

UP Board Class 10 Social Science 2024 Code : 825 (IZ) Question Paper with Solution

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. The question paper is divided into two parts — Part-A and Part-B.
3. 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.
4. 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.
5. Marks of the questions are mentioned against them.
6. Part-B consists of descriptive-type questions of 50 marks. There are Descriptive-I, Descriptive-II, and two map-related questions in this part.
7. All the questions of Part-B are to be attempted all at a time.
8. Start from the first question and go up to the last question. Do not waste your time on the question you cannot solve.
9. Attach firmly the supplied maps in your answer book.
10. 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)

Part A

Multiple Choice Question:

Instruction : Four alternatives are given for each of the following questions. Choose the correct alternative and mark it on OMR answer-sheet.

1. Who among the following formed a secret society named 'Young Italy'?

- (A) Victor Emmanuel II
- (B) Giuseppe Mazzini

- (C) Otto von Bismarck
- (D) Giuseppe Garibaldi

Correct Answer: (B) Giuseppe Mazzini

Solution:

Step 1: The secret society 'Young Italy' was founded by Giuseppe Mazzini in 1831. Mazzini aimed to create a united Italian republic and was a key figure in the Italian unification movement.

Mazzini formed Young Italy to encourage a sense of national identity and push for the independence of Italy.

Conclusion: Therefore, the correct answer is Giuseppe Mazzini.

 Quick Tip

Remember key movements and societies formed by important historical figures, as they can help with understanding broader historical processes, such as national unification.

2. The country related to 'Corn Law' is:

- (A) Germany
- (B) U.S.A.
- (C) France
- (D) Britain

Correct Answer: (D) Britain

Solution: The 'Corn Laws' were a series of laws enacted in Great Britain in the 19th century to control the import and export of grain. These laws were primarily intended to keep the price of domestic grain high by limiting foreign imports.

 Quick Tip

Always remember the historical context when dealing with laws that relate to trade and economics. The Corn Laws are key to understanding British industrialization and social movements.

3. When was Napoleon Bonaparte defeated?

- (A) 1810
- (B) 1815
- (C) 1817
- (D) 1818

Correct Answer: (B) 1815

Solution: Napoleon Bonaparte was finally defeated at the Battle of Waterloo in 1815. This battle marked the end of his rule as Emperor of France and his final downfall.

 Quick Tip

Keep in mind key events such as Waterloo, which marked the end of the Napoleonic Wars.

4. The Great Depression had the worst impact on:

- (A) Technology
- (B) Agriculture sector
- (C) Transport
- (D) None of the above

Correct Answer: (B) Agriculture sector

Solution: The Great Depression severely affected agriculture, especially in the U.S. due to over-production and falling commodity prices. Farmers faced plummeting incomes and widespread poverty.

 Quick Tip

Agriculture was one of the hardest-hit sectors during the Great Depression, with many farmers losing their land and livelihoods.

5. ‘Gulamgiri’ (Slavery) was written by:

- (A) Jyotiba Phule
- (B) Dr. Rajendra Prasad
- (C) Mahatma Gandhi
- (D) Motilal Nehru

Correct Answer: (A) Jyotiba Phule

Solution: Gulamgiri, or "Slavery," was written by Jyotiba Phule. It was a book that criticized the caste system and highlighted the plight of lower castes in India.

 Quick Tip

Understanding Phule's role in social reform in India is key to comprehending the anti-caste movement.

6. Which of the following subjects is related to Union List?

- (A) Defence
- (B) Agriculture
- (C) Education
- (D) Commerce

Correct Answer: (A) Defence

Solution: In India, the Union List refers to subjects on which only the central government can legislate. Defence is one such subject, as national defense and security fall under the Union's jurisdiction.

 Quick Tip

When studying the Indian Constitution, it is important to remember the division of subjects into the Union List, State List, and Concurrent List.

7. Languages have been placed in which Schedule of the Indian Constitution?

- (A) Third
- (B) Fifth
- (C) Eight
- (D) Twelfth

Correct Answer: (C) Eight

Solution: Languages are listed in the Third Schedule of the Indian Constitution, which contains the Eighth Schedule that enumerates all the languages recognized by the Constitution of India.

 Quick Tip

The Third Schedule primarily deals with the listing of official languages in India, while the Twelfth Schedule pertains to municipalities.

8. Which one of the following statements about India's Constitution is incorrect?

- (A) Prohibits discrimination on grounds of religion.
- (B) Gives official status to one religion.
- (C) Provides all individuals freedom to profess any religion.
- (D) Ensures equality of all citizens within religious communities.

