

DAV PUBLIC SCHOOL, MCL, KALINGA AREA

PRACTICE PAPER – III(2020-21)

Fully Solved (Questions-Answers)

SOCIAL SCIENCE

*A Highly Simulated Practice Question Paper for
CBSE Class X Examination*

Time : 3 hrs

Max. Marks : 80

Instructions

1. Question paper comprises five Sections – A, B, C, D and E. There are 32 questions in the question paper. All questions are compulsory.
2. Section A – Question no. 1 to 16 are Objective Type Questions of 1 mark each.
3. Section B – Question no. 17 to 22 are short answer type questions, carrying 3 marks each. Answer to each question should not exceed 80 words.
4. Section C – Question no. 23 to 26 are source based questions, carrying 4 marks each.
5. Section D – Question no. 27 to 31 are long answer type questions, carrying 5 marks each. Answer to each question should not exceed 120 words.
6. Section E – Question no. 32 is map based, carrying 5 marks with two parts, 32 (a) from History (2 marks) and 32 (b) from Geography (3 marks).
7. There is no overall choice in the question paper. However, an internal choice has been provided in few questions. Only one of the choices in such questions have to be attempted.
8. In addition to this, separate instructions are given with each section and question, wherever necessary.

Section A : Objective Type Questions (1 Mark)

1. The task of collection of data in all the three sectors of the economy is done by which of the following organisation?
(a) BPO (b) UNDP (c) KPO (d) NSSO
2. Which of the following is not the feature of coming together federation?
(a) In this type of federation, states come together on their own to form a bigger unit.
(b) These states have equal power and are equally strong vis-a-vis the federal government.
(c) They are coming together because they want to maintain sovereignty, identity and security of their own.
(d) India, Spain and Belgium are examples of coming together federation.
3. Who was the first artist to create image of Bharat Mata?
Or Who was the author of the novel Anandmath?
4. Give the two main bases of social division in Sri Lanka.

5. Define the term double coincidence of wants.

6. Identify the term
It is the authority of a state to govern itself.

7. Complete the following table with correct information.

Events	Year
Unification of Italy	A - ?
The French Revolution occurred	B - ?

8. Choose the correct option from List I and II.

	List I	List II
(a)	Jallianwala Bagh Massacre	(i) 1919
(b)	Salt March	(ii) 1931
(c)	Second Round Table Conference	(iii) 1930
(d)	Non-Cooperation Movement	(iv) 1921

9. Arrange the following in correct sequence.

- (i) Fibre production
- (ii) Spinning
- (iii) Weaving knitting
- (iv) Garment manufacture

Codes

- (a) (i), (ii), (iii), (iv)
- (b) (ii), (i), (iii), (iv)
- (c) (iii), (ii), (i), (iv)
- (d) (iii), (iv), (i), (ii)

10. A centralised office used for the purpose of receiving or transmitting large volume of request by telephone is referred as ...

Or A port or city where imports, exports and trading takes place is referred as

11. A shoe manufacturer, M Salim has to make a payment to the leather supplier Prem and writes a cheque for a specific amount. This means that the shoe manufacturer instructs his bank to pay this amount to the leather supplier. The leather supplier takes this cheque and deposits it in his own account in the bank. The money is transferred from one bank account to another bank account in a couple of days.

The transaction is complete without any payment of cash.

Analyse the above information and tell after the transaction between Salim and Prem, which condition will occur?

- (a) Salim's balance in his bank account increases and Prem's balance increases.
- (b) Salim's balance in his bank account decreases and Prem's balance increases.
- (c) Salim's and Prem's balances in their accounts will be equal
- (d) None of the above

12. Find the incorrect option :

- (a) Victor Emmanuel II was proclaimed the King of United Italy.
- (b) During the 19th century nationalism emerged as force in Europe.
- (c) Sardinia – Piedmont was ruled by an Italy Princely House.
- (d) Treaty of Vienna was signed in 1845.

13. Correct the following statement and rewrite. GDP includes the earning/profit of Indians outside the country, but does not include profit/assets of foreign companies in the domestic territory.

Or Secondary sector produces base material for development of primary and tertiary sectors.

14. For a long time, the Congress had ignored the Dalits because of the fear of offending the and the conservatives high class hindus.

Or Indian leaders opposed the Simon Commission because there was no in the commission.

