

CBSE Class X Social Science Set 3 (32/3/3) 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. 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.

2. 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.

3. 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.

4. 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.

5. ‘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.

6. 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.

7. 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.

8. 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.

9. 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.

10. 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.

11. 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.

12. 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

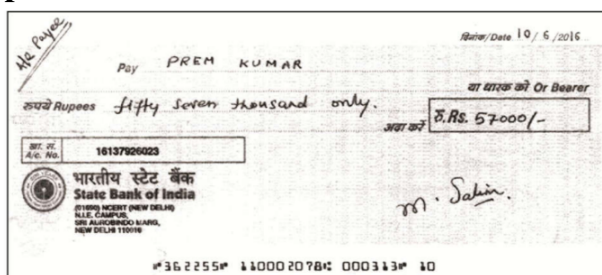
Explanation: The division of Primary, Secondary, and Tertiary sectors is based on the nature of economic activities.

- 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.

13. 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.

14. 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.

15. 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.

16. 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.

17. 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.

18. 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.

19. 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.

20. 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

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

Section - B
(Very Short Answer)

21. How did Europeans help in the expansion of trade, knowledge, and customs across European countries during the mid-sixteenth century? Explain.

Solution:

1. **Expansion of Trade:** European traders established trade routes, connecting different parts of Europe and the world. For example, the Portuguese and Dutch expanded trade networks, bringing goods like spices and textiles to Europe.
2. **Spread of Knowledge:** The Renaissance period facilitated the exchange of ideas and scientific advancements. Printing presses allowed the dissemination of knowledge across European countries.
3. **Cultural Exchange:** Explorations led to the adoption of new customs, art forms, and traditions among European societies.
4. **Economic Integration:** The establishment of merchant guilds and markets promoted regional cooperation and economic growth.

Quick Tip

The mid-sixteenth century saw a blend of trade, cultural exchange, and knowledge transfer driven by European explorations and Renaissance ideas.

22. 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 indicators like life expectancy, education, and per capita income.
 - Aims to measure overall human well-being and quality of life.

2. World Bank's Criterion:

- Uses Gross National Income (GNI) per capita as a primary indicator.
- Focuses on economic growth and wealth generation, often ignoring social aspects.

Quick Tip

UNDP emphasizes human development and quality of life, while the World Bank prioritizes economic growth and financial metrics.

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

Solution:

1. **Increased Representation:** Women now hold significant positions in state assemblies, parliament, and Panchayati Raj Institutions due to reservation policies.
2. **Leadership Roles:** Women leaders like Indira Gandhi, Sushma Swaraj, and Mamata Banerjee have played key roles in Indian politics.
3. **Policy Focus:** Increased participation has resulted in gender-sensitive policies addressing issues like education, healthcare, and safety.
4. **Social Awareness:** Campaigns and movements have raised awareness about women's political rights and encouraged active involvement.

Quick Tip

Greater representation, leadership, and gender-focused policies highlight the growing role of women in politics.

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

Solution:

1. **Afforestation:** Planting trees helps reduce soil erosion and restore fertility.

2. **Soil Conservation Techniques:** Practices like contour plowing and terracing prevent water runoff and soil loss.

OR

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

Solution:

1. **Promoting Renewable Energy:** Utilizing solar, wind, and hydroelectric power reduces dependency on non-renewable resources.
2. **Reduce, Reuse, Recycle:** Encouraging efficient use and recycling minimizes wastage of materials and conserves resources.

Quick Tip

Sustainable practices like afforestation and renewable energy usage are essential for solving land degradation and conserving resources.

Section - C

(Short Answer)

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

Solution:

1. **Boost to Employment:** The I.T. sector has created millions of jobs in areas such as software development, BPOs, and data analytics. Bengaluru is famously known as the “Silicon Valley of India.”
2. **Exports and Revenue:** India has become a major exporter of I.T. services and electronic goods, contributing significantly to GDP and foreign exchange reserves.

3. **Digital Transformation:** Initiatives like *Digital India* have accelerated e-governance, online education, and e-commerce, transforming the economy and society.
4. **Global Connectivity:** The I.T. and electronics industries have integrated India with the global market, fostering innovation and competitiveness.