Correct Answer: (B) Gives official status to one religion.

Solution: The Indian Constitution ensures freedom of religion and prohibits the establishment of any state religion. The statement that it gives official status to one religion is incorrect.

 Quick Tip

India follows the principle of secularism, where all religions are treated equally.

9. 'Rule of the people, for the people' is the feature of which system of government?

- (A) Monarchy
- (B) Democracy
- (C) Dictatorship
- (D) None of the above

Correct Answer: (B) Democracy

Solution: 'Rule of the people, for the people' is the central tenet of a democracy, where the governing authority is formed by elected representatives who act in the interests of the citizens.

 Quick Tip

Democracy emphasizes citizen participation and rule by elected leaders, unlike autocratic systems where power is centralized.

10. In the context of assessing democracy, which among the following points is against the democratic system?

- (A) Independent and Impartial Election
- (B) Dignity of Person
- (C) Rule of Majority
- (D) Equality before Law

Correct Answer: (C) Rule of Majority

Solution: While rule of majority is fundamental to democratic processes, when it undermines the rights of minorities, it can be seen as a flaw or limitation of democracy.

 Quick Tip

Democracies should balance the rule of majority with the protection of minority rights to ensure equality and fairness.

11. Which one of the following is the correct classification of resources on the basis of their mode of origin?

- (A) Only biotic
- (B) Only non-biotic
- (C) Both biotic and non-biotic
- (D) None of the above

Correct Answer: (C) Both biotic and non-biotic

Solution: Resources can be classified into biotic (living resources) and non-biotic (non-living resources) based on their origin. Both types of resources are essential for human survival.

 Quick Tip

Biotic resources include animals and plants, while non-biotic resources are minerals, air, and water.

12. In which city was the first International Earth Summit convened?

- (A) New York
- (B) Rio de Janeiro
- (C) Paris
- (D) New Delhi

Correct Answer: (B) Rio de Janeiro

Solution: The first International Earth Summit was held in Rio de Janeiro in 1992, which focused on sustainable development and environmental issues.

 Quick Tip

The Earth Summit brought together global leaders to discuss and find solutions for environmental degradation.

13. The period of sowing of Kharif crops is:

- (A) June - July
- (B) October - December
- (C) March - May
- (D) August - October

Correct Answer: (A) June - July

Solution: Kharif crops are sown during the monsoon season, which is generally from June to July. These crops are harvested after the rainy season.

 Quick Tip

Kharif crops depend heavily on the timing of the monsoon rains for successful growth.

14. Which of the following is an energy mineral?

- (A) Iron ore
- (B) Mica
- (C) Natural Gas
- (D) Limestone

Correct Answer: (C) Natural Gas

Solution: Energy minerals are those that can be used as a source of energy. Natural gas is a fossil fuel used for power generation and heating.

 Quick Tip

Natural gas is one of the most commonly used energy sources in power plants and industries.

15. An example of agro based industry is:

- (A) Iron and Steel industry
- (B) Cotton Textile industry
- (C) Chemical industry
- (D) Cement industry

Correct Answer: (B) Cotton Textile industry

Solution: Agro-based industries are those that rely on agricultural products for raw materials. The cotton textile industry is an example of such an industry as it uses cotton as raw material.

 Quick Tip

Agro-based industries play a crucial role in adding value to agricultural products and providing employment.

16. In the Indian Railways the total number of Railway Zones is:

- (A) 16
- (B) 18
- (C) 10
- (D) 12

Correct Answer: (B) 18

Solution: As of the latest update, Indian Railways has 18 zones, which help in managing operations and infrastructure across the country.

 Quick Tip

Indian Railways is one of the largest rail networks in the world, and its zones are crucial for smooth functioning.

17. The economic sector of information and communication technology is:

- (A) Primary
- (B) Tertiary
- (C) Secondary
- (D) Quaternary

Correct Answer: (B) Tertiary

Solution: The information and communication technology (ICT) sector is a part of the tertiary sector, which deals with services such as information, technology, and communication.

 Quick Tip

Tertiary sector is focused on providing services rather than goods, and ICT plays a major role in economic growth.

18. In which year was the Consumer Protection Act passed?

- (A) 1992
- (B) 1986
- (C) 1990
- (D) 1995

Correct Answer: (B) 1986

Solution: The Consumer Protection Act was passed in 1986 to safeguard the rights of consumers, ensuring fairness and protection against unfair practices.

