

CBSE Class X Social Science Set 2 (32/3/2) Question Paper with Solutions

Time Allowed :3 Hours	Maximum Marks :80	Total Questions :37
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General Instructions

Read the following instructions very carefully and strictly follow them:

1. This question paper comprises 37 questions. All questions are compulsory.
2. This question paper is divided into FIVE sections viz. Section A, B, C, D and E.
3. In Section A question number 1 to 20 are Multiple Choice Questions (MCQs) carrying 1 mark each.
4. In Section B question number 21 to 24 are Very Short Answer (VSA) type questions carrying 2 marks each. Answer to these questions should not exceed 40 words.
5. In Section C question number 25 to 29 are Short Answer (SA) type questions carrying 3 marks each. Answer to these questions should not exceed 60 words.
6. In Section D question number 30 to 33 are Long Answer (LA) type questions carrying 5 marks each. Answer to these questions should not exceed 120 words.
7. In Section E question number 34 to 36 are of 3 source-based/case-based units of assessment carrying 4 marks each with sub-parts.
8. In Section F - question number 37 is Map skill based question with two parts - 37(i) History (2 marks) and 37(ii) Geography (3 marks). This question carries total 5 marks.

Section - A
(Multiple Choice Questions)

Select and write the most appropriate option out of the four options given for each of the questions 1-20. There is no negative mark for the incorrect response.

1. Which one of the following banks in India controls the issuance of currency and regulates the credit system in the country?

- (A) Punjab National Bank
- (B) Indian Bank
- (C) Reserve Bank of India
- (D) State Bank of India

Correct Answer: (C) Reserve Bank of India

Explanation: The Reserve Bank of India (RBI) is India's central bank. It is responsible for issuing currency, controlling monetary policy, and regulating the credit system in the country. Commercial banks like Punjab National Bank and State Bank of India operate under the regulations set by the RBI.

Quick Tip

Tip: Remember, the Reserve Bank of India is the apex bank and plays a pivotal role in maintaining financial stability in the country.

2. Primary, Secondary and Tertiary sectors are divided on which one of the following basis?

- (A) Nature of employment
- (B) Nature of activities
- (C) Nature of ownership
- (D) Nature of income

Correct Answer: (B) Nature of activities

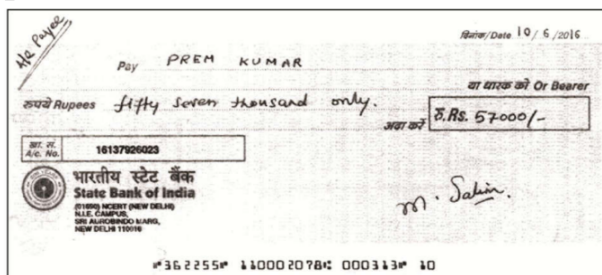
Explanation: The division of Primary, Secondary, and Tertiary sectors is based on the nature of economic activities.

- Primary Sector: Involves activities that directly use natural resources (e.g., farming, fishing).
- Secondary Sector: Involves manufacturing and industrial activities.
- Tertiary Sector: Involves services such as education, healthcare, and banking.

Quick Tip

Tip: To identify economic sectors, always focus on the type of activity performed – natural resources, manufacturing, or services.

3. Read the image of the cheque and identify the cheque number from the given options:



- (A) 362255
- (B) 110002078
- (C) 000313
- (D) 16137926023

Correct Answer: (A) 362255

Explanation: The cheque number is typically located in the top right corner or the bottom left corner of the cheque, printed as a unique six-digit code. In this case, the number "362255" corresponds to the cheque number, as per the image.

Quick Tip

Tip: When identifying cheque numbers, always look for the distinct six-digit code printed on the cheque, usually separate from account and routing numbers.

4. Study the table given below carefully and answer the question that follows:

Country	Gross National Income (GNI) per capita (2011 PPP \$)	HDI Rank (2018)
A	12,707	73
B	6,681	130
C	4,961	148
D	5,005	154
E	3,457	143
F	4,976	134

Which of the following country has the highest Human Development Index Rank in the world?

- (A) Country 'A'
- (B) Country 'C'
- (C) Country 'D'
- (D) Country 'E'

Correct Answer: (A) Country 'A'

Explanation: The Human Development Index (HDI) ranks countries based on indicators like health, education, and income. According to the table, Country 'A' has the highest HDI rank (73), making it the country with the best development indicators among the listed options.

Quick Tip

Tip: For HDI ranking questions, focus on the numerical ranks provided—lower ranks indicate higher development levels.

5. Which one of the following definitions is most suitable for the 'Literacy Rate'?

- (A) The literate population at the global level
- (B) The proportion of literate population in the seven years and above
- (C) The total number of children attending school in a region
- (D) The average number of schools in a region

Correct Answer: (B) The proportion of literate population in the seven years and above

Explanation: The literacy rate is defined as the percentage of people aged seven years and above who can read and write with understanding. This metric is used to evaluate the educational development of a population.

Quick Tip

Tip: Literacy rate always refers to a specific age group, often seven years and above, for consistent statistical analysis.

6. Which one of the following is a significant aspect of globalisation?

- (A) Uniform Culture
- (B) Environmental Support
- (C) Support to Domestic Market
- (D) Access to New Markets

Correct Answer: (D) Access to New Markets

Explanation: Globalisation connects economies worldwide, allowing countries to access new markets for trade and investment. This significantly impacts economic growth and enhances opportunities for businesses.

Quick Tip

Tip: Think of globalisation as a process that breaks down barriers to trade, investment, and cultural exchange.

7. Which of the following is responsible for resolving disputes between Centre and States?

- (A) Finance Commission of India
- (B) Supreme Court of India
- (C) President of India
- (D) Prime Minister of India

Correct Answer: (B) Supreme Court of India

Explanation: The Supreme Court of India serves as the apex judicial authority and has the jurisdiction to resolve disputes between the Centre and States under Article 131 of the Constitution of India.

