



Date: 13/09/23 GRADE: X	TERM 1 EXAMINATION (2023-24) SOCIAL SCIENCE	Max marks: 80 Time: 3 Hour
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General Instructions:

- i. Question paper comprises five Sections – A, B, C, D and E. There are 37 questions in the question paper. All questions are compulsory.
- ii. Section A – From question 1 to 20 are MCQs of 1 mark each.
- iii. Section B – Question no. 21 to 24 are Very Short Answer Type Questions, carrying 2 marks each. Answer to each question should not exceed 40 words.
- iv. Section C contains Q.25 to Q.29 are Short Answer Type Questions, carrying 3 marks each. Answer to each question should not exceed 60 words
- v. Section D – Question no. 30 to 33 are long answer type questions, carrying 5 marks each. Answer to each question should not exceed 120 words.
- vi. Section-E - Questions no from 34 to 36 are case based questions with three sub questions and are of 4 marks each.
- vii. Section F – Question no. 37 is map based, carrying 5 marks with two parts, 37a from History (2 marks) and 37b from Geography (3 marks).
- viii. There is no overall choice in the question paper.
- ix. In addition to this, separate instructions are given with each section and question, wherever necessary.

S.no		Marks
	SECTION-A	(1 X 20 = 20M)
Q1	Who played a leading role in the unification of Germany? a) Giuseppe Mazzini b) Otto von Bismarck c) Napoleon Bonaparte d) Giuseppe Garibaldi Ans: b	1
Q2	Identify the following Kharif crop? a) Wheat b) Barley c) Rice d) Mustard Ans: c	1

Q.3	<p>Identify the areas where Gandhi organised the satyagraha?</p> <p>a) Champaran in Bihar and Ahmedabad b) Champaran in Bihar, Kheda district of Gujarat, Ahmedabad c) Kheda district of Gujarat, Ahmedabad d) Champaran in Bihar, Kheda district of Gujarat</p> <p>Ans: b</p>	1
Q.4	<p>Which of the following is a part of the primary sector?</p> <p>a) Banking b) Agriculture c) Manufacturing d) Trade</p> <p>Ans: b</p>	1
Q.5	<p>Recognise the treaty that ended the Napoleonic Wars and reshaped Europe?</p> <p>a) Treaty of Versailles b) Treaty of Vienna c) Treaty of Paris d) Treaty of Berlin</p> <p>Ans: b</p>	1
Q.6	<p>Which of the following features are common to Indian and Belgian form of power-sharing arrangements?</p> <p>A) Power is shared among governments at different levels. B) Power is shared among different organs of government. C) Power is shared among different social groups. D) Power is shared among different parties and takes the form of competition.</p> <p>(a) A, B, C, D (b) B, C and D (c) A and C (d) A, C and D</p> <p>Ans: A</p>	1
Q.7	<p>The system of Panchayat Raj involves:</p> <p>(a) Village, block and district levels (b) Village and state levels (c) Village, district and state levels (d) Village, state and union levels</p> <p>Ans: a</p>	1
Q.8	<p>Identify the country which is good example of 'Holding Together Federations'.</p> <p>(a) USA (b)Switzerland (c)Australia (d)India</p> <p>Ans: d</p>	1

Q.9	<p>This type of farming is practiced on small patches of land using simple tools.</p> <p>a) Commercial farming b) Plantation farming c) Subsistence farming d) Organic farming</p> <p>Ans: c</p>	1
Q.10	<p>The following activity is NOT a part of the tertiary sector?</p> <p>a) Teaching b) Banking c) Farming d) Insurance</p> <p>Ans: c</p>	1
Q.11	<p>Which kingdom led the unification of Italy?</p> <p>a) Kingdom of Naples b) Kingdom of Prussia c) Kingdom of Sardinia-Piedmont d) Kingdom of France</p> <p>Ans: c</p>	1
Q.12	<p>Red soil is reddish in colour due to:</p> <p>(a) high clay content (b) presence of kankar nodules in the subsoil (c) diffusion of iron in igneous and metamorphic rocks (d) high moisture content</p> <p>Ans: c</p>	1
Q.13	<p>Several virgin forests preserved in the pristine form are called _____</p> <p>a) Sacred Forests b) Sacred Groves c) Sacred Trees d) Sacred Plants</p> <p>Ans: b</p>	1
Q.14	<p>Assertion (A): India is the largest producer of pulses in the world.</p> <p>Reason (R): Pulses are the primary source of protein in the Indian diet.</p> <p>(a) Both A and R are true, and R is the correct explanation of A. (b) Both A and R are true, but R is not the correct explanation of A. (c) A is true, but R is false. (d) A is false, but R is true</p> <p>Ans: a</p>	1