15. In the question given below, there are two statements marked as Assertion (A) and Reason (R). Read the statements and choose the correct option :

Assertion (A) Power is shared among different social groups in Belgium.

Reason (R) Community Government in Belgium has the power regarding cultural, educational and language related issues.

Codes

- (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

16. Foreign trade is a trade between different countries of the world which is also known as

Section B : Short Answer Questions (3 Marks)

17. Modern currency is accepted as a medium of exchange without any use of its own. Why?
18. There are a number of factors which are responsible for the location of jute mills in the Hugli basin. State these factors.
Or State any three reasons which are responsible for shifting of sugar industry from North to South India.
19. Compare a Multinational Company with that of a National Company.
20. Suggest any three economic effects of the Non-Cooperation Movement.
21. What were the results of the ethnic conflict in Sri Lanka?
Or State a comparative analysis between India and Belgium in the sphere of area.
22. Resource planning is essential in countries like India. Analyse the statement.

Section C : Source Based Questions (4 Marks)

23. Read the source and answer the following questions.

By the last quarter of the nineteenth century nationalism no longer retained its idealistic liberal-democratic sentiment of the first half of the century, but became a narrow creed with limited ends. During this period nationalist groups became increasingly intolerant of each other and ever ready to go to war. The major European powers, in turn, manipulated the nationalist aspirations of the subject peoples in Europe to further their own imperialist aims.

The most serious source of nationalist tension in Europe after 1871 was the area called the **Balkans**. The Balkans was a region of geographical and ethnic variation comprising modern-day Romania, Bulgaria, Albania, Greece, Macedonia, Croatia, Bosnia-Herzegovina, Slovenia, Serbia and Montenegro whose inhabitants were broadly known as the Slavs. A large part of the Balkans was under the control of the Ottoman Empire. The spread of the ideas of romantic nationalism in the Balkans together with the disintegration of the Ottoman Empire made this region very explosive.

All through the nineteenth century the Ottoman Empire had sought to strengthen itself through modernisation and internal reforms but with very little success. One by one, its European subject nationalities broke away from its control and declared independence. The Balkan peoples based their claims for independence or political rights on nationality and used history to prove that they had once been independent but had subsequently been subjugated by foreign powers. Hence the rebellious nationalities in the Balkans thought of their struggles as attempts to win back their long-lost independence.

- (i) Identify the reason, why the nationalist movement during the last quarter of the nineteenth century lost its liberal democratic sentiment?
- (a) In this period nationalists groups became intolerant of each other and ever ready to go to war.
(b) The British government introduced strict rule against the revolutionaries.
(c) Both (a) and (b)
(d) Leadership became weak.
- (ii) The most serious sources of nationalist tension in Europe after 1871 was the region of
- (a) Greece, Macedonia
(b) Balkans
(c) Ottoman Empire
(d) None of the above
- (iii) Which of the following regions is called as Balkans?
- (a) Romania , Bulgaria and Albania
(b) Greece, Macedonia and Croatia
(c) Bosnia-Herzegovina, Slovenia, Serbia and Montenegro
(d) All of the above
- (iv) Which of the following statements correctly describe the attempt to win back long-lost independence by the Balkan states?
- (a) One by one Balkan states broke away and declared independence.
(b) Balkan states people demanded their political rights and tried to prove that they were free and independent before.
(c) Balkan states admitted the leadership of France.
(d) Both (a) and (b)

24. Read the source and answer the following questions.

Alluvial soil is the most widely spread and important soil. In fact, the entire Northern plains are made of alluvial soil. These have been deposited by three important Himalayan river systems—the Indus, the Ganga and the Brahmaputra. These soils also extend Rajasthan and Gujarat through a narrow corridor. Alluvial soil is also found in the Eastern coastal plains particularly in the deltas of the Mahanadi, the Godavari, the Krishna and the Kaveri rivers.

The alluvial soil consists of various proportions of sand, silt and clay. As we move inland towards the river valleys, soil particles appear some what bigger in size. In the upper reaches of the river valley i.e. near the place of the break of slope, the soils are coarse. Such soils are more common in piedmont plains such as Duars, Chos and Terai. Apart from the size of their grains or components, soils are also described on the basis of their age. According to their age alluvial soils can be classified as old alluvial (Bangar) and new alluvial (Khadar). The Bangar soil has higher concentration of kanker nodules than the Khadar soil. It has more fine particles and is more fertile than the Bangar.