Quick Tip

Tip: Remember, the Supreme Court has original jurisdiction in disputes between the Centre and States.

8. Read the following statements regarding democracy and choose the correct option:

- I. Promotes equality among citizens
- II. Government by few individuals
- III. Protection of human rights
- IV. Ensures checks and balance system

- (A) I, II and III
- (B) II, III and IV
- (C) I, III and IV
- (D) I, II and IV

Correct Answer: (C) I, III and IV

Explanation: Democracy promotes equality among citizens, protects human rights, and ensures a system of checks and balances. However, democracy is characterized by government by the people, not by a few individuals, which makes Statement II incorrect.

Quick Tip

Tip: Eliminate incorrect options by checking if the statements align with the core principles of democracy, such as equality and accountability.

9. How do Political Parties ensure accountability to the public? Choose the most suitable option from the following:

- (A) Through Press Conferences

- (B) Through Social Media Campaigns
- (C) Through encouraging Partisanship
- (D) Through Elections and Voter Support

Correct Answer: (D) Through Elections and Voter Support

Explanation: Political parties are accountable to the public through elections, where citizens vote based on the party's performance and policies. This process ensures that parties act in the public's interest and remain answerable to the electorate.

Quick Tip

Tip: Accountability in democracy is primarily ensured through free and fair elections, making voters a critical part of the process.

10. Which one of the following statements best describes women empowerment?

- (A) Encouraging men to take leadership roles.
- (B) Promoting superiority of women over men.
- (C) Ensuring equal opportunities and rights for women.
- (D) Limiting the rights of men in all spheres.

Correct Answer: (C) Ensuring equal opportunities and rights for women.

Explanation: Women empowerment is about creating an environment where women have equal rights, opportunities, and access to resources as men. It ensures gender equality and encourages women to participate equally in all aspects of life, including social, political, and economic spheres.

Quick Tip

Tip: Focus on keywords like equality, opportunities, and rights to identify the correct answer when discussing empowerment.

11. Match Column-I with Column-II and choose the correct option from the following:

Column-I (Subject List)	Column-II (Subject)
I. Union List	a. Trade Union
II. State List	b. Banking
III. Concurrent List	c. Police
IV. Residuary List	d. Internet

(A) d, a, c, b

(B) b, c, a, d

(C) a, b, d, c

(D) c, d, b, a

Correct Answer: (B) b, c, a, d

Explanation: - Union List includes subjects like banking, defense, and foreign affairs managed solely by the Central Government. - State List includes subjects like police and public order managed by state governments. - Concurrent List includes subjects like trade unions and education, where both state and central governments can legislate. - Residuary List covers emerging topics like the Internet, which are not mentioned in the other lists.

Quick Tip

Tip: Memorize key examples of Union, State, Concurrent, and Residuary Lists to differentiate their governance scope.

12. Read the following information and identify the crop:

Information: - It is the staple food crop of the majority of people in India. - India is the second-largest producer of this crop. - It is a Kharif crop. - It requires high humidity with 100 cm of annual rainfall.

(A) Ragi

(B) Bajra

(C) Wheat

(D) Rice

Correct Answer: (D) Rice

Explanation: Rice is the staple food crop for the majority of Indians and is predominantly

grown as a Kharif crop. India is the second-largest producer of rice globally, and its cultivation requires high humidity and significant annual rainfall of approximately 100 cm.

Quick Tip

Tip: Differentiate crops based on their growing seasons (Kharif or Rabi), climatic requirements, and global ranking in production.

13. Which one of the following is the irrigation system in Meghalaya?

- (A) To irrigate land only during the rainy season.
- (B) To use large volumes of water for irrigation.
- (C) To remove water from soil.
- (D) To use bamboo drip irrigation system.

Correct Answer: (D) To use bamboo drip irrigation system.

Explanation: The bamboo drip irrigation system is an ingenious traditional method used in Meghalaya. It uses bamboo pipes to carry water from natural springs to fields, making it a sustainable practice.

Quick Tip

Tip: Bamboo drip irrigation is a unique and eco-friendly technique specific to Meghalaya and is often highlighted in exams.

14. Arrange the following events of the Indian National Movement in chronological order and choose the correct option:

- I. Formation of Swaraj Party
 - II. Lahore Session of the Indian National Congress
 - III. Gandhi-Irwin Pact
 - IV. Formation of Depressed Class Association
- (A) II, III, I and IV
(B) I, II, IV and III

(C) I, III, II and IV

(D) IV, III, II and I

Correct Answer: (B) I, II, IV and III

Explanation: The correct chronological order is: 1. Formation of Swaraj Party (1923)

2. Lahore Session of the Indian National Congress (1929)

3. Formation of Depressed Class Association (1930)

4. Gandhi-Irwin Pact (1931).

Quick Tip

Tip: Memorize significant events of the Indian National Movement with their respective years for accurate chronological arrangement.

15. 'Buddhism emerged from eastern India and spread in several directions.' Read the following reasons for its spread and choose the correct option.

Reasons:

I. Due to Cultural Exchange

II. Due to Silk Route

III. Due to Trade Travellers

IV. Due to European Efforts

(A) Only I, II and IV are correct.

(B) Only II, III and IV are correct.

(C) Only I, II and III are correct.

(D) Only I, III and IV are correct.

Correct Answer: (C) Only I, II and III are correct.

Solution: Buddhism spread across various regions through cultural exchanges, trade routes like the Silk Route, and the movement of traders and travelers. European efforts are not relevant to the spread of Buddhism during its early phases.

