

SET-1**Series TYM****Code No. 32/1**

Roll No.

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Candidates must write the Code on the title page of the answer-book

- Please check that this question paper contains **10** printed pages **+1 Map**.
- Code number given on the right hand side of the question paper should be written on the title page of the answer-book by the candidate.
- Please check that this question paper contains **26** questions.
- **Please write down the Serial Number of the questions before attempting it.**
- 15 minute time has been allotted to read this question paper. The question paper will be distributed at 10.15 a.m. From 10.15 a.m. to 10.30 a.m., the students will read the question paper only and will not write any answer on the answer-book during this period.

SOCIAL SCIENCE

Time allowed : 3 hours**Maximum Marks : 80**

General Instructions :

- (i) The question paper has 26 questions in all. All questions are compulsory
- (ii) Marks are indicated against each question.
- (iii) All questions of Section A and Section B are to be attempted separately.
- (iv) Questions from serial number 1 to 7 are Very Short Answer type Questions. Each question carries one mark.
- (v) Questions from serial number 8 to 18 are 3 marks questions. Answers of these questions should not exceed 80 words each.
- (vi) Questions from serial number 19 to 25 are 5 marks questions. Answers of these questions should not exceed 100 words each.
- (vii) Question number 26 is a map question. It has two parts 26(A) and 26(B). 26(A) of 2 marks from History and 26(B) of 3 marks from Geography. After completion attach the map inside your answer book
- (viii) There is no overall choice. However, internal choice has been provided in some questions. You have to attempt only one of the alternatives in all such-questions..

SECTION A

1. Explain the aim to for in 'Zollverein', a Customs Union, in 1834 in Germany.

OR

Explain. the main reason responsible for the eruption of a major protest in Saigon Native Girls School in Vietnam in 1926.

Ans. In 1834, a customs union or zollverein was formed by the initiative of Prussia and joined by most of the German states. The union abolished tariff barriers and reduced the number of currencies from over thirty to two. The creation of network of railways further stimulated mobility, harnessing economic interests to national unification. According to Prof. Friedrich List, the aim of the zollverein was to bind the Germans economically into a nation.

OR

The French sought to strengthen their rule in Vietnam through the control of education. On the other hand, the educated class wanted to use education as a means to fight against the colonial rule. Schools thus became an important place for political and cultural battles. When a Vietnamese girl in Saigon Native girls School was terminated over the issue of front seat the whole school protested and forced the authorities to take her back. It was a victory for the educated class.

2. Why was printing of textbooks sponsored by the Imperial State in China, ?

OR

Why did Chandu Menon give up the idea of translation of 'English Novels' in Malayalam ?

Ans. The imperial state in China possessed a huge bureaucratic system which recruited its personnel through civil service examinations. Textbooks for this examination were printed in vast numbers under the sponsorship of the imperial state. From the sixteenth century, the number of examination candidates went up and that increased the volume of print.

OR

O.Chandu Menon, a subjudge from Malabar, tried to translate an English novel called Henrietta Temple written by Benjamin Disraeli into Malayalam. But he quickly realised that his readers in Kerala were not familiar with the ways in which the characters in English novels lived. So, he gave up this idea and wrote instead a story in Malayalam in the 'manner of English novel books'. This delightful novel called Indulekha, published in 1889, was the first modern novel in Malayalam.

3. How has Shillong solved the problem of acute shortage of water ?

OR

How has Tamil Nadu solved the problem of acute shortage of water ?

Ans. In spite of being situated near Cherapunji and Mawsynrum, Shillong has faced an acute water shortage problem. To solve this nearly every house hold has a rooftop rain water harvesting structure. Nearly 15-25 percent of the water requirements are fulfilled by the rooftop water harvesting system.

OR

Tamil Nadu is the first and the only state in India which has made roof top rainwater harvesting structure compulsory to all the houses across the state. There are legal provisions to punish the defaulters.

4. How did the feeling of alienation develop among the Sri Lankan Tamils ?

Ans. Sri Lanka is an island nation. It has about 2 crore people, Sri Lanka has a diverse population. The major social groups are the Sinhala-speakers (74 percent) and the Tamil-speakers (18 percent). Among Tamils there are two subgroups. Tamil natives of the country are called 'Sri Lankan Tamils' (13 percent). The rest, are called 'Indian Tamils'. Most of the Sinhala-speaking people are Buddhist, while most of the Tamils are Hindus or Muslims. There are about 7 percent Christians, who are both Tamil and Sinhala. In 1956, an Act was passed to recognise Sinhala as the only official language, thus disregarding Tamil. The government followed preferential policies that favoured Sinhala applicants for university positions and government jobs. A new constitution stipulated that the state shall protect and foster Buddhism.