Quick Tip

The I.T. and electronics sectors have driven India's development by creating jobs, boosting exports, and enabling digital transformation.

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

Solution:

1. **Role of Prussia:** Under Otto von Bismarck's leadership, Prussia led the unification process.
2. **Wars of Unification:** Key wars included:
 - **Danish War (1864):** Prussia and Austria defeated Denmark.
 - **Austro-Prussian War (1866):** Prussia asserted dominance in northern Germany.
 - **Franco-Prussian War (1870-71):** Prussia defeated France, uniting southern and northern states.
3. **Proclamation of German Empire:** In 1871, the German Empire was declared at Versailles, with Wilhelm I as emperor.

Quick Tip

German unification was driven by Prussian leadership, military victories, and Otto von Bismarck's diplomacy.

OR

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

Solution:

1. **Role of Sardinia-Piedmont:** Led by Victor Emmanuel II and Cavour, it became the center of unification efforts.
2. **Alliance and War:** Cavour allied with France to defeat Austria in 1859, liberating Lombardy.
3. **Role of Garibaldi:** Revolutionary leader Garibaldi captured southern territories, including Naples and Sicily, in 1860.
4. **Completion of Unification:** In 1870, Rome was annexed, and Italy was declared a unified kingdom.

Quick Tip

Italian unification combined diplomacy by Cavour and revolutionary action by Garibaldi to unite diverse regions.

27. Describe any three functions of the Political Parties.

Solution:

1. **Contesting Elections:** Political parties nominate candidates to contest elections and form governments.
2. **Policy Formation:** They create policies and programs reflecting public interests and national priorities.
3. **Public Opinion Building:** Through debates and campaigns, parties educate and influence public opinion on key issues.

Quick Tip

Political parties contest elections, form policies, and build public opinion to strengthen democracy.

28. Explain the role of 'Self-Help Groups' in the rural society.

Solution:

1. **Financial Inclusion:** SHGs provide easy access to credit for rural women and marginalized groups, fostering self-reliance.
2. **Skill Development:** They train members in income-generating activities like handicrafts, dairy farming, and small-scale businesses.
3. **Empowerment of Women:** SHGs improve women's social and economic status by involving them in decision-making and financial activities.
4. **Poverty Alleviation:** By promoting savings and micro-enterprises, SHGs reduce rural poverty.

Quick Tip

Self-Help Groups empower women, promote financial inclusion, and reduce rural poverty through collective efforts.

29. Examine the role of Public Sector in the development of the country.

Solution:

1. **Infrastructure Development:** Public sector investments in roads, railways, and power contribute to economic growth.
2. **Employment Generation:** Public enterprises provide jobs in sectors like transport, banking, and education.
3. **Social Welfare:** Public sector programs ensure access to healthcare, education, and essential services for all citizens.
4. **Reducing Regional Disparities:** By establishing industries in backward areas, the public sector promotes balanced regional development.
5. **Economic Stability:** Public enterprises play a stabilizing role during economic crises by ensuring continuous production and employment.

Quick Tip

The public sector drives national development by building infrastructure, creating jobs, and reducing regional disparities.

Section - D

(Long Answer)

30. (a) “Accommodation of social diversity is the key feature of democracy.” Explain the statement in the Indian context.

Solution:

1. **Representation of Diverse Groups:** Indian democracy ensures representation for different castes, religions, and linguistic groups in legislatures and local governments.
2. **Secularism:** The Indian Constitution provides equal respect and freedom for all religions, accommodating religious diversity.
3. **Affirmative Actions:** Policies like reservation in education and jobs promote inclusivity for marginalized groups.
4. **Conflict Resolution:** Democratic principles encourage peaceful negotiation and dialogue to resolve differences.

Quick Tip

Indian democracy’s inclusivity and conflict resolution mechanisms showcase the accommodation of social diversity.

OR

30. (b) “Democracy is an accountable, responsive, and legitimate government.” Explain the statement.