Quick Tip

Tip: Trade routes and cultural exchanges were crucial in spreading Buddhism. Exclude irrelevant options like European efforts for early periods.

16. Which of the following is a key indicator used to measure a country's development?

- (A) Primary Production
- (B) Secondary Production
- (C) Gross Domestic Product
- (D) Net Domestic Product

Correct Answer: (C) Gross Domestic Product

Solution: Gross Domestic Product (GDP) is a key economic indicator that measures the total value of goods and services produced within a country in a specific period. It is widely used to assess the economic health and development of a country.

Quick Tip

Tip: Focus on economic indicators like GDP, per capita income, and Human Development Index (HDI) to understand development measurements.

17. Identify the primary objective of power-sharing arrangements in Belgium from the following options:

- (A) Establishing a unitary form of government.
- (B) Centralized political control of government.
- (C) Establishing cultural and educational matters of Dutch.
- (D) Accommodating linguistic and regional interest.

Correct Answer: (D) Accommodating linguistic and regional interest.

Solution: Belgium adopted a power-sharing model to resolve conflicts between the Dutch-speaking and French-speaking communities. It ensured fair representation in governance and decision-making, addressing linguistic and regional interests to maintain harmony and political stability.

Quick Tip

Tip: Focus on how power-sharing arrangements address cultural, linguistic, and regional diversity to avoid conflicts in multi-ethnic societies.

18. Two statements are given below. They are Assertion (A) and Reason (R). Read both statements and choose the correct option:

Assertion (A): On Prussian initiative 'Zolleverin' Custom Union was formed.

Reason (R): It was to create unified economic territory allowing the unhindered movement of goods, people, and capital.

(A) Both (A) and (R) are correct and (R) is the correct explanation of (A).

(B) Both (A) and (R) are correct, but (R) is not the correct explanation of (A).

(C) (A) is true, but (R) is wrong.

(D) (A) is wrong, but (R) is true.

Correct Answer: (A) Both (A) and (R) are correct and (R) is the correct explanation of (A).

Solution: The Zolleverin Custom Union was formed under Prussian leadership in 1834 to create a unified economic territory. It aimed to facilitate free trade by removing internal tariffs and customs barriers, thereby promoting economic integration across German-speaking regions.

Quick Tip

Tip: Always evaluate if the Reason provides direct support for the Assertion to determine if it is the correct explanation.

19. Match Column-I with Column-II and choose the correct option.

Column-I	Column-II
(Minerals)	(Examples)
I. Ferrous	a. Coal
II. Non-Ferrous	b. Granite
III. Non-Metallic	c. Bauxite
IV. Energy	d. Cobalt

(A) I-b, II-d, III-c, IV-a

(B) I-d, II-c, III-b, IV-a

(C) I-a, II-b, III-b, IV-c

(D) I-c, II-d, III-d, IV-a

Correct Answer: (B) I-d, II-c, III-b, IV-a

Solution: - Ferrous minerals, such as cobalt, contain iron. - Non-ferrous minerals, like bauxite, do not contain iron but are important for industrial purposes. - Non-metallic minerals, such as granite, are used in construction. - Energy minerals, such as coal, are essential for power generation.

Quick Tip

Tip: Classify minerals into ferrous, non-ferrous, non-metallic, and energy categories with examples to enhance clarity and retention.

20. Who among the following published 'Samvad Kaumudi'?

(A) Rashesundari Debi

(B) Tarabai Shinde

(C) Raja Rammohan Roy

(D) Ram Chaddha

Correct Answer: (C) Raja Rammohan Roy

Solution: Raja Rammohan Roy published *Samvad Kaumudi* in 1821 to promote social reforms such as the abolition of Sati and advocate for women's rights. It was a significant medium for voicing progressive ideas during his time.

Quick Tip

Remember key reformers and their contributions to Indian society during the 19th century as these are commonly asked in exams.

Section - B

(Very Short Answer)

21. "Trade and cultural exchange always went hand in hand." Explain the statement in the context of the pre-modern world.

Solution:

Trade in the pre-modern world was accompanied by cultural exchange in the following ways:

1. **Spread of Ideas and Knowledge:** Traders carried with them not just goods but also ideas, scientific knowledge, and cultural practices. For example, the Silk Road facilitated the exchange of goods and the spread of Buddhism to East Asia.
2. **Intermixing of Cultures:** Trade led to interactions between diverse communities, leading to shared traditions, languages, and art forms.
3. **Culinary Influence:** Exchange of spices, fruits, and vegetables enriched cuisines across regions, such as the introduction of Indian spices in European cooking.

Quick Tip

Trade not only involved goods but also fostered cultural and intellectual exchanges, enriching societies globally.

22. “Role of women is gradually enhancing in the politics of the country.” Examine the statement.

Solution:

The role of women in Indian politics has been steadily increasing due to:

1. **Political Representation:** Women now have greater representation in legislatures, with seats reserved for them in Panchayati Raj Institutions.
2. **Leadership Roles:** Women leaders like Indira Gandhi, Sushma Swaraj, and others have held significant positions in Indian politics.
3. **Women-Centric Policies:** Increased participation has led to policies that focus on gender equality, education, and safety.
4. **Awareness and Advocacy:** Rising awareness and activism among women have challenged traditional norms and advocated for their rightful place in politics.

Quick Tip

Increasing representation and leadership roles highlight the growing importance of women in shaping political decisions.

23. (a) Suggest any two ways to solve the problem of land degradation.

Solution:

1. **Afforestation:** Planting trees helps prevent soil erosion and restores degraded land.
2. **Sustainable Farming Practices:** Techniques like crop rotation and organic farming reduce soil depletion and improve fertility.

OR

23. (b) Suggest any two ways for the conservation of resources.

Solution:

1. **Reduce, Reuse, Recycle:** Promoting efficient use of resources can reduce waste and conserve materials.