5. What may be a developmental goal of farmers who depend only on rain for growing crops
OR

What may be a developmental goal of urban unemployed youth ?

Ans. The development goal for a farmer who is only dependent on rain for growing crop would be a good and sufficient monsoon season so that his crops get the required irrigation and he can benefit with the good produce.

OR

The Development goal for an urban unemployed youth would be to find a good job and earn a decent wage with that work. He will aspire to maintain a good standard of living .

6. Give one example each of modern currency and older currency.

Ans. Examples of modern currency are Paper bills/notes, coins and credit cards etc . Examples of older currency are coins made of precious metals like gold or silver and also terracotta coins etc.

7. If you want to purchase an electrical valuable good, what logo would you like to see to confirm its quality ?

Ans. ISI mark is the standard of quality check for electrical valuable goods.

SECTION B

8. Describe the great economic hardship that prevailed in Europe. during the 1930s.

OR

Describe the serious problem faced by the modern part of Hanoi in 1903.

Ans. Hunger, Hardship and Popular Revolt :

(i) The 1830s were years of great economic hardship in Europe. The first half of the nineteenth century saw an enormous increase in population all over Europe.

(ii) In 1848, food shortages and widespread unemployment brought the population of Paris out on the roads. Barricades were erected and Louis Philippe was forced to flee. A National Assembly proclaimed a Republic, granted suffrage to all adult males above 21, and guaranteed the right to work. National workshops to provide employment were set up.

OR

(i) In 1903, the modern part of Hanoi was struck by bubonic plague. The large sewers in the modern part of the city, a symbol of modernity, were an ideal and protected breeding ground for rats. The sewers also served as a great transport system, allowing the rats to move around the city without any problem.

(ii) A rat hunt was started in 1902. The French hired Vietnamese workers and paid them for each rat they caught. The bounty was paid when a tail was given as proof that a rat had been killed. So the rat-catchers took to just clipping the tails and releasing the rats, so that the process could be repeated, over and over again. Some people, in fact, began raising rats to earn a bounty.

(iii) The rat menace marks the limits of French power and the contradictions in their civilising mission. And the actions of the rat-catchers tell us of the numerous small ways in which colonialism was fought in everyday life.

9. How had the printing-press created a new culture of, reading in Europe ? Explain with examples.

OR

How had Charles Dickens depicted the terrible effects of industrialisation on peoples lives and characters ? Explain with examples.

Ans. **THE READING MANIA**

(i) Increase in literacy rate :.By the end of the eighteenth century, in some parts of Europe literacy rate was as high as 60 to 80 percent. As literacy and schools spread in European countries, there was a virtual reading mania.

- (ii) New forms of literature : In England, penny chapbooks were sold by petty peddlers known as chapmen, for a penny, so that even the poor people could buy them easily. In France, 'Biliotheque Bleue' were printed which were low-priced small books printed on poor quality paper and bound in cheap blue covers.
- (iii) Periodicals : The periodical press developed from the early eighteenth century, combining information about current affairs with entertainment, about wars and trade, as well as news of developments in other places.
- Ideas of scientists and philosophers (Issac Newton, Thomas Pain, Voltaire, Jean Jacques Rousseau etc.) now became more accessible to the common people. Ancient and medieval scientific texts were compiled and published, and maps and scientific diagrams were widely printed. Thus their ideas about science, reason and rationality found their way into popular literature.

OR

- (i) Charles Dickens wrote about the terrible effects of industrialisation on people's lives and characters. His novel Hard Times (1854) describes Coketown, a fictitious industrial town, as a grim place full of machinery, smoking chimneys, rivers polluted purple and buildings that all looked the same. Here workers are known as 'hands', as if they had no identity other than as operators of machines.
- (ii) Dickens criticised not just the greed for profits, but also the ideas that reduced human beings into simple instruments of production. Dickens focused on the terrible conditions of urban life under industrial capitalism.
- (iii) His Oliver Twist (1838) is the tale of a poor orphan who lived in a world of petty criminals and beggars. Brought up in a cruel workhouse, Oliver was finally adopted by a wealthy man and lived happily ever after.