Solution:

1. **Accountability:** Democratic governments are accountable to the people through elections, ensuring transparency in decision-making.
2. **Responsiveness:** Governments address the needs of citizens by implementing welfare policies, such as healthcare and education schemes.
3. **Legitimacy:** Democracies derive legitimacy from public participation, as leaders are elected by the people.
4. **Conflict Management:** Democracy resolves conflicts through dialogue and respect for the rule of law.

Quick Tip

Democracy's accountability and responsiveness make it legitimate and trusted by the people.

31. (a) Explain the initiative taken by the government to ensure the increase in agricultural production.

Solution:

1. **Green Revolution:** Introduced high-yield variety (HYV) seeds, irrigation, and fertilizers to boost production.
2. **Support Prices:** The government ensures minimum support prices (MSP) for crops to protect farmers' incomes.
3. **Irrigation Projects:** Development of canals and dams, such as Bhakra Nangal, has enhanced water availability for agriculture.
4. **Subsidies and Loans:** Financial assistance for seeds, fertilizers, and equipment has made farming more sustainable.

Quick Tip

Government initiatives like the Green Revolution and irrigation projects have significantly boosted agricultural productivity.

OR

31. (b) Explain the geographical conditions required for the growth of tea.

Solution:

1. **Climate:** Tea requires warm and humid climates with temperatures between 20°C to 30°C and high rainfall (150-300 cm annually).
2. **Soil:** Well-drained, fertile soils rich in organic matter are ideal for tea cultivation.
3. **Altitude:** Tea grows well in hilly areas at elevations between 1000 to 2000 meters, such as Assam and Darjeeling.
4. **Labor Intensive:** The process requires skilled labor for plucking and processing tea leaves.

Quick Tip

Tea thrives in warm, humid climates with well-drained soil, making Assam and Darjeeling prominent tea-growing regions.

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

Solution:

1. **National Symbols:** The use of the tricolor flag and the singing of *Vande Mataram* united people.
2. **Rediscovery of History:** Leaders highlighted India’s cultural heritage to instill pride in the nation.
3. **Role of Literature:** Writings of Tagore and Bankim Chandra Chatterjee inspired nationalist feelings.
4. **Mass Participation:** Cultural events and folk traditions spread nationalist ideas among the masses.

Quick Tip

Cultural symbols, literature, and folk traditions played a vital role in mobilizing people for Indian nationalism.

OR

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

Solution:

1. **Peasants:** Demanded reduced land revenue and taxes.
2. **Businessmen:** Supported the movement to protect Indian industries from British imports.
3. **Workers:** Participated in strikes and protests against low wages and poor working conditions.
4. **Women:** Actively boycotted foreign goods and picketed liquor shops.

Quick Tip

The Civil Disobedience Movement unified peasants, workers, and women under the common cause of independence.

33. (a) Examine the transformations observed in India's trade since 1991.

Solution:

1. **Liberalization of Trade:** Reduced tariffs and trade barriers increased imports and exports.
2. **Diversification:** Shift from agricultural products to industrial and service-based exports like software.
3. **Global Integration:** India became an integral part of global trade networks, with markets opening to FDI.

4. **Export-Oriented Growth:** Emphasis on exports of IT services, pharmaceuticals, and automobiles.

Quick Tip

Post-1991 reforms diversified India's trade, emphasizing exports and global market integration.

OR

33. (b) Examine the factors that have enabled globalization in India.

Solution:

1. **Liberalization Policies:** Removal of trade barriers and economic reforms post-1991 facilitated global integration.
2. **Technological Advancements:** Improvements in IT and communication technologies connected India to the global market.
3. **Foreign Direct Investment (FDI):** Policies encouraging FDI attracted global companies to invest in India.
4. **Infrastructure Development:** Enhanced transportation and logistics systems supported global trade.
5. **Cultural Exchange:** Increased exposure to global culture and ideas through media and education.

Quick Tip

Globalization in India is driven by liberalization, technology, FDI, and improved infrastructure.

Section - E

(Case-based Source-based Question)

34. 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.

34.1 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.

34.2 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.

34.3 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.