Q.15	In which one the following states Periyar tiger reserves located? (a) Kerala (b) Chhattisgarh (c) Tamil Nadu (d) West Bengal Ans: a	1
Q.16	Which of the following sectors has the highest contribution to India's GDP? a) Primary sector b) Secondary sector c) Tertiary sector d) Informal sector Ans: c	1

Q.17	Which of the following symbols was used to represent the unification of Italy? a) The national flag b) The coat of arms c) The lion d) The olive branch Ans: a	1
Q.18	Which of the following rivers is an example of a water dispute between two Indian states? a) Narmada b) Ganga c) Kaveri d) Mahanadi Ans: c	1
Q.19	The following structures are NOT used for storing rainwater? a) Dams b) Tanks c) Canals d) Reservoirs Ans: c	1
Q.20	Assertion (A): The Congress of Vienna (1815) restored the conservative order in Europe. Reason (R): The Congress of Vienna was a settlement that recognized the principle of nationalism and allowed the formation of new nation-states.	1

	<p>(a) Both A and R are true, and R is the correct explanation of A. (b) Both A and R are true, but R is not the correct explanation of A. (c) A is true, but R is false. (d) A is false, but R is true.</p> <p>Ans: c</p>	
	<p>SECTION -B Very Short Answer Type Questions (Q. 21 to Q.24)</p>	(2x4=8)
Q.21	<p>Analyse the ethnic composition of Belgium?</p> <p>Ans:</p> <p>1.Flemish: About 60% of the population, primarily located in the northern region of Flanders, they speak Dutch.</p> <p>2.Walloon: Roughly 30% of the population, predominantly found in the southern region of Wallonia, they primarily speak French.</p> <p>3.German-speaking Community: Approximately 1% of the population, located in the eastern part of the country, they speak German.</p>	2
Q.22	<p>Identify and explain the importance of the judiciary in a federal government.</p> <p>Ans:</p> <p>1.Dispute Resolution: The judiciary resolves conflicts between federal and state governments regarding the distribution of powers, ensuring a balance in the federal structure.</p> <p>2.Protection of Rights: It safeguards individual rights and liberties by interpreting laws and ensuring that they are applied fairly, protecting citizens from abuse of power by the government.</p>	2
Q.23	<p>State and discuss any two goals of development other than income.</p> <p>Ans:</p> <p>1.Improvement of Health: Enhancing the overall health and well-being of the population through better healthcare access, nutrition, and sanitation.</p> <p>2.Education and Skill Development: Promoting education and skill development to empower individuals, improve employment opportunities, and foster social mobility.</p>	2

Q.24	<p>Analyse the importance of natural resource? Why is it necessary to conserve them?</p> <p>Ans:</p> <p>Importance of Natural Resources:</p> <p>1. Economic Development: Natural resources are vital for economic activities, providing raw materials for industries, energy for production, and resources for agriculture, which drive economic growth.</p> <p>2. Ecosystem Balance: They support ecosystems and biodiversity, contributing to the health of the environment and maintaining ecological balance.</p> <p>Necessity to Conserve Natural Resources:</p> <p>1. Sustainability: Conservation ensures that natural resources are available for future generations, promoting sustainable development and preventing depletion.</p> <p>2. Environmental Protection: Conserving resources helps protect ecosystems, reduces pollution, and mitigates the impacts of climate change, leading to a healthier planet.</p>	2
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	<p>SECTION -C</p> <p>Short Answer Type Questions (Q.25 to Q.29)</p>	3x5= 15
Q.25	<p>The First World War help in the growth of the nationalist movement in India? Justify the statement with reason</p> <p>Ans:</p> <p>1. Economic Strain: The war led to significant economic hardships, including inflation and increased taxation. This discontent mobilized various sections of society to demand greater political rights and economic reforms.</p> <p>2. Political Awakening: The participation of Indians in the war effort fostered a sense of nationalism. Many Indians expected political concessions in return for their support, leading to increased demands for self-governance.</p> <p>3. Emergence of Leaders and Movements: The war period saw the rise of prominent leaders and movements, such as the Montagu-Chelmsford Reforms and the Rowlatt Act protests. These events galvanized public opinion and united diverse groups in the struggle for independence.</p>	3
Q.26	<p>State and explain ant three important features of Federalism. Ans:</p>	3