10 Describe any three main features of 'Alluvial soil' found in India:

OR

Describe any three main features of 'Black soil' found in India.

Ans. Alluvial soil :

- (i) The entire northern plains are made of alluvial soil. These soils also extend in Rajasthan and Gujarat, also found in the eastern coastal plains particularly in the deltas of the Mahanadi, the Godavari, the Krishna and the Kaveri rivers.
- (ii) Alluvial soils are deposited by three important Himalayan river systems- the Indus, the Ganga and the Brahmaputra.
- (iii) According to their age alluvial soils can be classified as old alluvial (Bangar) and new alluvial (Khadar). The bangar soils has higher concentration of kanker nodules than the Khadar. It has more fine particles and is more fertile than the bangar.

OR

Black Soil :

- (i) This soil is black in colour and is also known as regur soils. It is typical of the Deccan trap (Basalt) region spread over northwest Deccan plateau. Cover the plateaus of Maharashtra, Saurashtra, Malwa, Madhya Pradesh, Chhattisgarh and along the Godavari and the Krishna valleys. Are made up of extremely fine i.e. clayey material.
- (ii) They are well known for their capacity to hold moisture. They develop deep cracks during hot weather, are sticky when wet and difficult to work on unless tilled immediately after the first shower or during the pre-monsoon period.
- (iii) In addition, they are rich in soil nutrients such as calcium carbonate, magnesium, potash and lime. These soils are generally poor in phosphoric contents.

11. "The dams that were constructed to control floods have triggered floods." Analyse the statement.

Ans. "The dams that were constructed to control floods have triggered floods."

Ironically, the dams that were constructed to control floods have triggered floods due to sedimentation in the reservoir, mostly been unsuccessful in controlling floods at the time of excessive rainfall. The low lying areas suffer the most because the dams fail to provide a 100 percent guarantee to control the flow of water during excessive rainfall, and whenever there is an overflow, these are the areas which drown first. Excessive sedimentation on the reservoir side of the dams also plays an important role in this.

12. Name any two subjects that are, included in Concurrent List. How are laws made on these subjects ? Explain.

OR

How is sharing of power between the Union and the State Governments basic to the structure of the Constitution of India ? Explain.

Ans. Concurrent List includes subjects of common interest to both the Union Government as well as the State Governments.

- (i) Example: education, forest, trade unions, marriage, adoption and succession.
- (ii) Both the Union as well as the State Governments can make laws on the subjects mentioned in this list.
- (iii) If their laws conflict with each other, the law made by the Union Government will prevail.

OR

“Sharing of power between states and the centre governments is the basic to the structure of the Constitution of India”, because without this division of power it will be impossible to coexist in a diverse country like India. The states are significant parts of the union and the jurisdiction of both the state and union overlap at many areas, hence it is important to demarcate the boundaries , which are effectively done by the Constitution in India.

The Constitution clearly provided a three–fold distribution of legislative powers between the Union Government and the State Governments.

- (i) Union List includes subjects of national importance such as defence of the country, foreign affairs, banking, communication and currency. The Union Government alone can make laws relating to the subjects mentioned in the Union List.
- (ii) State List contains subjects of State and local importance such as police, trade, commerce, agriculture and irrigation. The State Governments alone can make laws relating to the subjects mentioned in the State List.

This allows the constitution to avoid any conflict of power and clear jurisdictions.

13. "Every social difference does not lead to social division." Justify the statement.

Ans. Every expression of social division does not lead to disasters:

Social divisions of one kind or another exist in most countries of the world. Wherever they exist, these divisions are reflected in society and politics.

- (i) In a democracy it is only natural that political parties would talk about these divisions, make different promises to different communities, look after due representation of various communities and make policies to redress the grievances of the disadvantaged communities.
- (ii) Social divisions affect voting in most countries. People from one community tend to prefer some party more than others. In many countries there are parties that focus only on one community. Yet all this does not lead to disintegration of the country.
- (iii) We can take the example of India in this, and see how the diverse culture , language and even religion still coexist peacefully in spite of multiple political representations.

14. How can caste take several forms in politics ? Explain with examples.

Ans. Various forms of Caste in Politics :

When parties choose candidates in elections, they keep in mind the caste composition of the electorate and nominate candidates from different castes so as to muster necessary support to win elections. When governments are formed, political parties usually take care that representatives of different castes and tribes find a place in it.

