade practices.
2. **Dispute Resolution:** One of the WTO's key functions is to resolve trade disputes between member countries. When two or more countries disagree over trade practices or violations of WTO rules, the WTO provides a platform for dispute resolution. The WTO's dispute settlement mechanism is widely respected for its effectiveness.
3. **Monitoring Trade Policies:** The WTO monitors and reviews the trade policies of member countries to ensure that they comply with international regulations. This helps to prevent protectionism and ensures that trade remains open and fair.
4. **Capacity Building:** The WTO works to help developing countries build their trade capacity by providing technical assistance and support for implementing trade agreements and strengthening their economies.

5. Negotiating Trade Agreements: The WTO facilitates negotiations between member countries on new trade rules and regulations. Through these negotiations, the WTO seeks to reduce barriers to trade, such as tariffs and quotas, fostering free and fair international trade. The WTO plays a crucial role in shaping global trade, ensuring that trade flows smoothly, predictably, and equitably between nations.

💡 Quick Tip

The WTO helps facilitate global trade by ensuring fairness, resolving disputes, and negotiating trade agreements among its members.

(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 programme of non-cooperation movement was accepted.

Solutions:

- Location: Nagpur (Maharashtra)
- Event: The 1920 session of the Indian National Congress
- Key Decision: The Non-Cooperation Movement was formally accepted as the strategy for India's independence struggle.

💡 Quick Tip

Nagpur's Congress session in 1920 was pivotal in shaping India's path toward independence.

(ii) The place where Chandrashekhar Azad was martyred.

Solutions: - Location: Allahabad (now Prayagraj, Uttar Pradesh)

- Event: Azad was surrounded by police in 1931 and martyred after a fierce encounter.
- Key Moment: He chose to shoot himself rather than be captured, showing his unyielding resolve.

💡 Quick Tip

Chandrashekhar Azad remains one of the most iconic figures in India's freedom movement.

(iii) The place where the Congress session was held in 1929.

Solutions:

- Location: Lahore (now in Pakistan)
- Event: The 1929 Indian National Congress session
- Key Decision: The resolution for Purna Swaraj (Complete Independence) was passed, marking a decisive moment in India's independence movement.

 Quick Tip

January 26, 1930, was declared as the day of Independence, later becoming India's Republic Day in 1950.

(iv) The place where Gandhiji led the peasant satyagraha in Bihar.

Solutions: - Location: Champaran (Bihar)

- Event: The Champaran Satyagraha of 1917
- Key Action: Gandhi led the peasants against oppressive practices imposed by British planters.

 Quick Tip

Champaran marked the beginning of Gandhiji's leadership in India's non-violent struggle for independence.

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

Solutions: - Location: Madras (now Chennai, Tamil Nadu)

- Event: The 1927 session of the Indian National Congress
- Key Decision: Resolutions were passed opposing British policies, particularly the Simon Commission.

 Quick Tip

The 1927 Congress session played a key role in India's rising opposition to British rule.

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

(i) Capital city of Maharashtra by symbol ○ with name.

Solutions: - Location: Mumbai (Maharashtra) - Significance: Mumbai is the capital city of Maharashtra and the financial capital of India.

💡 Quick Tip

Mumbai is also known as the "City of Dreams" due to its role in India's film industry.

(ii) **Largest producer of mineral oil with the name of state and symbol ○.**

Solutions: - Location: Mumbai High (Maharashtra) - Significance: Mumbai High is one of the largest oil fields in India, contributing significantly to the country's mineral oil production.

💡 Quick Tip

Mumbai High is located in the Arabian Sea, offshore from the Mumbai coast.

(iii) **Write the name of any atomic energy centre of India with (SSS) sign.**

Solutions: - Location: Trombay (Mumbai, Maharashtra) - Event: Trombay houses the Bhabha Atomic Research Centre (BARC), which is India's primary nuclear research facility.

💡 Quick Tip

The Bhabha Atomic Research Centre was instrumental in developing India's nuclear program.

(iv) **One iron-steel plant of India by symbol ⊗ with name.**

Solutions: - Location: Jamshedpur (Jharkhand) - Significance: Jamshedpur is home to the Tata Steel Plant, one of India's largest and oldest steel manufacturing plants.