	<p>1.Division of Powers: Federalism involves the distribution of powers between the central government and constituent units (such as states or provinces), each having their own areas of jurisdiction and responsibilities.</p> <p>2.Written Constitution: A federal system is typically defined by a written constitution that outlines the powers and functions of different levels of government, providing a legal framework for governance and conflict resolution.</p> <p>3.Supremacy of the Constitution: In a federal system, the constitution is the supreme law of the land. Both the central and state governments must operate within the framework established by the constitution, and any laws inconsistent with it can be challenged in a court of law.</p>	
Q.27	<p>Analyse disguised unemployment? In which sector is it most prevalent? Ans:</p> <p>1.Definition: Disguised unemployment occurs when individuals are employed but their contributions to production are minimal or negligible. It often means that more people are working than are actually necessary for the work being done.</p> <p>2.Characteristics: In this situation, even if some workers were removed, overall productivity would not significantly decrease. This often happens in situations where family members contribute to a family business or farm without adding to the output.</p> <p>3.Prevalent Sector: Disguised unemployment is most prevalent in the agricultural sector, particularly in rural areas where many individuals work on farms, but their contributions do not substantially increase productivity due to the limited scale of operations or outdated practices.</p>	3
Q.28	<p>"Forests play a key role in the ecological system." Highlight the value of forests in our life. Ans:</p> <p>1.Biodiversity Conservation: Forests are home to a vast array of plant and animal species, playing a critical role in preserving biodiversity and maintaining ecological balance.</p> <p>2.Climate Regulation: Forests help in regulating the climate by absorbing carbon dioxide, producing oxygen, and influencing local weather patterns, thus mitigating climate change.</p>	3

	<p>3.Livelihood and Resources: Forests provide essential resources such as timber, fuelwood, and non-timber products (like fruits, nuts, and medicinal plants) that support the livelihoods of millions of people, especially in rural communities.</p>	
Q.29	<p>Explain the three stages of resource planning? Ans:</p> <p>1.Resource Inventory: This stage involves identifying and assessing the availability and quality of resources in a specific area. It includes mapping and cataloging natural resources, such as minerals, water, soil, and forests, to understand what is available for use.</p> <p>2.Resource Development: In this stage, strategies and plans are formulated for the sustainable development and utilization of identified resources. This includes setting goals, determining the best methods for extraction or conservation, and assessing the environmental impact of resource use.</p> <p>3.Resource Management: The final stage focuses on the effective and sustainable management of resources over time. This includes monitoring resource usage, implementing policies for conservation and sustainable practices, and adjusting plans as necessary to ensure that resources are preserved for future generations.</p>	3
	<p>SECTION-D Long Answer Based Question (Q 30 to 33)</p>	5x4= 20M)
Q.30	<p>Write a short note on the process of Italian unification? Ans:</p> <p>1.Background and Context: Before unification, Italy was fragmented into multiple states and kingdoms, including the Kingdom of Sardinia, the Papal States, and the Kingdom of Two Sicilies. The desire for a unified Italy was fueled by nationalist sentiments and the influence of the Romantic movement.</p> <p>2.Role of Key Figures: Key leaders played crucial roles in the unification process:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Count Camillo di Cavour: The Prime Minister of the Kingdom of Sardinia, Cavour was instrumental in diplomatic efforts and military alliances to expand Sardinia's influence and unite northern Italy. 	5

- Giuseppe Garibaldi: A nationalist revolutionary, Garibaldi led the Expedition of the Thousand (1860), successfully capturing Sicily and Naples, which were then integrated into the Kingdom of Sardinia.