- (i) Political parties and candidates in elections make appeals to caste sentiment to muster support. Some political parties are known to favour some castes and are seen as their representatives.
- (ii) Universal adult franchise and the principle of one–person – one – vote compelled political leaders to gear up to the task of mobilising and securing political support. It also brought new consciousness among the people of castes that were hitherto treated as inferior and low.

15. "Crude oil reserves are limited all over the world. If people continue to extract it at the present rate, the reserves would last only 35 – 40 years more." Explain any three ways to solve this problem.

Ans. "Crude oil reserves are limited all over the world. If people continue to extract at the present rate, the reserves would last only 35-40 years more."

Crude oils are produced in thousands of years by the decomposition of organic matter under the surface of the earth under extreme temperature and pressure. The production rate of these reserves is very slow in comparison to the extraction rate by the human beings. Because fossil fuels are basic for every industry as well as vehicles, with the rapid development of Industries this rate has jumped and multiplied.

Ways to solve it:

- (i) **Judicial use of available resources :** We need to ensure that the available resources are used in a very judicious way and not wasted.
- (ii) **Finding Substitutes:** We need to evolve substitutes like solar energy and wind energy , which are clean ,green and renewable.
- (iii) **Creating Awareness:** We require to educate the new generation about conservation of resources and aiming towards sustainable development.

16. Why is it necessary to increase a large number of banks mainly in rural areas? Explain.

OR

Why are service conditions of formal sector loans better than informal sector ? Explain.

Ans. (i) The cost of informal loans is much higher and often leads to a debt trap. Also, people who might wish to start a new enterprise by borrowing may not do so because of the high cost of borrowing in such a case.

(ii) Most loans from informal lenders carry a very high interest rate and do little to increase the income of the borrowers. Thus, it is necessary that banks and cooperatives increase their lending particularly in the rural areas, so that the dependence of the poor on informal sources of credit reduces.

(iii) It is important that the formal credit sources like Banks are distributed more equally in rural and urban areas so that the poor can benefit from the cheaper loans.

OR

Formal sector loans :

These resources work under the supervision of the Reserve Bank of India. The rate of interest is very low. Commercial banks, cooperative societies are the main source of formal source of credit. They provide ensured services and also have a set protocol for deliverance of loan activities .

In formal sector interest rate, collateral and documentation requirement, and the mode of repayment together comprise what is called the terms of credit. The terms of credit vary substantially from one credit arrangement to another. They may vary depending on the nature of the lender and the borrower.

17. How can the Government of India play, a major role to make globalisation more fair ? Explain with examples.

OR

How has globalisation affected the life of Indians ? Explain with examples.

Ans. Role government can play in making the globalisation a success :

(i) **Protect the interests**

Government should prepare such policies that must protect the interests, not only of the rich and the powerful but of all the people in the country.

(ii) **Labour laws**

Government can ensure that labour laws are properly implemented and the workers get their rights.

(iii) **Reserve items**

Government can reserve some items exclusively for small scale and local producers.

(iv) **Investment barriers**

If necessary, the government can use trade and investment barriers like quota system, imports, duties etc.

(v) Negotiation

It can negotiate with the WTO for fairer rules.

(vi) Developing relationship

It can align with other developing countries with similar interests to fight against the domination of developed countries in the WTO.

OR

IMPACT OF GLOBALISATION IN INDIA

Globalisation and greater competition among producers- both local and foreign producers- has been of advantage to consumers, particularly the well-off sections in the urban areas. There is greater choice before these consumers who now enjoy improved quality and lower prices for several products. These people today, enjoy much higher standards of living than was possible earlier. Among producers and workers, the impact of globalisation has not been uniform

(i) Increased investments

MNCs have increased their investments in India over the past 15 years, which means investing in India has been beneficial for them. New jobs have been created. Local companies supplying raw materials, etc. to these industries have prospered.

(ii) Increased competition.

Several of the top Indian companies have been able to benefit from the increased competition. They have increased competition. They have invested in newer technology and production methods and raised their production standards. Some have gained from successful collaborations with foreign companies.

(iii) Translations in to MNCs

Globalisation has enabled some larger Indian companies to emerge as multinational themselves.

(iv) New opportunities

Globalisation has also created new opportunities for companies providing services, particularly those involving IT.