💡 Quick Tip

Tata Steel is one of the largest steel producers in the world and has a major impact on India's economy.

(v) **One thermal power station by symbol ○ with name.**

Solutions: - Location: Vindhyachal (Madhya Pradesh) - Significance: Vindhyachal is one of India's largest thermal power stations, contributing significantly to the national power grid.

 Quick Tip

Vindhyachal Thermal Power Station is one of the top 10 largest power stations in India.

(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 was the programme of non-cooperation movement accepted?

Solutions: The Non-Cooperation Movement was accepted at the Nagpur session of the Indian National Congress in 1920.

- Event: Led by Mahatma Gandhi
- Key Decision: The programme of non-cooperation was officially adopted as a means of protest against British rule.

 Quick Tip

The acceptance of the Non-Cooperation Movement was a pivotal moment in the Indian freedom struggle.

(ii) At which place was Chandrashekhar Azad martyred?

Solutions: Chandrashekhar Azad was martyred at Allahabad (now Prayagraj, Uttar Pradesh) on February 27, 1931.

- Event: Azad was surrounded by police and chose to end his life rather than be captured.
- Significance: Azad's martyrdom made him a hero of the Indian revolutionary movement.

 Quick Tip

Chandrashekhar Azad's sacrifice is remembered as one of the most iconic moments in India's fight for freedom.

(iii) Where was the Congress session held in 1929?

Solutions: The 1929 Indian National Congress session was held in Lahore (now in Pakistan).

- Key Decision: The resolution for Purna Swaraj (complete independence) was passed.
- Date: January 26, 1930, was declared as the first Independence Day.

💡 Quick Tip

The 1929 Lahore session marked a significant shift in the Indian National Congress's stance, from seeking reforms to demanding full independence.

(iv) At which place did Gandhiji lead the peasant satyagraha in Bihar?

Solutions: Gandhiji led the Champaran Satyagraha in 1917, in Champaran, Bihar.

- Event: Gandhiji supported the peasants against oppressive plantation practices imposed by the British.
- Significance: It was the first major non-violent civil disobedience movement led by Gandhiji in India.

💡 Quick Tip

Champaran Satyagraha was a key moment in Gandhiji's leadership of India's non-violent independence movement.

(v) Where was the Congress session held in 1927?

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

- Key Decision: The session passed resolutions opposing British policies, particularly the Simon Commission.
- Significance: The session marked a critical shift in the Congress's political stance towards a more confrontational approach with the British.

💡 Quick Tip

The Madras session of 1927 played a key role in the rising opposition to British rule in India.

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

(i) Write the name of the capital city of Maharashtra.

Solutions: - Location: Mumbai (Maharashtra)

- Significance: Mumbai is the financial capital of India and a major economic hub.

💡 Quick Tip

Mumbai is known for its thriving industries, including film (Bollywood) and finance.

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

Solutions: - Location: Gujarat

- Significance: Gujarat is India's largest producer of mineral oil, with major oil fields like the Mumbai High field.

 Quick Tip

Gujarat's oil fields are vital for India's energy needs, contributing significantly to the country's oil production.

(iii) Write the name of any atomic energy centre of India.

Solutions: - Location: Trombay (Mumbai, Maharashtra)

- Significance: Trombay houses the Bhabha Atomic Research Centre (BARC), which is India's main nuclear research facility.

 Quick Tip

The Bhabha Atomic Research Centre is a key player in India's nuclear and energy research.

(iv) Write the name of one iron-steel plant of India.

Solutions: - Location: Jamshedpur (Jharkhand)

- Significance: Jamshedpur is home to Tata Steel, one of India's largest and most important steel manufacturing plants.

 Quick Tip

Tata Steel is one of the oldest steel plants in India and is globally recognized.

(v) Write the name of one thermal power station.

Solutions: - Location: Vindhyachal (Madhya Pradesh)

- Significance: Vindhyachal is one of the largest thermal power stations in India, contributing significantly to the national power grid.

 Quick Tip

Vindhyachal Thermal Power Station is crucial for the supply of electricity across northern India.