3. Alliances and Wars: Cavour strategically allied with France to confront Austrian dominance in northern Italy. The Austro-Sardinian War of 1859 resulted in significant territorial gains for Sardinia, including Lombardy.

4. Proclamation of the Kingdom of Italy: In 1861, the Kingdom of Italy was officially proclaimed with Victor Emmanuel II as its king. This marked a significant step towards unification, although not all territories were included.

5. Final Stages of Unification: The unification process continued with the annexation of additional territories:

- Venice was acquired in 1866 following the Austro-Prussian War, and

- Rome was integrated into Italy in 1870, completing the unification process and establishing Rome as the capital of the newly unified Italy.

OR

Discuss the significance of the Congress of Vienna (1815) in shaping the rise of nationalism in Europe.

Ans:

1. Restoration of Monarchies: The Congress aimed to restore the conservative order by reinstating monarchies that had been overthrown during the Napoleonic Wars. This backlash against revolutionary ideals ignited nationalist sentiments among various ethnic groups seeking self-determination and governance.

2. Redrawing of Boundaries: The territorial rearrangements made during the Congress disregarded ethnic and cultural identities, often placing different nationalities under a single political unit. This disregard fueled discontent and a desire for national unity among these groups, leading to increased nationalist movements.

3. Suppression of Nationalism: The Congress established a framework for maintaining the status quo, including the formation of the Holy Alliance. However, attempts to suppress nationalist movements only intensified them, as oppressed groups rallied for their rights and identities.

	<p>4. Emergence of Nationalist Leaders: The dissatisfaction with the outcomes of the Congress spurred the rise of influential nationalist leaders and movements across Europe, such as Giuseppe Mazzini in Italy and others who promoted the idea of nation-states based on common language and culture.</p> <p>5. Long-term Impact on European Politics: The decisions made at the Congress set the stage for future conflicts and revolutions, leading to a wave of nationalist uprisings in the 19th century, including the 1848 revolutions. These movements eventually contributed to the formation of modern nation-states and the decline of empires.</p>	
Q.31	<p>Discuss the impact of the socio-economic reforms during the British Raj on the Indian independence movement.</p> <p>Ans:</p> <p>1. Awareness and Education: The introduction of Western education and literacy programs created a new educated middle class. This group became increasingly aware of social and political issues, fostering a sense of nationalism and contributing to the emergence of reformist movements advocating for independence.</p> <p>2. Social Reforms and Awakening: British policies, such as the abolition of Sati and the promotion of women's education, stimulated social reform movements. Leaders like Raja Ram Mohan Roy highlighted issues of social justice, which mobilized people and connected socio-reform with the larger struggle for independence.</p> <p>3. Economic Exploitation: British economic policies, including heavy taxation and the extraction of resources, led to widespread poverty and economic distress. The resultant discontent and suffering galvanized people across various classes to join the independence movement, as they sought to reclaim control over their economic resources.</p> <p>4. Formation of Political Organizations: The socio-economic conditions under British rule prompted the formation of political</p>	5

organizations, such as the Indian National Congress in 1885 and the Muslim League in 1906. These organizations became platforms for political activism and mobilization against colonial rule.

5. Impact of World Events: Socio-economic reforms were influenced by global events, such as the World Wars, which led to increased participation of Indians in the war effort. The expectation of political concessions after the wars intensified demands for self-governance, contributing to the momentum of the independence movement.

OR

Discuss the role of sustainable development in achieving long-term economic growth.

Ans:

1. Resource Efficiency: Sustainable development promotes the efficient use of resources, ensuring that natural resources are used judiciously and conserved for future generations. This approach prevents resource depletion, thereby supporting ongoing economic activities and growth.

2. Environmental Protection: By integrating environmental considerations into economic planning, sustainable development helps mitigate the impacts of pollution and environmental degradation. A healthy environment is crucial for agriculture, tourism, and various industries, contributing to stable economic growth.

3. Social Equity: Sustainable development emphasizes social inclusion and equity, addressing disparities in wealth and opportunities. When all segments of society have access to resources and opportunities, it fosters a more stable and productive workforce, driving economic growth.