18. How are consumers enjoying the 'right to be informed' in their daily life ? Explain with examples.

Ans. The Right to Information Act, 2005 ensures citizens information about the working of the government departments, so that they can get social justice.

In the case of consumers, the right to be informed means that the consumers have the right to be informed about the particulars of goods and services that they purchase, like MRP, date of manufacture, expiry date, etc.

Consumers can then complain and ask for compensation or replacement if the product is defective in any manner.

SECTION C

19. How had the 'First World War' crated economic problems in India ? Explain with examples:

OR

How had a variety of cultural processes developed a sense of collective belongingness in India during the 19th century ? Explain with examples.

Ans. The First World War deeply affected India though it was under the British rule at that time. The Following points state its impact

(i) The British Government raised taxes, custom duties and income taxes in India to finance the war expenditures.

(ii) Villagers and farmers were forcefully recruited in the British army.

There was a rise in prices of food and other essential things.

OR

It means that people began to believe that they were all a part of the same nation and discovered some unity, which bound them together.

(i) Main cultural processes:

1. Figures or images helped create an image with which people could identify the nation.

Devotion to this mother figure came to be seen as evidence of one's nationalism.

- (a) It was with the growth of nationalism, that the identity of India was associated with the image of &M at Mate.
- (b) This image was first created by Bankim Chandra Chattopadhyay, who wrote the song 'Vandemataram' in his novel Anandamath.
- (c) "Then Rabinchranath Tagore painted the famous image of Bharat Mata. He was moved by the Swadeshi movement.
- (d) In this painting Bharat Mata is portrayed as an ascetic figure; she is calm, composed divine and spiritual.
- (e) In subsequent years, the image of Bharat Mata acquired many different forms as it circulated in popular prints and was painted by different artists.
- (i) Devotion to this mother figure came to be seen as evidence of one's nationalism.

20. Describe the role of 'technology' in transformation of the world in the nineteenth century.

OR

Describe the life of workers during the nineteenth century in England.

OR

Describe various steps taken to clean up London in the nineteenth century.

Ans. Role of Technology :

- (i) Transformation of the world economy : Railways, steam ships, telegraph – were important inventions which transformed nineteenth-century world. Colonisation stimulated new investments and improvements in transport; faster railways, lighter wagons and larger ships helped move food more cheaply and quickly from faraway farms to final markets.
- (ii) Impact on the meat trade : Till the 1870s, meat from America was shipped to Europe in the form of live animals which were then slaughtered in Europe. But live animals took up a lot of ship space, many also died in voyage, fell ill, lost weight, or became unfit to eat. A new technology namely, refrigerated ships enabled the transport of perishable foods over long distance. Now animals were slaughtered at the starting point and then transported to Europe as frozen meat. This reduced shipping costs and lowered meat prices in Europe. The poor in Europe could now consume a more varied diet. Better living conditions promoted social peace within the country and support for imperialism abroad.

OR

Life of the Workers :

The process of industrialisation brought with it miseries for newly emerged class of industrial workers.

- (i) Abundance of labour : As news of possible jobs travelled to the countryside, hundreds tramped to the cities. But everyone was not lucky enough to get an instant job. Many job-seekers had to wait weeks, spending nights under bridges or in night shelters. Some stayed in Night Refuge that were set up by private individuals; other went to the Casual Wards maintained by the Poor Law authorities.
- (ii) Seasonality of work : Seasonality of work in many industries meant prolonged periods without work. After the busy season was over, the poor were on the streets again. They either returned to the countryside or looked for odd jobs, which till the mid-nineteenth century were difficult to find.
- (iii) Poverty and unemployment : At the best of times till the mid-nineteenth century, about 10% of the urban population was extremely poor which went up to anything between 35% and 75% during periods of economic slump. The fear of unemployment made workers hostile to the introduction of new technology. When the Spinning Jenny was introduced in the woolen industry, women who survived on hand spinning began attacking the new machines. After the 1840s, building activity intensified in the cities, opening up greater opportunities of employment.

OR

Cleaning London :

- (i) Attempts were made to decongest localities, green the open spaces, reduce pollution and landscape the city. Large blocks of apartments were built. Rent control was introduced to ease the impact of a severe housing shortage.
- (ii) Some attempts were made to bridge the difference between the city and countryside through ideas as the Green Belt around London.