2. **Use of Renewable Energy:** Encouraging solar, wind, and hydroelectric power can conserve fossil fuels.

Quick Tip

Sustainable practices like afforestation and renewable energy use are crucial for conserving land and resources.

24. How does the United Nations Development Program's (UNDP's) developmental criterion differ from the World Bank? Explain.

Solution:

1. UNDP's Human Development Index (HDI):

- Focuses on broader measures of development such as life expectancy, education, and per capita income.
- Emphasizes quality of life and human well-being beyond just economic indicators.

2. World Bank's Criterion:

- Relies primarily on Gross National Income (GNI) per capita to classify countries.
- Focuses on economic growth and wealth generation rather than social indicators.

Quick Tip

UNDP focuses on human development (education, health), while the World Bank emphasizes economic growth (income).

Section - C

(Short Answer)

25. "The development process of India has experienced transformation due to the significant influence of Information Technology (IT) and Electronic Industry." Explain the statement with examples.

Solution:

1. **Boosting Employment:** The IT sector has created millions of jobs in software development, data analytics, and IT-enabled services (e.g., Bengaluru as India's IT hub).
2. **Increasing Exports:** India has become a leading exporter of IT services and electronics, contributing significantly to foreign exchange reserves.
3. **Improving Connectivity:** IT has revolutionized communication through advancements like the internet and mobile networks, enhancing social and economic connectivity.
4. **Digital Transformation:** Initiatives like *Digital India* have promoted e-governance, online banking, and digital literacy, transforming the economy.
5. **Innovation in Healthcare and Education:** IT solutions are used in telemedicine, online learning platforms, and data management systems.

Quick Tip

The IT and electronic industries have transformed India's economy by boosting exports, employment, and digitalization.

26. (a) Analyse the process of German Unification.

Solution:

1. **Role of Prussia:** Prussia, led by Otto von Bismarck, spearheaded the unification process using military and diplomatic strategies.
2. **Wars of Unification:** Three major wars were fought:
 - **Danish War (1864):** Prussia and Austria defeated Denmark, gaining control over Schleswig and Holstein.
 - **Austro-Prussian War (1866):** Prussia defeated Austria, establishing its dominance in northern Germany.
 - **Franco-Prussian War (1870-71):** Prussia defeated France, uniting southern German states with the northern federation.
3. **Proclamation of Empire:** In 1871, the German Empire was proclaimed in the Hall of Mirrors at Versailles, with Wilhelm I as Emperor.

Quick Tip

German unification was driven by Prussian leadership, military victories, and nationalism under Otto von Bismarck.

OR

26. (b) Analyse the process of Italian Unification.

Solution:

1. **Role of Sardinia-Piedmont:** Sardinia-Piedmont, led by Victor Emmanuel II and Cavour, played a central role in unifying Italy.
2. **Alliances and Wars:** Cavour allied with France and defeated Austria in 1859, liberating Lombardy.
3. **Role of Garibaldi:** Revolutionary leader Garibaldi and his Red Shirts liberated southern Italy, including Naples and Sicily, in 1860.
4. **Proclamation of Kingdom:** In 1861, Victor Emmanuel II was declared the King of Italy. Rome was added in 1870, completing unification.

Quick Tip

Italian unification was achieved through diplomacy, wars, and revolutionary efforts led by Cavour and Garibaldi.

27. Describe any three challenges faced by the political parties.

Solution:

1. **Lack of Internal Democracy:** Decision-making is often centralized among top leaders, with limited participation from party members.
2. **Dynastic Succession:** Many parties are dominated by a single family, reducing opportunities for other deserving members.

3. **Corruption and Money Power:** Political parties rely heavily on funds, often leading to corruption and favoritism.

Quick Tip

Challenges like lack of internal democracy, dynastic control, and corruption weaken the efficiency of political parties.

28. Why is cheap and affordable credit important for the country's development?

Explain.

Solution:

1. **Promotes Entrepreneurship:** Access to low-interest loans encourages people to start businesses, boosting economic growth.
2. **Supports Agriculture:** Farmers can invest in seeds, fertilizers, and machinery, increasing agricultural productivity.
3. **Reduces Poverty:** Affordable credit enables small-scale businesses and self-employment, raising living standards.
4. **Infrastructure Development:** Credit is essential for funding infrastructure projects like roads, bridges, and schools.

Quick Tip

Affordable credit supports entrepreneurship, agriculture, and infrastructure development, driving overall economic growth.

29. Examine the role of the Tertiary sector in the development of the country.

Solution:

1. **Service Provision:** The tertiary sector includes essential services like healthcare, education, and banking, supporting other sectors of the economy.
2. **Employment Generation:** It is a major employer in fields like IT, tourism, and retail, reducing unemployment.

3. **Boosting Trade and Commerce:** Communication and transportation services facilitate domestic and international trade.
4. **Foreign Exchange Earnings:** IT services and tourism contribute significantly to foreign exchange reserves.

Quick Tip

The tertiary sector drives development by providing services, generating jobs, and boosting trade and foreign exchange.

Section - D

(Long Answer)

30. (a) “Democracy’s ability to generate its own support is also its outcome and it cannot be ignored.” Explain the statement.

Solution:

1. **Accountability and Transparency:** Democracies are accountable to the people through regular elections, which ensures public trust and support.
2. **Participation and Representation:** People actively participate in decision-making processes, strengthening their faith in democracy.
3. **Conflict Resolution:** Democracies resolve conflicts peacefully through dialogue, ensuring stability and public support.
4. **Adaptability:** Democracies adapt to changing societal needs, generating long-term trust and legitimacy.

Quick Tip

Democracy generates support by ensuring accountability, participation, and peaceful conflict resolution.

OR

30. (b) “Democratic systems are based on political equality.” Explain the statement.