 Quick Tip

The Consumer Protection Act of 1986 is an important legislation that ensures the rights of consumers in India.

19. The development of a country is based on:

- (A) Per Capita Income
- (B) Average Literacy Rate
- (C) Health condition of the people
- (D) All of the above

Correct Answer: (D) All of the above

Solution: The development of a country depends on multiple factors, including per capita income, literacy rate, and health condition. These are indicators of the nation's overall progress.

 Quick Tip

All these factors are interrelated and contribute to the quality of life and growth of a nation.

20. In which year was the MGNREGA programme started?

- (A) 2000
- (B) 1995
- (C) 2005
- (D) 2010

Correct Answer: (C) 2005

Solution: The Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA) was launched in 2005 to provide guaranteed employment to rural households.

 Quick Tip

MGNREGA is a significant initiative aimed at reducing poverty and improving rural infrastructure through guaranteed employment.

Part B

Descriptive-1: Answer the following questions in about 80 words.

21. Why did industrial production in India increase during World War-I?

Solution: During World War I, industrial production in India increased due to the rising demand for war supplies. The British government needed materials like ammunition, textiles, and machinery to support their war efforts. As a result, Indian factories were engaged in producing these goods, which led to a significant rise in industrial activities. Additionally, the British policy of exploiting India's resources, coupled with the lack of competition from European countries embroiled in the war, created opportunities for growth in industries like textiles, steel, and chemicals in India.

Quick Tip

World War I played a major role in the industrialization of India, despite the challenges faced by the population due to war-time demands.

OR

What do you understand by G-77 countries?

Solution: The Group of 77 (G-77) is a coalition of developing countries that was established in 1964 to promote economic interests and enhance joint negotiating power in the United Nations. Initially, it consisted of 77 countries, though the group now has more than 130 members. G-77 advocates for the economic interests of the global South, working on issues like economic cooperation, trade, development, and debt relief. The group's primary objective is to work towards a more equitable global economic system by pushing for reforms that benefit developing countries.

Quick Tip

The G-77 is a significant platform for developing nations to collectively address economic challenges and voice their concerns in international forums.

22. 'Democracy is better than other types of government.' Explain.

Solution: Democracy is often considered better than other types of government for several reasons:

- **Participation:** In a democracy, citizens have the power to elect their leaders and participate in decision-making processes, which gives people a sense of ownership over the government.
- **Accountability:** Elected officials are accountable to the people and must answer for their actions. If they fail to meet the needs of the citizens, they can be voted out in the next election.
- **Freedom of Expression:** Democracy ensures freedom of speech, enabling citizens to voice their opinions, protest, and advocate for change.
- **Human Rights:** Democracies typically respect the rights and freedoms of individuals, allowing them to live without fear of repression.

- **Peace and Stability:** Democracies have a system of checks and balances, which prevents the rise of dictatorship and maintains political stability.

💡 Quick Tip

Democracies are based on the idea that people should have a say in their governance, making them more responsive and flexible to the needs of the population.

OR

How does democracy organise an accountable, responsive and legitimate government?

Solution: Democracy organizes an accountable, responsive, and legitimate government through the following mechanisms:

- **Accountability:** Elected representatives are accountable to the people. Citizens can participate in regular elections to choose leaders, ensuring that those in power serve the public's interests and adhere to their promises. If the government fails to meet expectations, citizens can vote them out.
- **Responsiveness:** In a democracy, governments are expected to be responsive to the needs and demands of the people. Regular interactions, consultations, and public hearings ensure that the people's voices are heard.
- **Legitimacy:** Democracy ensures legitimacy by allowing people to choose their leaders freely. This makes the government more credible and accepted by the citizens, as their right to participate in the political process is respected.

💡 Quick Tip

Democracy fosters legitimacy and accountability by ensuring the government is formed through the consent of the people and can be held accountable through elections and public engagement.

23. What do you mean by Globalization? Mention its impact on industries in India.

Solution: Globalization refers to the process of increased interconnectedness and interdependence among countries, particularly in terms of trade, culture, and technology. It involves the exchange of goods, services, information, and ideas across borders, leading to a more integrated world economy.

Impact on industries in India: - **Increased Competition:** With the entry of global players, Indian industries faced increased competition, pushing them to enhance their productivity and adopt advanced technologies.

- **Access to Global Markets:** Globalization opened up new markets for Indian products,

allowing industries to expand their reach and increase exports. - **Foreign Investment:** Globalization attracted foreign direct investment (FDI), bringing in capital, technology, and managerial expertise, benefiting various industries.