4. Innovation and Green Technologies: The focus on sustainability encourages investment in green technologies and innovations, which can lead to new industries and job creation. This not only contributes to economic growth but also helps transition to a

	<p>low-carbon economy.</p> <p>5.Resilience to Economic Shocks: Sustainable development enhances the resilience of economies by diversifying economic activities and reducing dependence on finite resources. This adaptability helps economies better withstand economic fluctuations and crises, ensuring long-term growth stability.</p>	
Q.32	<p>Explain the concept of federalism and its key features. Ans:</p> <p>1.Division of Powers: Federalism establishes a clear delineation of powers between the central government and state governments. Each level of government has its own specific areas of jurisdiction, which helps prevent the concentration of power.</p> <p>2.Written Constitution: Federal systems are typically defined by a written constitution that outlines the powers, responsibilities, and limitations of each level of government. This legal framework provides stability and clarity in governance.</p> <p>3.Supremacy of the Constitution: The constitution is considered the supreme law of the land, and both central and state governments must operate within its framework. Any laws that contradict the constitution can be challenged in court, ensuring adherence to established legal principles.</p> <p>4.Bicameral Legislature: Many federal systems have a bicameral legislature, where one house represents the national interest and the other represents the states or regions. This structure ensures that both levels of government have a voice in the legislative process.</p> <p>5.Judicial Review: Federalism includes mechanisms for judicial review, allowing courts to interpret the constitution and resolve disputes between different levels of government. This function helps maintain the balance of power and protects citizens' rights.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p> <p>Differentiate between the advantages and disadvantages of federalism. Ans: Advantages of Federalism:</p> <p>1.Decentralization of Power: Federalism distributes power across</p>	5

various levels of government, reducing the risk of authoritarian rule and promoting democratic governance by allowing local governments to address specific needs and issues.

2. Cultural and Regional Diversity: It accommodates and respects the diverse cultural, ethnic, and regional identities within a country. Different states or provinces can tailor policies to suit local preferences and conditions.

3. Policy Innovation: Federal systems encourage experimentation with different policies and governance approaches. States can serve as "laboratories of democracy," testing new ideas that, if successful, can be adopted by other regions or the national government.

4. Increased Citizen Participation: Federalism provides more opportunities for citizens to engage in governance at local levels, fostering a sense of community involvement and accountability.

5. Conflict Resolution: By allowing different regions to have their own governments, federalism can help manage conflicts between diverse groups and mitigate tensions by providing avenues for self-governance.

Disadvantages of Federalism:

1. Complexity of Governance: Federal systems can lead to confusion and inefficiency due to overlapping jurisdictions and bureaucratic complexities, making governance more complicated for both officials and citizens.

2. Inequality in Resource Distribution: Economic disparities between states can result in unequal access to resources and services. Wealthier regions may provide better public services, while poorer regions may struggle, leading to inequalities.

3. Potential for Conflict: Federalism can lead to conflicts between state and national governments over jurisdiction and authority, complicating governance and creating legal disputes that require resolution.

4. Coordination Challenges: Effective implementation of national policies may be hampered by differing priorities and policies at the state level, leading to inconsistencies in law enforcement and

	<p>public service delivery.</p> <p>5.Risk of Secessionist Movements: In some cases, strong regional identities may fuel separatist movements, threatening national unity and stability as certain groups may seek independence or greater autonomy.</p>	
Q.33	<p>Analyse the role of non-violent resistance in the Indian independence movement, particularly through Mahatma Gandhi’s strategies? Ans:</p> <p>1.Philosophy of Ahimsa: Mahatma Gandhi's commitment to non-violence (ahimsa) became the cornerstone of the Indian independence movement. He believed that true strength lies in resisting oppression without resorting to violence, thereby appealing to moral principles and the conscience of the oppressors.</p> <p>2.Satyagraha as a Strategy: Gandhi developed the concept of satyagraha, which involved peaceful protests and civil disobedience to challenge unjust laws and policies. This approach encouraged mass participation and mobilized diverse sections of society, fostering unity in the struggle against British rule.</p> <p>3.Key Movements and Campaigns: Gandhi led several significant campaigns that exemplified non-violent resistance, such as:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The Champaran Movement (1917): Addressed the grievances of indigo farmers against oppressive plantation systems. - The Kheda Movement (1918): Supported farmers suffering from crop failure and demanding tax relief. - The Salt March (1930): A 240-mile march to the Arabian Sea to protest the salt tax, which galvanized national attention and widespread participation. <p>4.Mobilization of Masses: Gandhi's non-violent methods appealed to the masses, including women, farmers, and the working class, enabling the Indian National Congress to become a broad-based movement. His strategies allowed ordinary citizens to actively participate in the freedom struggle, enhancing its legitimacy and strength.</p> <p>5.International Influence: Gandhi's philosophy of non-violent resistance inspired global movements for civil rights and freedom, influencing leaders like Martin Luther King Jr. and Nelson Mandela. This broader impact underscored the effectiveness of non-violent strategies in achieving social and political change.</p>	5