Solution:

1. **Equal Voting Rights:** Every citizen has one vote, ensuring equal participation in governance.
2. **Rule of Law:** Democracies uphold equality before the law, protecting rights irrespective of social or economic status.
3. **Representation:** Democratic systems allow diverse groups to be represented, ensuring inclusivity.
4. **Freedom and Rights:** Fundamental freedoms like speech, expression, and association are equally guaranteed for all.

Quick Tip

Democracy ensures political equality by granting equal voting rights, representation, and freedom to all citizens.

31. (a) Explain the features of Commercial Farming.

Solution:

1. **Large-Scale Production:** Commercial farming involves cultivating crops on a large scale for sale in markets.
2. **Use of Technology:** It relies on modern machinery, chemical fertilizers, and irrigation for higher productivity.
3. **Market-Oriented:** Crops like sugarcane, cotton, and tea are grown primarily for export or industrial use.
4. **Capital Intensive:** Commercial farming requires significant investment in technology, seeds, and infrastructure.

Quick Tip

Commercial farming focuses on large-scale, market-oriented crop production using advanced technology.

OR

31. (b) Explain the features of Primitive Subsistence Farming.

Solution:

1. **Small Land Holdings:** Farming is done on small plots of land using traditional methods.
2. **Family Labor:** This type of farming relies on family labor without employing external workers.
3. **Low Productivity:** Due to the absence of modern tools and fertilizers, productivity is low.
4. **Self-Sufficiency:** Crops are grown primarily for the farmer's consumption, with little surplus for trade.

Quick Tip

Primitive farming is labor-intensive, traditional, and focused on self-sufficiency rather than market sales.

32. (a) “There were a variety of cultural processes through which Indian Nationalism captured people’s imagination.” Explain the statement with examples.

Solution:

1. **Promotion of National Symbols:** The tricolor flag and Vande Mataram song united people under a common identity.
2. **Rediscovery of History:** Leaders highlighted India's rich cultural heritage, instilling pride among citizens.

3. **Mass Participation:** Cultural events, songs, and folk traditions were used to spread nationalist ideas among the masses.
4. **Role of Literature:** Writers and poets like Rabindranath Tagore inspired nationalism through their works.

Quick Tip

Cultural symbols, history, and literature played a key role in inspiring Indian nationalism and mass participation.

OR

32. (b) How were the various social groups involved in the Civil Disobedience Movement? Explain with examples.

Solution:

1. **Rich Peasants:** They supported the movement to demand reduced revenue and land taxes.
2. **Industrial Workers:** Participated in protests against low wages and poor working conditions.
3. **Women:** Actively participated by boycotting foreign goods and picketing shops.
4. **Businessmen:** Supported the movement to protect Indian industries from British imports.

Quick Tip

Social groups like peasants, workers, and women contributed to the Civil Disobedience Movement through active participation and protests.

33. (a) Analyse the role of Liberalisation in globalisation.

Solution:

1. **Reduction in Trade Barriers:** Liberalisation removed restrictions on imports and exports, increasing global trade.
2. **Encouragement of Foreign Investments:** Open markets attracted foreign direct investments, boosting industries.
3. **Technological Transfer:** Liberalisation facilitated the exchange of advanced technologies between countries.
4. **Access to Global Markets:** Domestic industries gained access to international markets, promoting exports.

Quick Tip

Liberalisation drives globalisation by reducing trade barriers, attracting investments, and promoting technological exchange.

OR

33. (b) Examine five factors that promote the process of globalisation.

Solution:

1. **Technological Advancements:** Innovations in communication and transport have made global interactions easier.
2. **Trade Liberalisation:** Reduced tariffs and trade restrictions have increased global trade.
3. **Foreign Direct Investment (FDI):** FDI boosts industries and facilitates global integration.
4. **International Organisations:** WTO and IMF promote free trade and global economic cooperation.
5. **Cultural Exchange:** Globalisation spreads cultural values and ideas through media, travel, and education.

Quick Tip

Factors like technology, trade liberalisation, and cultural exchange promote globalisation by increasing global interconnectedness.

Section - E

(Case-based Source-based Question)

34. Read the following source and answer the questions that follow: Panchayati Raj

”We need to give more power to the panchayats to realise the dream of Mahatma Gandhi and the hopes of the makers of our Constitution. Panchayati Raj establishes true democracy. It restores power to the only place where power belongs in a democracy – in the hands of the people.

Giving power to Panchayats is also a way to reduce corruption and increase administrative efficiency. When people participate in the planning and implementation of developmental schemes, they would naturally exercise greater control over these schemes. This would eliminate the corrupt middlemen. Thus, Panchayati Raj will strengthen the foundations of our democracy.”

34.1 How does giving power to Panchayats relate to the vision of Mahatma Gandhi?

Answer: Giving power to Panchayats aligns with Mahatma Gandhi’s vision of empowering local self-governance, where the power is truly vested in the hands of the people. He believed that decentralization of power to villages would ensure participatory democracy and improve decision-making at the grassroots level.

Quick Tip

Mahatma Gandhi envisioned villages as self-sufficient units of governance, emphasizing the importance of local democracy and people’s participation.

34.2 Explain the primary objective of giving power to the Panchayats.

Answer: The primary objective of empowering Panchayats is to enable participatory democracy by involving people directly in planning and implementing developmental schemes. It helps reduce corruption by eliminating middlemen and ensures transparency and accountability in governance.

Quick Tip

Empowered Panchayats lead to effective grassroots governance, enhancing transparency and reducing corruption through people's direct involvement.

34.3 How does the establishment of Panchayati Raj contribute to democracy? Explain.

Answer: The Panchayati Raj system strengthens democracy by:

- Decentralizing power and ensuring decision-making at the grassroots level.
- Encouraging people's participation in governance, thereby fostering accountability and inclusiveness.
- Promoting equitable development through local-level planning and implementation.