- (i) The source given above relates to which of the following options?
(a) Black soil
(b) Alluvial soil
(c) Soil conservation
(d) Soil erosion
- (ii) The entire are made of Alluvial soil.
(a) Northern plains (b) Deccan trap
(c) Deccan plateau (d) None of these
- (iii) Alluvial soil is found in the delta of which of the following rivers?
(a) Mahanadi (b) Godavari
(c) Krishna (d) All of these
- (iv) In the upper reaches of the river valley, the soils are coarse. Such soils are more common in piedmont plains such as
(a) Duars (b) Chos
(c) Terai (d) All of these

25. Read the source and answer the following questions.

Our Constitution did not give the status of national language to any one language. Hindi was identified as the official language. But Hindi is the mother tongue of only about 40 per cent of Indians. Therefore, there were many safeguards to protect other languages. Besides Hindi, there are 21 other languages recognised as Scheduled Languages by the Constitution. A candidate in an examination conducted for the Central Government positions may opt to take the examination in any of these languages. States too have their own official languages. Much of the government work takes place in the official language of the concerned state.

Unlike Sri Lanka, the leaders of our country adopted a very cautious attitude in spreading the use of Hindi. According to the Constitution, the use of English for official purposes was to stop in 1965. However, many non-Hindi speaking States demanded that the use of English continue. In Tamil Nadu, this movement took a violent form. The Central Government responded by agreeing to continue the use of English along with Hindi for official purposes. Many critics think that this solution favoured the English-speaking elite. Promotion of Hindi continues to be the official policy of the Government of India. Promotion does not mean that the Central Government can impose Hindi on states where people speak a different language. The flexibility shown by Indian political leaders helped our country avoid the kind of situation that Sri Lanka finds itself in.

- (i) Why there are many safeguards to protect different languages of India?
(a) Hindi is our official language.
(b) Hindi is spoken by only 40 per cent Indians.
(c) There is a tendency to call Hindi as our national language.
(d) All of the above
- (ii) The government works of the state can be done in the
(a) Official language of the state
(b) English
(c) Both (a) and (b)
(d) Only Hindi
- (iii) How our language policy can favour the English speaking elite?
(a) English is only official language.
(b) English and Hindi are our national language.
(c) To continue English after 1965 as official language.
(d) None of the above
- (iv) The Central Government tries to promote Hindi but it does not mean
(a) Hindi can be imposed on non-Hindi speaking people.
(b) Hindi can be declared as National language.
(c) Hindi is only a State language.
(d) None of the above

26. Read the source and answer the following questions.

Why are only 'final goods and services' counted? In contrast to final goods, goods such as wheat and the wheat flour in this example are intermediate goods. Intermediate goods are used up in producing final goods and services. The value of final goods already includes the value of all the intermediate goods that are used in making the final goods. Hence, the value of ₹ 60 for the biscuits (final good) already includes the value of flour (₹ 10). Similarly, the value of all other intermediate goods would have been included. To count the value of the flour and wheat separately is therefore not correct because then we would be counting the value of the same things a number of times. First as wheat, then as flour and finally as biscuits.

The value of final goods and services produced in each sector during a particular year provides the total production of the sector for that year. And the sum of production in the three sectors gives what is called the Gross Domestic Product (GDP) of a country. It is the value of all final goods and services produced within a country during a particular year. GDP shows how big the economy is.

In India, the mammoth task of measuring GDP is undertaken by a Central Government Ministry. This Ministry, with the help of various government departments of all the Indian states and Union Territories, collects information relating to total volume of goods and services and their prices and then estimates the GDP.

- (i) The source given above relates to which of the following options?
- (a) World Bank
 - (b) GDP (Gross Domestic Product)
 - (c) GNP (Gross National Product)
 - (d) GNH (Gross National Happiness)
- (ii) Why are only final goods and services counted and not intermediate goods?
- (a) The value of intermediate goods need not to be added.
 - (b) There is no such intermediate goods.
 - (c) The value of final goods already includes the value of all the intermediate goods that are used in making the final goods.
 - (d) None of the above
- (iii) The value of all final goods and services produced with a country during a particular year is known as
- (a) GDP
 - (b) GNP
 - (c) GST
 - (d) SGST
- (iv) The GDP of a country shows
- (a) how well off the people of that country.
 - (b) how much employment rate is there in a country.
 - (c) standard of living of people.
 - (d) how big the economy of the country is.