OR

Discuss the impact of the socio-economic reforms during the British Raj on the Indian independence movement.

Ans:

1. Educational Reforms: The introduction of Western-style education led to the emergence of a new educated middle class. This group became increasingly aware of social and political issues, fostering nationalist sentiments and a desire for self-governance.

2. Social Reform Movements: British socio-economic policies prompted social reform movements, addressing issues like caste discrimination and women's rights. Leaders such as Raja Ram Mohan Roy advocated for social justice, connecting these reforms to the broader struggle for independence.

3. Economic Exploitation: British economic policies, including heavy taxation and resource extraction, resulted in widespread poverty and discontent. The resulting economic distress mobilized various classes to join the independence movement, as they sought to reclaim control over their resources.

4. Formation of Political Organizations: The socio-economic conditions under British rule led to the establishment of political organizations like the Indian National Congress (1885) and the Muslim League (1906). These platforms became crucial for political activism and mobilization against colonial rule.

5. Global Influences and Movements: The socio-economic reforms during the British Raj were influenced by global events, such as the World Wars, which increased Indian participation in the war effort. Expectations of political concessions after the wars intensified demands for self-governance, further galvanizing the independence movement.

SECTION-E

Case Study Based Question (Q 34 to 36)

Q.34 following MCQs by choosing the most appropriate options:

(i) Why was there dissatisfaction among Sri Lankan Tamils?

(a) The Sri Lankan government had followed the principle majoritarianism.

(b) The Sri Lankan government did not follow the principle of power

sharing.

(c) The government of Sri Lanka gave preference to Sinhallas.

(d) All the above

Ans: **d**

(ii) What were the steps taken by the government of Sri Lanka to alienate Tamils?

(a) Non-recognition to Tamil language

(b) Preference through Sinhallas in education and jobs

(c) State protection to Buddhism

(d) All the above

Ans: **d**

(iii) Which areas of Sri Lanka had the majority of Sinhallas?

(a) Southern part

(b) Western part

(c) Both (a) and (b)

(d) None of the above

Ans: **c**

(iv) What were the main demands of Tamils?

(a) Independence in areas occupied by Tamils

(b) Autonomy in the areas occupied by Tamils

(c) Recognition of Hinduism as the state religion

(d) To drive out Sinhallas from Sri Lanka

Ans: **b**

Q35. 1) How was India affected by the Khilafat movement?

Ans

• **Unity Among Muslims:** The movement united Muslims across India in a common cause, as they sought to protect the Ottoman Caliphate after World War I. This unity was essential in mobilizing the Muslim community and raising political consciousness.

□ **Collaboration with the Congress:** The Khilafat Movement led to the collaboration between Indian Muslims and the Indian National Congress. Leaders like Mahatma Gandhi supported the movement, which helped

bridge the gap between Hindus and Muslims and fostered a sense of national unity against British colonial rule.

Rise of Nationalism: The movement fueled the spirit of nationalism among various communities in India, as it highlighted the importance of self-determination and sovereignty. This contributed to the broader struggle for independence from British rule.

Political Mobilization: The Khilafat Movement provided a platform for political mobilization among Muslims, leading to the emergence of new leaders and organizations advocating for Muslim rights and representation in Indian politics.

Impact on Hindu-Muslim Relations: While the movement initially fostered Hindu-Muslim unity, it also sowed the seeds of future communal tensions. The differing perspectives on national identity and religious affiliation began to emerge more prominently during and after the movement.