- (iii) Architect and planner Ebenezer Howard developed the principle of the Garden City, a pleasant space full of plants and trees, where people would both live and work. Raymond Unwin and Barry Parker designed the garden city of New Earswick. There were common garden spaces, beautiful views, and great attention to detail.
- (iv) Between the two World Wars (1919-39) the responsibility for housing the working classes was accepted by the British state, and a million houses, most of them single-family cottages, were built by local authorities.

21. Name the two major beverage crops grown in India. Describe their growing areas.

Ans. **(a) Tea :**

- (i) An example of plantation agriculture, an important beverage crop introduced in India by the British.
- (ii) Grows well in tropical and sub-tropical climates endowed with deep and fertile well-drained soil, rich in humus and organic matter.
- (iii) Require warm and moist frost-free climate, frequent showers evenly distributed over the year.
- (iv) A labour intensive industry, requires abundant cheap and skilled labour.
- (v) Major producing states are Assam, West Bengal, Tamil Nadu, Kerala. Apart from these, Himachal Pradesh, Uttaranchal, Meghalaya, Andhra Pradesh and Tripura and also tea-producing states in the country.
- (vi) India is the leading producer as well as exporter of tea in the world.

(b) Coffee :

Importance :

- (i) India produces about four per cent of the world's coffee production.
- (ii) The Arabica variety produced in the country is in great demand all over the world.
- (iii) Is cultivated in Karnataka, Kerala and Tamil Nadu.

22. How can the industrial pollution of fresh water be reduced ? Explain various ways.

Ans. After independence, industries are increasing in a rapid pace and have become a reason for pressure on existing fresh water resources. Fresh water is almost limited, though renewable in India, but over-exploitation and mismanagement of this resource by industries are aggravating the water stress day-by-day.

- (i) Industries especially heavy industries use huge amount of fresh water for industrial purpose and pollute and waste such water.
- (ii) These industries for their energy consumption purpose depend on hydroelectric projects and this electricity is generated through damming the rivers upstream. So, the river almost dries in the lower stream areas.
- (iii) Again industries dump the chemical waste in the river, lake, etc. which then consequently pollute the water dangerously for human survival.
These also contaminate the groundwater through seepage of industrial wastes. So, the increasing number of industries exert pressure on existing fresh water resources.

23. "Democracies do not appear to be very successful in reducing economic inequalities." Justify the statement.

OR

"Democracy is a better form of government than any other form of government." Justify the statement.

Ans. It is true. The following points justify that:

- (i) A small number of ultra-rich enjoy a disproportionate share of wealth and income. Not only that, their share in the total income of the country has been increasing.
- (ii) Those at the bottom of the society have very little to depend upon. Their incomes have been declining.
- (iii) Sometimes, they find it difficult to meet their basic needs of life, such as food, clothing, housing, education and health.

In actual life, democracies do not appear to be very successful in reducing economic inequalities.