Section D : Long Answer Questions (5 Marks)

27. Explain five political outcomes of democracy.
- Or In actual life democracies do not appear to be very successful in reducing economic inequalities. Explain the statement.
28. Besides Non-Cooperation Movement, some other movements also took place in different regions of country. Describe them.
- Or The Rowlatt Act, 1919 gave the government enormous power to repress the political activities. Elucidate.
29. Why is the issue of sustainability important for development? Examine.
- Or What do you mean by public facilities? Explain any two public facilities given by the government.
30. Due to which reasons an Indian farmer does not want his son to indulge in farming practice? Justify.
31. Which five provisions of the Indian Constitution make India a full fledged federation? Explain.

Section E : Map Based Question (5 Marks)

32. (a) On the given map of India, two locations are marked. Identify and label them. (2)
- The place where the Indian National Congress Session was held in December 1920
 - The place where the Cotton Mill Workers Satyagraha was conducted



- (b) On the same outline map of India, locate any three features of the following with suitable symbols (3)
- A major cotton producing state
 - Surat cotton textile industry
 - Ramagundam thermal power plant
 - Thiruvananthapuram software technology park
 - Tuticorin port

Answers

- (d) NSSO
- (d) India, Spain and Belgium are examples of coming together federation.
- Abanindranath Tagore was the first artist to create the image of Bharat Mata.
Or Bankim Chandra Chattopadhyay was the author of the novel Anandamath.
- The two main bases of social division in Sri Lanka are language and religion.
- If both parties agree to buy and sell each other's commodities respectively then this condition is termed as double coincidence of wants.
- Sovereignty
- A. 1859-70, B. 1789
- (a) Jallianwala Bagh Massacre- (i) 1919
- (a) (i), (ii), (iii), (iv)
- Call Centre Or Entrepot
- (b) Salim's balance in his bank account decreases and Prem's balance increases.
- (d) Treaty of Vienna was signed in 1845.
- GDP does not include the earning/profit of Indians outside the country, but includes profits/assets of foreign companies in the domestic territory.
Or Primary sector produces base material for development of secondary and tertiary sectors.
- Sanatanis Or Indian
- (b) Both A and R are true, but R is not the correct explanation of A
- International trade or inter-regional trade

17. Modern currency is accepted as a medium of exchange without any use of its own. It is due to the reason that the modern currency is not made up of precious metal such as gold, silver, or copper and like grain and cattle, it is not of everyday use. Thus, the modern currency is without any use of its own.

But still it is accepted as a medium of exchange as it is authorised by Government of the country. It has certainly made transactions easier and is easy to carry also. In India, the Reserve Bank of India issues currency notes on behalf of the Central Government and guarantees the value attached to paper notes and coins.

18. There are a number of factors which are responsible for the location of jute mills in the Hugli basin. These factors are given below :

- Jute mills have close proximity with the jute producing areas.
- Hugli basin provides inexpensive water transport, which is also supported by a good network of railways and roadways.
- Hugli river provides abundance of water supply for processing raw jute in the mills.
- The nearby areas of Hugli basin provide cheap labour to jute mills.

Or Reasons which are responsible for shifting of sugar industry from North to South India are as follows :

- (i) The sucrose content of sugarcane grown is higher in South India i.e. Peninsular India. So, more sugar can be produced from the same amount of sugarcane.
- (ii) The crushing season is longer in the Peninsular India, as the summers are less hotter than the North India.
- (iii) Sugar Industries are mostly cooperatives and cooperatives are more successful in the Southern states.

19. A Multinational Company and a National Company can be compared on the following points:

Multinational Company	National Company
It owns or controls production in more than one nation.	It owns or controls production within the country at one place or in different states of the country.
It sets up offices and factories for production in regions where it can get cheap labour and other resources.	Its location is mainly based on geographical factors like, terrain, climate etc.
It has many offices and branches in different countries of the World.	It may or may not have branches within the country.