Decline of the Movement: The eventual decline of the Khilafat Movement after the abolition of the Ottoman Caliphate in 1924 led to disillusionment among Muslims and a shift in their political strategies, influencing future communal politics in India.

2. Why did Mahatma Gandhi get interested in the Khilafat Committee?
Ans

Support for the Caliphate: Gandhi saw the Khilafat Movement as a way to support the Muslim community's desire to protect the Ottoman Caliphate after World War I. He believed that the Caliphate was a symbol of Muslim unity and religious identity, which deserved support from the broader Indian nationalist movement.

Unity of Hindus and Muslims: Gandhi recognized the importance of Hindu-Muslim unity in the struggle for Indian independence. By aligning himself with the Khilafat Movement, he aimed to foster cooperation between Hindus and Muslims, which he believed was essential for achieving self-rule and opposing British colonialism.

Nonviolent Resistance: Gandhi viewed the Khilafat Movement as an opportunity to implement his philosophy of nonviolent resistance (Satyagraha). He encouraged the Muslim community to adopt nonviolent

methods in their protests against British policies, which he felt could strengthen the overall struggle for independence.

Political Mobilization: Gandhi believed that involving the Khilafat Committee in the broader nationalist movement could mobilize a large section of the Indian population, particularly Muslims, against British rule. He aimed to create a united front that would challenge colonial authority more effectively.

Mutual Benefit: By supporting the Khilafat Movement, Gandhi hoped to gain the support of Muslim leaders and their followers for the Indian National Congress and the broader independence movement. This mutual benefit would enhance the chances of success against colonial rule.

3. Name the movement in which Mahatma Gandhi.

• **Champaran Movement (1917):** Gandhi's first major involvement in the Indian freedom struggle, where he fought for the rights of indigo farmers in Bihar against oppressive plantation practices.

Kheda Movement (1918): Gandhi supported farmers in Kheda, Gujarat, who were struggling against the British government's demand for tax payments despite crop failure due to famine.

Non-Cooperation Movement (1920-1922): A mass protest against the British government, urging Indians to withdraw from British institutions, including schools, courts, and government jobs, while promoting swadeshi (self-reliance).

Salt March (Dandi March) (1930): A pivotal act of civil disobedience where Gandhi led a 240-mile march to the sea to produce salt, protesting against the British monopoly on salt production and taxation.

Quit India Movement (1942): A major campaign calling for the end of British rule in India, where Gandhi demanded immediate independence, leading to widespread protests and arrests.

Q.36

Read the following passage and answer the questions that follow:

Resources are vital for any developmental activity. But irrational consumption and over-utilisation of resources may lead to socioeconomic and environmental problems. To overcome these problems, resource conservation at various levels is important. This had been the main concern of the leaders and thinkers in the past. For example, Gandhiji was very apt in voicing his concern about resource conservation in these words: "There is enough for everybody's need and not for any body's greed." He placed the greedy and selfish individuals and exploitative nature of modern technology as the root cause for resource depletion at the global level. He was against mass production and wanted to replace it with the production by the masses.

Answer the following MCQs by choosing the most appropriate options:

- (i) Resources are vital for
- (a) Developmental activity
 - (b) Commercial activity
 - (c) Social activity
 - (d) Environmental activity

Ans: **a**

- ii) Irrational consumption and over-utilisation of resources may lead to
- (a) Social Problems
 - (b) Commercial Problems
 - (c) Environmental Problems
 - (d) All of the above