- **Job Creation and Skill Development:** The influx of multinational corporations has created new employment opportunities and skill development programs, benefiting the workforce.

- **Challenges:** Globalization has also led to job losses in some sectors, as industries struggle to cope with international standards and competition.

💡 Quick Tip

Globalization has transformed the Indian economy by facilitating better market access, technology transfer, and competition, but also created challenges like economic disparity.

OR

Throw light on the development of railways in India.

Solution: The development of railways in India began in the mid-19th century and has since played a significant role in the nation's economic and social transformation.

Key milestones in the development of railways: - **Introduction of Railways (1853):** The first passenger train in India ran between Mumbai and Thane on 16th April 1853, marking the beginning of India's railway journey.

- **Expansion and Growth:** By the end of the 19th century, railways expanded across major regions of India, connecting towns, cities, and ports, facilitating trade and travel.

- **Industrialization and Economic Impact:** The development of railways facilitated the transportation of raw materials, goods, and passengers, boosting India's industrialization and contributing to its overall economic growth.

- **Post-Independence Development:** After independence, the Indian government focused on modernizing the railways, expanding the network, and introducing new technologies to improve efficiency and safety.

💡 Quick Tip

The development of railways in India has been crucial for economic integration, connecting rural and urban areas, facilitating trade, and promoting mobility.

24. Suggest any two measures to prevent soil erosion.

Solution: Soil erosion is the removal of the topsoil by wind, water, or human activity. Preventing soil erosion is important for maintaining soil health and agricultural productivity.

Two measures to prevent soil erosion:

1. **Afforestation and Reforestation:** Planting trees and other vegetation helps hold the soil in place with their roots, preventing wind and water erosion.
2. **Terracing:** Terracing the land helps slow down the flow of water, preventing soil from being washed away, especially on hilly terrains.

 Quick Tip

Soil conservation techniques, such as afforestation and terracing, are effective in preventing soil erosion and maintaining soil fertility.

OR

How is the quaternary sector different from other sectors? Explain it with two examples.

Solution: The quaternary sector is a knowledge-based part of the economy that involves the intellectual services rather than physical services or products. It focuses on services such as research, development, consulting, education, and information technology.

Differences: 1. **Intellectual focus:** Unlike the primary, secondary, or tertiary sectors, which deal with physical goods or services, the quaternary sector focuses on the knowledge and information economy.

2. **Examples:** - **Research and Development (RD):** Companies invest in RD to create new technologies or improve existing products.

- **Information Technology (IT):** IT companies offer services like software development and network services, which fall under the quaternary sector.

 Quick Tip

The quaternary sector is vital for technological advancements and economic growth through knowledge and information-based services.

25. What is meant by Satyagraha? What were the views of Mahatma Gandhi about Satyagraha?

Solution: Satyagraha, a term coined by Mahatma Gandhi, means "truth force" or "soul force". It is a method of non-violent resistance to oppression. Gandhi believed that satyagraha was a powerful tool to confront injustice without resorting to violence. The key principles of satyagraha are non-violence (Ahimsa), truth (Satya), and self-sacrifice. It was first used effectively during the Indian struggle for independence to resist British colonial rule.

Gandhi's views on satyagraha were deeply rooted in his belief that truth and non-violence are the highest moral values. He believed that through peaceful protest and passive resistance,

individuals could bring about social and political change. Satyagraha was not just a political strategy but a way of life for Gandhi, promoting a life of integrity, simplicity, and commitment to truth.

 Quick Tip

Gandhi's concept of satyagraha went beyond political protest, advocating for a moral approach to fight injustice through truth and non-violence.

OR

Explain the main reasons for the rise of nationalism in India.

Solution: The rise of nationalism in India was a result of various factors that worked together during the late 19th and early 20th centuries. Some of the key reasons include:

1. **Colonial Exploitation:** British colonial rule led to economic and social exploitation of the Indian people. The British policies of drain of wealth, land revenue, and dismantling of indigenous industries ignited resentment among Indians, leading them to demand independence.
2. **Social Reform Movements:** Social reformers like Raja Ram Mohan Roy, Ishwar Chandra Vidyasagar, and Swami Vivekananda inspired many with their ideas of modernization and social equality, leading to the formation of a conscious and educated class that demanded social reforms and political rights.
3. **First War of Indian Independence (1857):** Though unsuccessful, the Revolt of 1857 planted the seed for future nationalist movements. It united diverse sections of Indian society in the struggle against British imperialism.
4. **Formation of Indian National Congress (INC):** The INC, founded in 1885, provided a platform for Indians to voice their concerns, and it played a crucial role in articulating the demand for self-rule.
5. **Cultural Nationalism:** Intellectuals and artists began to emphasize India's cultural and historical heritage as a way to counter the British narrative, fostering a sense of national identity and pride.