20. The effects of Non-cooperation Movement in economy were immense. These were
- (i) Foreign goods were boycotted, liquor shops picketed and foreign clothes were burnt hugely.
 - (ii) The import of foreign clothes halved between 1921 and 1922, its value dropping from 102 crore to 57 crore rupees.
 - (iii) In many areas, traders and merchants refused to trade in foreign goods. People discarded foreign clothes and used only Indian clothes. As a result, production of Indian textile mills and handloom went up largely.

21. The results of the ethnic conflict in Sri Lanka were as follows :

- The distrust between the Sinhalese and the Tamils led to widespread conflict and soon turned into a Civil War.
- Many families were forced to leave the country as refugees. Many people lost their livelihoods.
- The Civil War caused a terrible setback to the social, cultural and economic life of the country.

Or Area-wise, Belgium is a small country in Europe. It covers an area of 30,528 sq.km. It has borders with France, Netherlands, Germany and Luxembourg. Regarding population it has a population of over one crore, about half the population of Haryana. India is a vast country (covers 3287263 sq. km area) with 22 officially recognised languages. Hindi and English are used as official languages. To draw area-wise division according to language spoken is very difficult in India.

22. Resource planning is a complex process which involves identification and inventory of resources, making a resource development plan which matches overall national development plans. It is essential in India as resources are limited and unevenly distributed over the country. Planning will help in reducing wastage as well as taking care of the requirements of future generations.

An example of uneven distribution of resources is Arunachal Pradesh which has abundance of water resources, but lacks infrastructural development to utilise the water resources.

Irrational consumption and over utilisation of resources leads to socio-economic and environmental problems like in Punjab, water logging has increased salinity and alkalinity in the soil.

23. (i) (a) In this period nationalists group became intolerant of each other and ever ready to go to war.
 (ii) (b) Balkans
 (iii) (d) All of the above
 (iv) (a) One by one, Balkan states broke away and declared independence.
24. (i) (b) Alluvial soil
 (ii) (a) Northern plains
 (iii) (d) All of these
 (iv) (d) All of these
25. (i) (d) All of the above
 (ii) (c) Both (a) and (b)
 (iii) (c) To continue English after 1965 as official language.
 (iv) (a) Hindi can be imposed on non-Hindi speaking people.
26. (i) (b) GDP (Gross Domestic Product)
 (ii) (c) The value of final goods already includes the value of all the intermediate goods that are used in making the final goods.
 (iii) (a) GDP
 (iv) (d) how big the economy of the country is
27. The five political outcomes of democracy are as follows :
- The most basic outcome of democracy is that it produces a government that is accountable to the citizens and responsive to the needs and expectations of the citizens.
 - Democracy is based on the idea of deliberation and negotiation.
 - A democratic government may take more time to follow procedures before arriving at a decision. But because it follows procedures, its decisions may be both more acceptable to the people and more effective. So, the cost of time that democracy pays is worth it.
 - Democracy ensures that decision-making will be based on norms and procedures. So, a citizen has the right and the means to examine the process of decision-making. This is known as transparency.
 - A democratic government is a legitimate government as it is the people's own government.
- Or In actual life, democracies do not appear to be very successful in reducing economic inequalities. This can be justified in the following ways:
- The democracy does not guarantee economic development. In most of the democracies, a small number of ultra-rich enjoy a highly disproportionate share of wealth and income.

For example, countries like South Africa and Brazil, the top 20% people take away more than 60 % of the National income. Unfortunately, those who are at the bottom of the society have a very little share (less than 3 %) to depend upon.

- In India, the elected government looks reluctant to take necessary steps for the upliftment of the large section of poor in our society.
 - In Bangladesh, more than half of its population lives in poverty. People in several poor countries are now dependent on the rich countries even for food supplies.
28. Besides Non-cooperation movement, some other movements also took place in different regions of the country. These are as follows :
- Peasant Movement in Awadh**
- In Awadh, the Peasant Movement developed under the leadership of Baba Ramchandra (a Sanyasi who had earlier been to Fiji as an indentured labourer).
 - This Peasant Movement demanded reduction of revenue, abolition of begar and social boycott of oppressive landlords.
 - In many places, nai-dhobi bandhs were organised by Panchayats to deny services to all landlords.
 - In October, 1920 the Oudh Kisan Sabha was set-up. It was headed by Jawaharlal Nehru, Baba Ramchandra and a few others. Within a month, over 300 branches of this sabha had been set up in the villages around the region.
 - As the peasant movement spread, the houses of *talukdars* (Indian land-holders) and merchants were attacked, bazaars were looted and grain hoards were taken over.
- Tribal Movement in Andhra Pradesh**
- Tribal peasants interpreted the message of Mahatma Gandhi and the idea of *Swaraj*.
 - In the Gudem Hills of Andhra Pradesh, a militant Guerrilla Movement spread in the early 1920 under the leadership of Alluri Sitaram Raju.
 - Raju convinced people to wear '*Khadi*' and give up drinking according to Gandhian ideas.
 - The Gudem rebels attacked police stations, attempted to kill British officials and carried on Guerrilla warfare for achieving *Swaraj*.
 - Raju was captured and executed in 1924 and gradually he became a folk hero.
- Or The Rowlatt Act, in 1919 was passed through the Imperial Legislative Council in spite of opposition of the Indian members. Rowlatt Act gave the government enormous power to repress political activities.