Ans: **d**

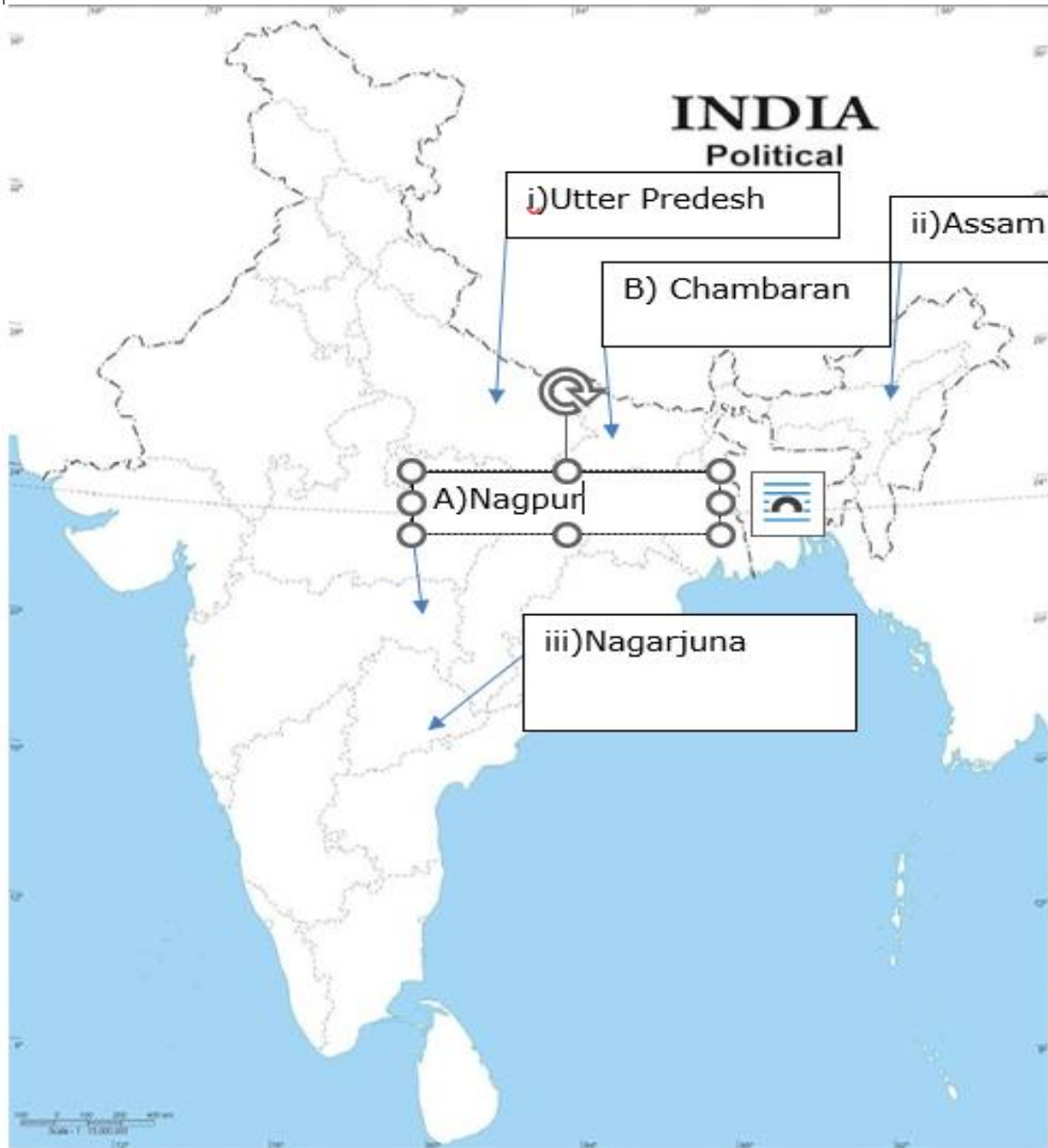
"There is enough for everybody's need and not for any body's greed." Who said this?

- (a) Jawaharlal Nehru
- (b) Mahatma Gandhi
- (c) Rajendra Prasad
- (d) Vinoba Bhave

Ans: **b**

	<p>(iv) What had been the main concern of the leaders and thinkers in the past?</p> <p>(a) Ocean conservation (b) Soil conservation (c) Biodiversity conservation (d) Resource conservation</p> <p>Ans: d</p>	
	<p>SECTION-F Map Skill Based Question (Q 37a and 37b)</p>	
<p>Q.37 (b)</p>	<p>A. The place where Indian National Congress session was held in December 1920. B. The Calling off the Non-cooperation Movement</p> <p>i) Major sugarcane producing state . ii) Major tea producing state. iii) A dam build on river Krishna.</p>	

Label it correctly on the map given Below and attach it to the answer script.



ii)

iii)

A)Nagpur

THE END