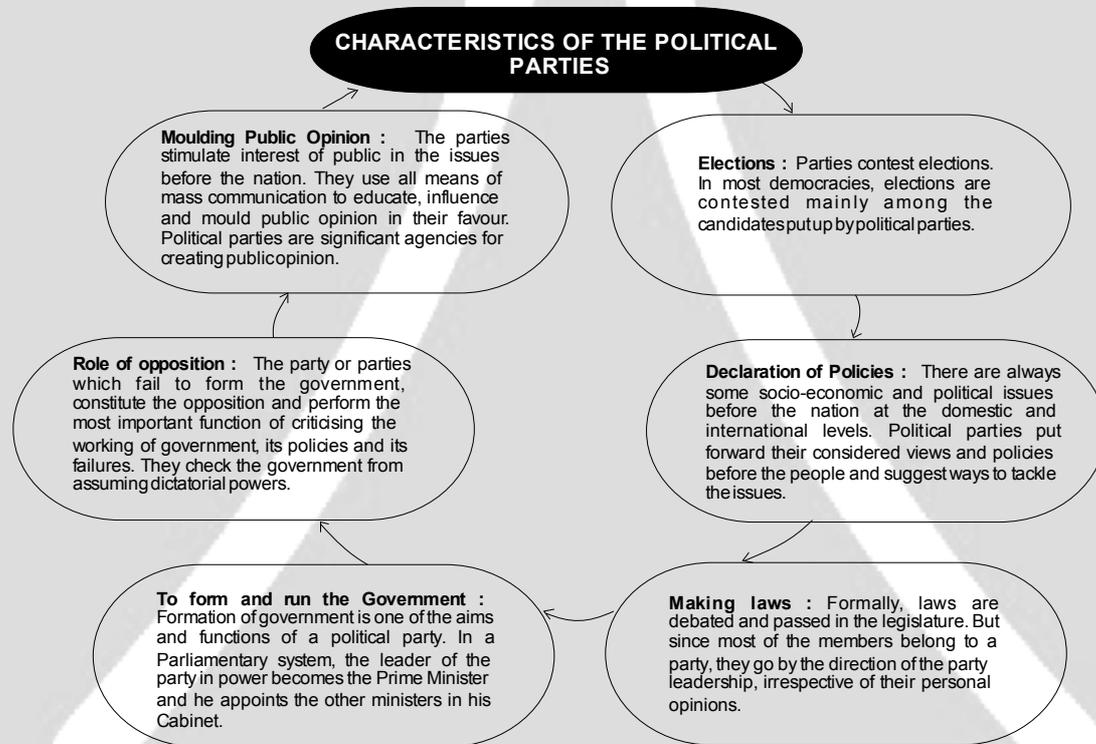
OR

Democracy is a better form of government from any other form of government:

- (i) Democracy promotes equality among citizens
- (ii) Enhances the dignity of the individual
- (iii) Improves the quality of decision making
- (iv) Provides method to resolve conflicts
- (v) Allows room to correct mistakes
- (vi) Accountable, responsive and legitimate government
- (vii) Reduction of inequality and poverty
- (viii) Accommodation of social diversity

24. What is a political party ? Explain any four characteristics of a political party.

Ans. "A political party is a group of people who come together to contest elections and hold power in the government." They agree on some policies and programmes for promoting national interest. Since there can be different views on what is good for all, parties try to persuade people why their policies are better than the others.



25. Compare the economic activities of the private sector with that of the public sector.

Ans. Sectors in terms of ownership: Public and Private sectors

Industries can better be classified on the basis of their ownership under the following categories.:

- (i) **Public Sector Industries:** Industries owned by the state or its agencies are called public sector industries. As for example, the Indian Railways, the Iron and Steel Industry at Bhilai and Durgapur etc., Oil India Ltd. are some such industries.
- (ii) **Private Sector Industries:** Industries owned by individuals or firms formed by individuals are called private sector industries. For example, Tata Iron and Steel Company Limited or Reliance Industries Limited are private industries.
- (a) **Contribution of Public Sector to the Economic Development of a Nation:**
It is quite necessary to have a public sector because of the following reasons:
 - (i) **Reasonable Cost :**
The public sector provides many essential things at quite a reasonable cost which the private sector can not provide.