These factors, along with many other social, political, and economic conditions, culminated in the rise of nationalism in India, eventually leading to the Indian independence movement.

 Quick Tip

The rise of nationalism in India was shaped by colonial exploitation, social reform, and the emergence of political consciousness through organizations like the INC.

26. Describe the specific features of the Federal system of government in India.

Solution: The Federal system of government in India is a system of governance in which powers are divided between a central (national) government and regional (state) governments. The Indian federal system has certain specific features that distinguish it from other federal systems:

1. **Dual Polity:** India follows a dual polity system where the President of India represents the Union (Central Government) and each state has its own Governor who represents the state. The federal structure is characterized by two levels of government - the Union government and the State governments.

2. **Division of Powers:** The powers and responsibilities of the Union and State governments are clearly defined in the Constitution of India. The Union List contains subjects on which only the central government can legislate, while the State List includes subjects on which only the state governments can legislate. Concurrent List contains subjects on which both the Union and State governments can legislate.

3. **Residuary Powers:** The Constitution grants the Union government the authority to legislate on matters not enumerated in the Union, State, or Concurrent Lists. This gives the central government a unique power to make laws on new and unforeseen matters.

4. **Strong Central Government:** While India follows a federal system, the Constitution of India provides for a strong central government. In cases of conflict between Union and State laws, Union law prevails. The central government has the power to dissolve the state legislature under Article 356 in case of a breakdown of constitutional machinery (President's Rule).

5. **Independent Judiciary:** The judiciary in India, which is independent of both the central and state governments, ensures the protection and interpretation of the Constitution. The Supreme Court of India acts as the final authority to resolve disputes between the Union and the States.

 Quick Tip

The federal structure of India is unique in balancing the autonomy of states with the strength of a central government, ensuring a unified nation while allowing regional governance.

OR

‘India is a secular country.’ Explain on the basis of any three provisions.

Solution: India is considered a secular country as it does not have a state religion and gives equal respect to all religions. The Indian Constitution provides several provisions that establish

India as a secular state:

1. **Freedom of Religion (Article 25-28):** The Constitution of India guarantees the right to freedom of religion to all individuals, allowing them to freely practice, propagate, and profess their religion. No individual can be forced to follow a religion of the state's choice.
2. **No State Religion (Article 27):** India's Constitution explicitly prohibits the establishment of any state religion. This ensures that the government cannot favor or discriminate against any religion.
3. **Equality of all Religions (Article 15):** The Indian Constitution forbids any discrimination on the basis of religion, ensuring equal treatment for all citizens irrespective of their religion.

These provisions ensure that the Indian state remains neutral in religious matters, fostering an environment of religious tolerance and peace.

 Quick Tip

India's secularism is based on the principles of religious tolerance, freedom of belief, and equal treatment of all religions by the state.

27. Explain the economic importance of Indian forests.

Solution: Indian forests play a significant role in the economy, providing several essential products and services that benefit the nation. The economic importance of Indian forests can be explained as follows:

1. **Timber and Wood Products:** Forests provide timber, which is used for construction, furniture, paper production, and other industries. These wood products are crucial for various sectors and contribute significantly to the economy.
2. **Non-Timber Forest Products (NTFP):** Forests provide a wide range of non-timber products such as medicinal plants, fruits, resins, gums, and fibers. These products contribute to industries like pharmaceuticals, food, and handicrafts.
3. **Livelihood Support:** Forests support the livelihoods of millions of people, especially in rural areas, by providing firewood, fodder, and grazing land. Forest-based industries and activities also provide employment to a significant portion of the rural population.
4. **Ecosystem Services:** Forests play a vital role in maintaining ecological balance by regulating the climate, conserving water, and preventing soil erosion. These services help in sustaining agriculture and enhancing the agricultural productivity of the region.
5. **Biodiversity Conservation:** Indian forests are home to a rich variety of flora and fauna, which are crucial for maintaining biodiversity. Forests contribute to the development of wildlife

tourism, which is an essential part of India's economy.

 Quick Tip

Indian forests are a treasure trove of resources and services that not only support the livelihood of millions but also contribute significantly to industrial growth and environmental sustainability.