Quick Tip

Panchayati Raj enhances democracy by involving people in decision-making and ensuring that governance is more participatory and responsive.

35. Read the following source and answer the questions that follow:

Why Newspapers?

‘Krishnaji Trimbuck Ranade, inhabitant of Poona, intends to publish a Newspaper in the Marathi Language with a view of affording useful information on every topic of local interest. It will be open for free discussion on subjects of general utility, scientific investigation, and the speculations connected with the antiquities, statistics, curiosities, history, and geography of the country and of the Deccan especially... the patronage and

support of all interested in the diffusion of knowledge and welfare of the people is earnestly solicited.’ – *Bombay Telegraph and Courier*, 6 January, 1849

‘The task of the native newspapers and political associations is identical to the role of the Opposition in the House of Commons in Parliament in England. That is of critically examining government policy to suggest improvements, by removing those parts that will not be to the benefit of the people, and also by ensuring speedy implementation. These associations ought to carefully study the particular issues, gather diverse relevant information on the nation as well as on what are the possible and desirable improvements, and this will surely earn it considerable influence.’ – *Native Opinion*, 3 April, 1870

35.1 Analyse the primary objective proposed by Ranade for publishing Marathi Language newspaper.

Answer: The primary objective proposed by Ranade was to provide useful information on topics of local interest, such as history, geography, and the antiquities of the Deccan region. The newspaper aimed to encourage free discussion on subjects of general utility and promote scientific investigation for the welfare and knowledge of the people.

Quick Tip

Tip: Highlight how the newspaper served as a medium to educate people and stimulate intellectual discussions on relevant issues.

35.2 Why did the Bombay Telegraph emphasize the role of newspapers in promoting the welfare of the Deccan region?

Answer: The *Bombay Telegraph* emphasized that newspapers could play a significant role in promoting the welfare of the Deccan region by acting as a platform for the exchange of ideas, dissemination of knowledge, and addressing local concerns. It sought to involve people in discussions about scientific progress, history, and geography to foster regional development and awareness.

Quick Tip

Tip: Focus on how newspapers bridged the gap between government policies and public welfare in specific regions.

35.3 What were the key responsibilities attributed to native newspapers? Mention any two.

Answer:

1. Critically examine government policies and suggest improvements that would benefit the people.
2. Ensure the speedy implementation of beneficial policies by creating public awareness and holding the government accountable.

Quick Tip

Tip: Discuss the dual role of newspapers as watchdogs and educators to emphasize their importance in societal progress.

36. Read the following source and answer the questions that follow:

Sacred Groves – A Wealth of Diverse and Rare Species

Nature worship is an age-old tribal belief based on the premise that all creations of nature have to be protected. Such beliefs have preserved several virgin forests in pristine form called Sacred Groves (the forests of God and Goddesses). These patches of forest or parts of large forests have been left untouched by the local people and any interference with them is banned.

Certain societies revere a particular tree which they have preserved from time immemorial. The Mundas and the Santhal of Chota Nagpur region worship mahua (*Bassia latifolia*) and kadamba (*Anthocaphalus cadamba*) trees, and the tribals of Odisha and Bihar worship the tamarind (*Tamarindus indica*) and mango (*Mangifera indica*) trees during weddings. To many of us, peepal and banyan trees are considered

sacred.

Indian society comprises several cultures, each with its own set of traditional methods of conserving nature and its creations. Sacred qualities are often ascribed to springs, mountain peaks, plants, and animals which are closely protected. Troops of macaques and langurs are often found around temples where they are fed daily and treated as part of temple devotees. In and around Bishnoi villages in Rajasthan, herds of blackbuck, nilgai, and peacocks are treated as an integral part of the community and nobody harms them.

36.1 How does sacred groves relate to the belief in nature worship?

Answer: Sacred groves reflect the tribal belief that all creations of nature must be protected. These patches of virgin forests are left untouched by local communities as they are considered sacred. This belief helps preserve biodiversity and maintain pristine ecosystems.

Quick Tip

Sacred groves serve as natural reserves, preserving ecosystems and emphasizing the cultural significance of nature worship in tribal communities.

36.2 How do communities incorporate trees into their cultural practices? Explain with examples.

Answer: Communities incorporate trees into their cultural practices by assigning sacred or ritualistic importance to them. For instance:

- The Mundas and the Santhal worship *mahua* and *kadamba* trees.
- The tribals of Odisha and Bihar consider *tamarind* and *mango* trees sacred, especially during weddings.
- Many Hindus revere *peepal* and *banyan* trees, associating them with religious significance.

Quick Tip

Cultural practices like tree worship not only preserve biodiversity but also strengthen the relationship between humans and nature.

36.3 Explain the cultural values that contribute to the coexistence of nature.

Answer: Cultural values that contribute to coexistence include:

- Reverence for animals: In Bishnoi villages of Rajasthan, blackbuck, nilgai, and peacocks are considered integral to the community.
- Feeding practices: Troops of macaques and langurs are fed regularly at temples, emphasizing coexistence.
- Sacredness of ecosystems: Springs, peaks, and forests are often revered, ensuring their protection from exploitation.

Quick Tip

Cultural values like respect for sacred groves and animals play a pivotal role in sustainable living and conservation.