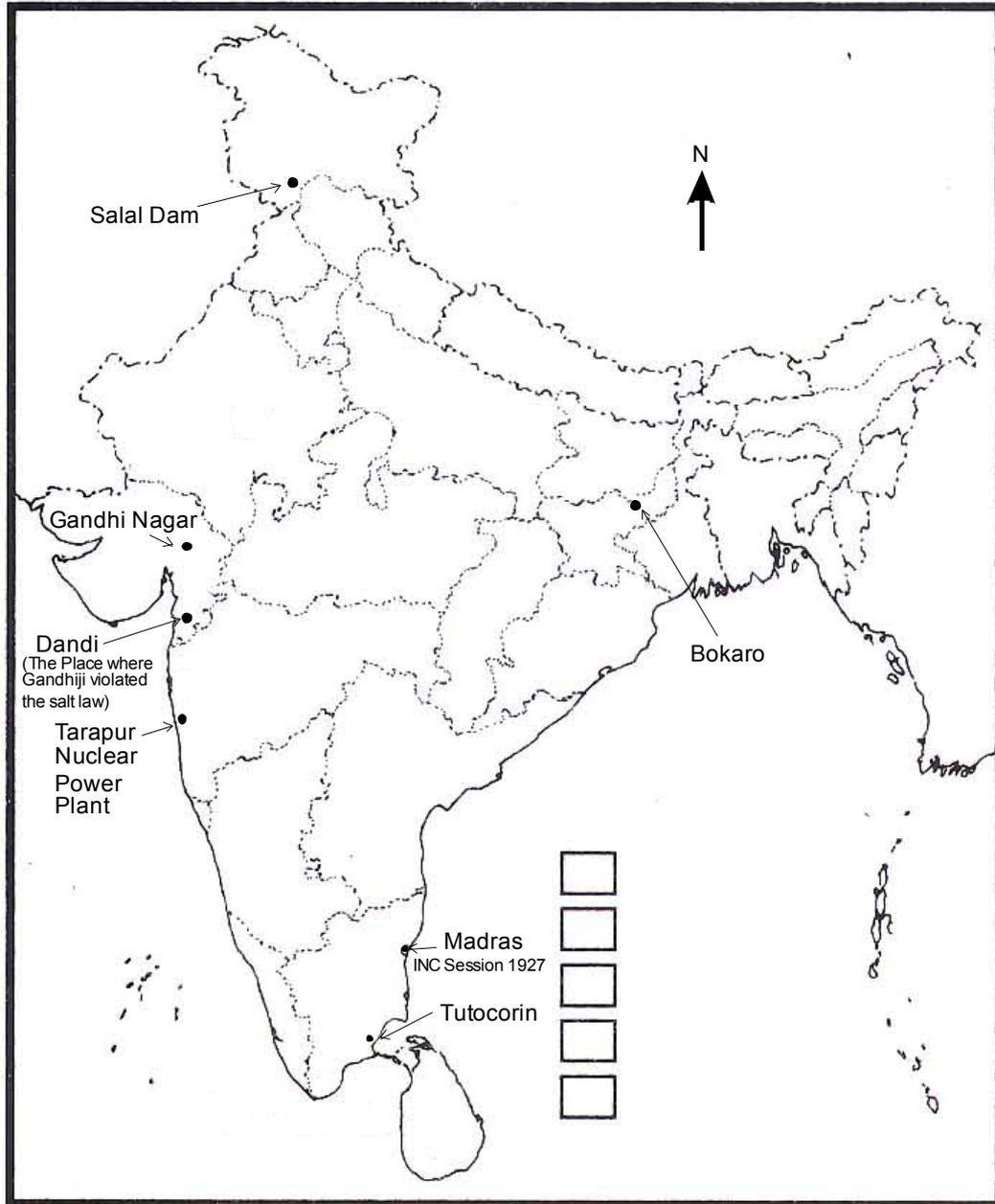
- (ii) Set up Heavy Industries :
The public sector can set up heavy industries which require a lot of money, but private sector cannot do so.
- (iii) Benefit of the people :
The public sector has the benefit of the people above everything because its purpose is not to earn money but to benefit the people at all costs.
- (iv) Benefit of the public especially :
The public sector is mainly held by the government which so often bears some of the cost for the benefit of the public especially for the poor people. People are given wheat, kerosene oil etc. at the lower prices than they buy from the market.
- (v) Controlled by the government :
The public sector, mainly held and controlled by the government provides health and educational facilities free of cost or at the very nominal price.
- (vi) Examples :
Railways, Post Offices, Steel Plants, Oil India are some examples of the public sector activities. From the above account it becomes quite clear that the public sector contributes to the economic development of a nations and that is why it is necessary to have the public sector. All public sector enterprises greatly contribute to the economic development of a nation.

SECTION D

26. (A) Two features 'a' and 'b', are marked on the given political outline map of India (on page 11). Identify these features with the help of the following information and write their correct names on the lines marked near them:
- (a) The place where the Indian National Congress Session was held.
(b) The place where, Gandhiji violated the Salt law.
- (B) Locate and label any three of the following with appropriate symbols on the same given outline political map of India
- (i) Bokaro – Iron and Steel Plant
(ii) Gandhinagar – Software Technology Park
(iii) Tarapur – Nuclear Power, Plant'
(iv) Salal – Dam
(v) Tuticorin – Sea Port

Note : The following questions are for the Visually Impaired Candidates, only, in lieu of Q. No. 26. Attempt any five questions

- (26.1) Name the State where the Indian National Congress held its session in December 1920.
- (26.2) Name the state where cotton mill workers organised Satyagraha.
- (26.3) Name the place related to the calling-off of the Non-Cooperation Movement.
- (26.4) Name the state where Bokaro Iron and Steel plant is located.
- (26.5) Name the State Where, Tarapur Nuclear Power plant is located.
- (26.6) On which coast of India is Tuticorin sea port located?
- (26.7) Name the State, where Salal Dam is located,



S