OR

Describe the production and distribution of mineral oil (petroleum) in India.

Solution: Mineral oil (petroleum) is one of the most important energy resources in India, and its production and distribution play a crucial role in the country's economic development. The main points about the production and distribution of petroleum in India are:

- 1. Production of Petroleum:** India's petroleum production is concentrated in a few states, with the major fields located in Assam, Gujarat, Maharashtra, and offshore fields like the Mumbai High and the Krishna-Godavari basin. The largest petroleum reserves are in the Cambay Basin in Gujarat and the Assam-Arakan Basin.
- 2. Refining of Petroleum:** India has several refineries spread across the country. The major refineries are located in places like Mumbai, Jamnagar, Vadodara, Kochi, and Chennai. These refineries process crude oil into useful products such as petrol, diesel, LPG, and kerosene.
- 3. Distribution of Petroleum:** The distribution of petroleum in India is well-established through pipelines, railways, tankers, and trucks. Indian Oil Corporation (IOC), Bharat Petroleum Corporation Limited (BPCL), and Hindustan Petroleum Corporation Limited (HPCL) are the major companies involved in the distribution of petroleum products across the country.
- 4. Imports and Exports:** India imports a large portion of its petroleum requirements, as domestic production is insufficient to meet the demand. The country imports crude oil from countries like Saudi Arabia, Iraq, Iran, and Kuwait. India is also a significant exporter of petroleum products to countries in Asia and Africa.

 Quick Tip

India relies heavily on petroleum imports but has significantly improved its refining capacity, making it one of the largest exporters of petroleum products globally.

28. Analyse the role of loan in economic development.

Solution: Loans play a crucial role in promoting economic development by facilitating investment in various sectors. The role of loans in economic development can be explained as follows:

1. **Funding for Industrial Growth:** Loans provide capital to industries for expansion and modernization, thereby stimulating economic growth. They enable businesses to invest in infrastructure, technology, and research, which helps in increasing productivity and efficiency.
2. **Promoting Entrepreneurship:** Loans from banks and financial institutions enable entrepreneurs to start and expand their businesses. By facilitating the establishment of new ventures, loans foster innovation and competition in the economy.
3. **Supporting Infrastructure Development:** Loans are vital for the development of infrastructure such as roads, bridges, airports, and power plants. These projects contribute to the economic growth of a nation by improving connectivity, transportation, and energy supply.
4. **Increasing Consumer Spending:** Loans, particularly consumer loans, increase spending by households on goods and services. This leads to greater demand in the economy, resulting in higher production and job creation.
5. **Agricultural Development:** Loans are essential for farmers to purchase seeds, fertilizers, machinery, and other inputs for increasing agricultural output. This enhances food production and contributes to rural development and poverty alleviation.

 Quick Tip

Loans are essential for financing various projects that drive economic growth, from infrastructure and industry to entrepreneurship and agriculture.

OR

Give an account of the Consumer Movement in India.

Solution: The Consumer Movement in India is a social movement aimed at protecting consumers' rights and interests. It emerged as a response to exploitation by producers, sellers, and service providers. Key aspects of the consumer movement in India are:

1. **Origin of the Consumer Movement:** The consumer movement in India started gaining momentum in the 1960s and 1970s due to increasing concerns about the exploitation of consumers in the market. The movement emphasized the need for consumer protection laws and policies.
2. **Consumer Protection Laws:** The Consumer Protection Act of 1986 is a significant legislative measure aimed at safeguarding consumers' rights. It provides a framework for addressing complaints and grievances related to defective goods and services, unfair trade practices, and deceptive advertising.
3. **Key Objectives:** The consumer movement seeks to educate consumers about their rights, including the right to safety, information, choice, and representation. It also works to ensure that consumers are protected from fraudulent and unethical practices in the market.
4. **Consumer Organizations:** Various consumer organizations, such as the Consumer Guidance Society of India (CGSI), the Consumer Coordination Council, and the All India Consumer Council, play a vital role in raising awareness, advocating for consumer rights, and providing legal assistance to aggrieved consumers.

5. **Challenges Faced by the Consumer Movement:** The movement faces challenges like lack of awareness among consumers, inefficient implementation of laws, and inadequate infrastructure for grievance redressal. However, the rise of social media and consumer advocacy has helped strengthen the movement.

 Quick Tip

The consumer movement in India has been instrumental in raising awareness about consumer rights and advocating for stronger protection mechanisms.