According to this Act, the political prisoners could be detained in prison for two years without any trial. Gandhiji decided to try to oppose it with Satyagraha. 6th April, 1919 was observed as Satyagraha Day, when people all over the country observed fast and hartal. It was the first countrywide agitation by Gandhiji. To oppose this act rallies were organised in various cities, workers went on strike in railway workshop and shops were closed down. Several local leaders were arrested. Gandhiji was barred (restricted) from entering Delhi. Thus, it marked the foundation of the Non-Cooperation Movement.

29. The issue of sustainability is important for development because :

- If there is a country which is quite developed. So, we would certainly like the level of development to go up further. We will also try to maintain this development for our future generations.
- Since the second half of the 20th century, a number of scientists have been warning that the present types and levels of development are not sustainable. We are exploiting our natural resources at a faster rate than their replenishment rate.
- Groundwater is an example of such natural resources. If we would exploit this resource indiscriminately more than what is replenished by nature, then we would be overusing this precious resource.
- More important, it also tells us for how many years the stock of crude oil will last if people continue to extract at the present rate.
- Sustainability of development is comparatively a new area of knowledge in which scientists, economists, philosophers and other social scientists are working together to make the development more sustainable.

Or Public facilities are the facilities provided by the government either free of cost or at very low price for the welfare of the people in the society. They are important to sustain and lead a comfortable life.

These include schools and colleges, health care centres and hospitals, public transports, Public Distribution System etc. The importance of these facilities is to make these available to everyone.

Two major public facilities are as follows :

- (i) **Basic Education** Government provides school and other educational facilities, table-chair, books, uniforms etc to promote education for all. The Government of India has passed Right to Education Act (RTE) in 2009.

This act declares free and compulsory education for children between 6 and 14 years in India under Article 21(A) of the Indian Constitution.

- (ii) **Public Distribution System** The government has opened Public Distribution System-(PDS) shops or ration shops all over India. It supplies basic food items like rice, wheat, pulses, edible oil, sugar etc, at very low price/subsidised rate to the lower income group or poor people. To avail this facility, the government has issued ration cards. With this ration card people can buy food grains and other necessary items at subsidised rates:

30. Due to the following reasons an Indian farmer does not want his son to indulge in farming practice:

- The share of agriculture in India's GDP has been declining since 1951. Thus, farming has a bleak future in terms of income from it in future.
- Land reform laws have been enacted more than 40 years ago, but their implementation is inadequate, resulting in no improvement in the condition of small farmers.
- Exploitation by middlemen is continuously resulting in farmers not getting a proper price for their produce.
- Irrigation is still inadequate in many parts of the country, which makes the farmers dependent on the monsoons.
- Lack of loan facilities forces the farmers to depend upon the natural fertility of the soil to carry on their agriculture.

31. The five provisions of the Indian Constitution that make India full fledged federation are as follows :

- (i) India has three levels of government. There is clear demarcation of power and revenues between the different levels of government.
- (ii) Indian Constitution clearly allocates powers to different levels of government i.e. the three lists of power, viz. Union List, State List and Concurrent List.
- (iii) No unilateral changes in fundamental section are possible to be made by any one level of government.
- (iv) The Supreme Court has been given the power to solve federal disputes. The sources of revenue are clearly demarcated.
- (v) Our constitution did not give the status of national language to any one language. There are 22 scheduled languages and Hindi and English are regarded as official languages. This provision respects the diversity of our country.



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