Section - F

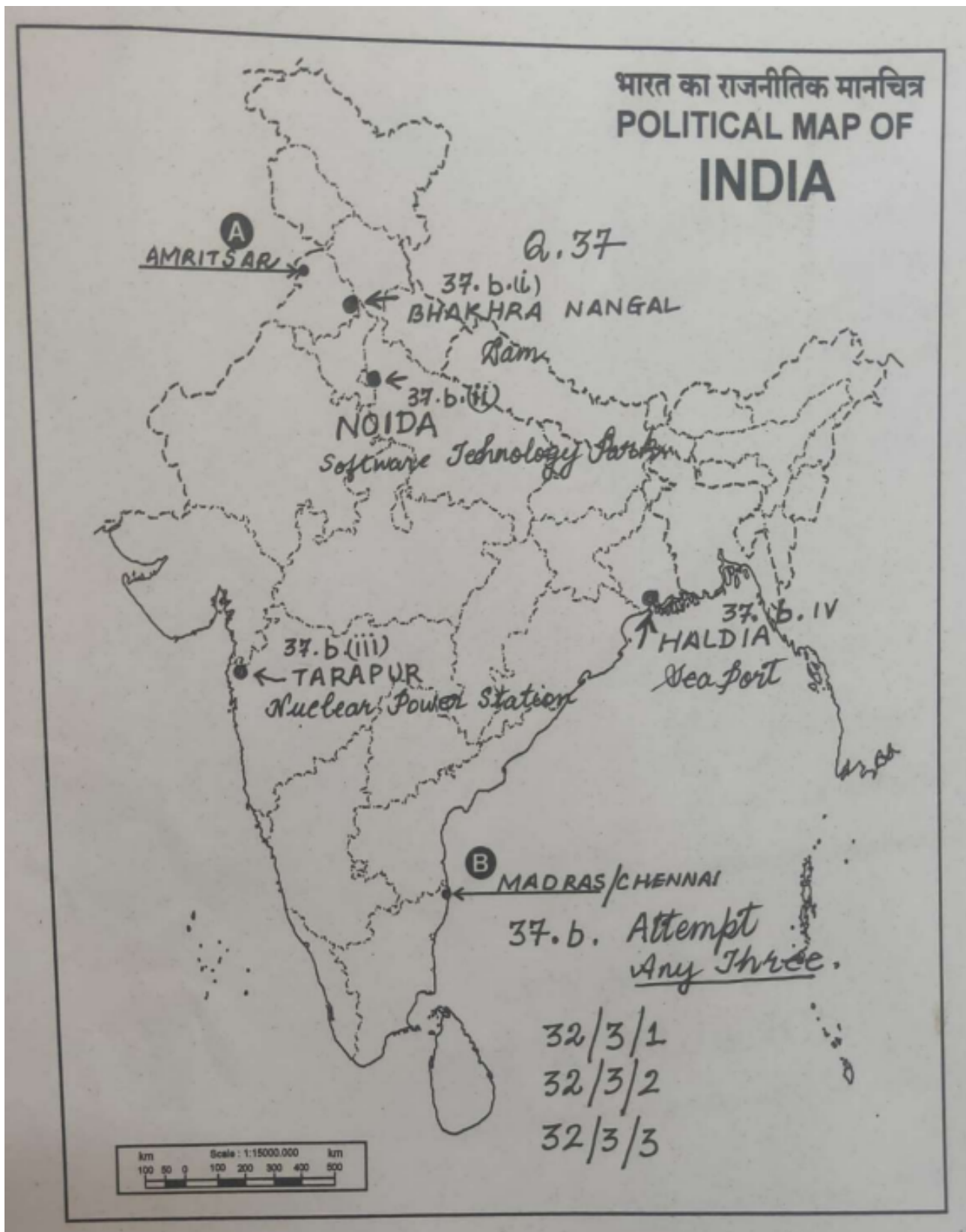
(MAP SKILL BASED QUESTIONS)

37 (a): Two places (A) and (B) have been marked on the given political outline map of India. Identify them with the help of the following information and write their correct names on the lines drawn near them :

(i) The place where Jallianwala Bagh Massacre took place.

(ii) The place where the session of Indian National Congress was held in 1927..

Solution:



(A) Amritsar – The place where the Jallianwala Bagh Massacre took place.

(B) Madras (Chennai) – The place where the session of the Indian National Congress was held in 1927.

Quick Tip

For map-based questions, focus on major historical events and locations such as key Congress sessions, national movements, or significant industrial and geographical landmarks.

(b): Locate and label the following on the map:

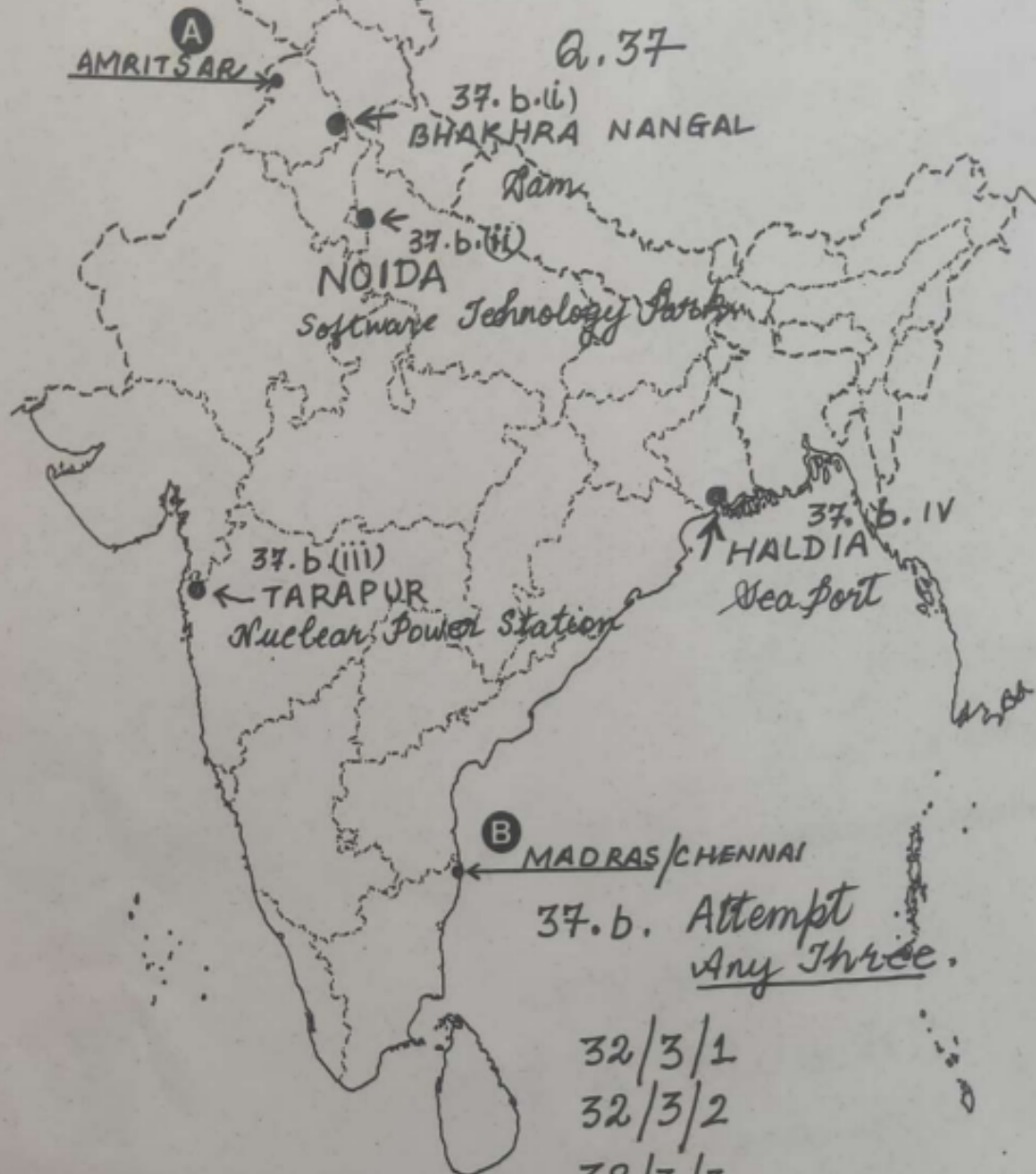
- (i) Bhakra Nangal – Dam
- (ii) Noida – Software Technology Park
- (iii) Tarapur – Nuclear Power Plant
- (iv) Haldia – Sea Port

Solution:

Attach the political map of India with the following marked:

- **Bhakra Nangal Dam:** Located in Himachal Pradesh near the border with Punjab.
- **Noida:** Located in Uttar Pradesh near Delhi.
- **Tarapur Nuclear Power Plant:** Located in Maharashtra, on the western coast.
- **Haldia Sea Port:** Located in West Bengal, near the confluence of the Hooghly River.

भारत का राजनीतिक मानचित्र
POLITICAL MAP OF
INDIA



Quick Tip

Familiarize yourself with the location of major dams, ports, technology hubs, and power plants in India. Use consistent symbols and clear labels when marking them on the map.

For Visually impaired students

(37.1) Name the state where Jallianwala Bagh incident took place.

Correct Answer: Amritsar/Punjab

Solution: The Jallianwala Bagh incident took place on April 13, 1919, in Amritsar, Punjab. British troops, under the command of General Dyer, opened fire on a peaceful gathering of unarmed civilians, killing hundreds. This incident was a turning point in India's struggle for independence.

Quick Tip

The Jallianwala Bagh incident remains a significant event in Indian history, symbolizing British cruelty and the deepening of India's resolve for independence.

(37.2) Name the place where the Indian National Congress Session was held in 1927.

Correct Answer: Madras/Chennai

Solution: The 1927 Indian National Congress session was held in Madras (now Chennai), where the "Nehru Report" was discussed, and the INC formally demanded complete independence for India, marking a significant shift in the movement for self-rule.

Quick Tip

This session is important because it marked a definitive stand for complete independence, rejecting the idea of Dominion status under British rule.

(37.3) Name the state where Bhakra Nangal dam is located.

Correct Answer: Punjab/Himachal Pradesh

Solution: The Bhakra Nangal Dam is located on the Sutlej River in the state of Punjab, with a small portion of it lying in Himachal Pradesh. It is one of India's largest and most important multipurpose dams, providing water for irrigation and power generation.

Quick Tip

The Bhakra Nangal Dam is crucial for both the agricultural sector and power supply in Northern India, especially for Punjab and Himachal Pradesh.

(37.4) Name the state where Tarapur Nuclear Power Plant is located.

Correct Answer: Maharashtra

Solution: The Tarapur Nuclear Power Plant is located in the state of Maharashtra, near Mumbai. It was the first nuclear power plant in India, commissioned in 1969. It remains an important part of India's energy sector.

Quick Tip

The Tarapur Nuclear Power Plant is critical to India's energy supply, making Maharashtra a key player in the country's power generation.

(37.5) In which state is the Noida Software Technology Park located?

Correct Answer: Uttar Pradesh

Solution: The Noida Software Technology Park is located in Noida, Uttar Pradesh. It is a significant IT hub in India, contributing to the growth of India's technology and software industry.

Quick Tip

Noida, being part of the National Capital Region (NCR), is an important technology and software center, contributing substantially to India's IT exports.

(37.6) Name the state where Haldia Sea Port is located.

Correct Answer: Kolkata/West Bengal

Solution: Haldia Sea Port is located near Kolkata, in the state of West Bengal. It is an important port for handling cargo, especially bulk and containerized goods, in eastern India.

Quick Tip

Haldia Port is vital for India's maritime trade in the eastern region, and it handles a significant volume of goods, contributing to the economy of West Bengal.