35. 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.”

35.1 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.

35.2 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.

35.3 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.

36. 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

36.1 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

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

36.2 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

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

36.3 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.

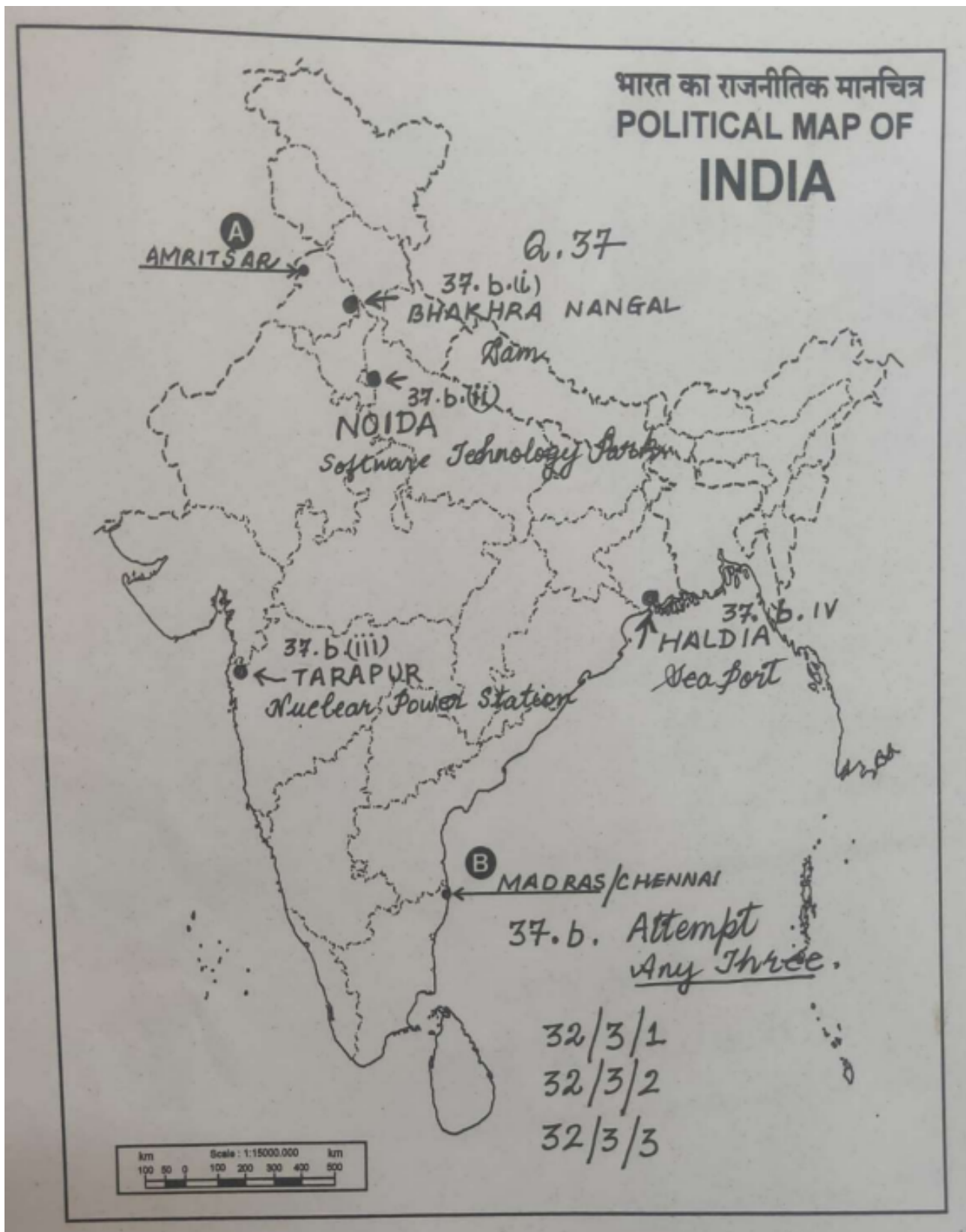
Quick Tip

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

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:

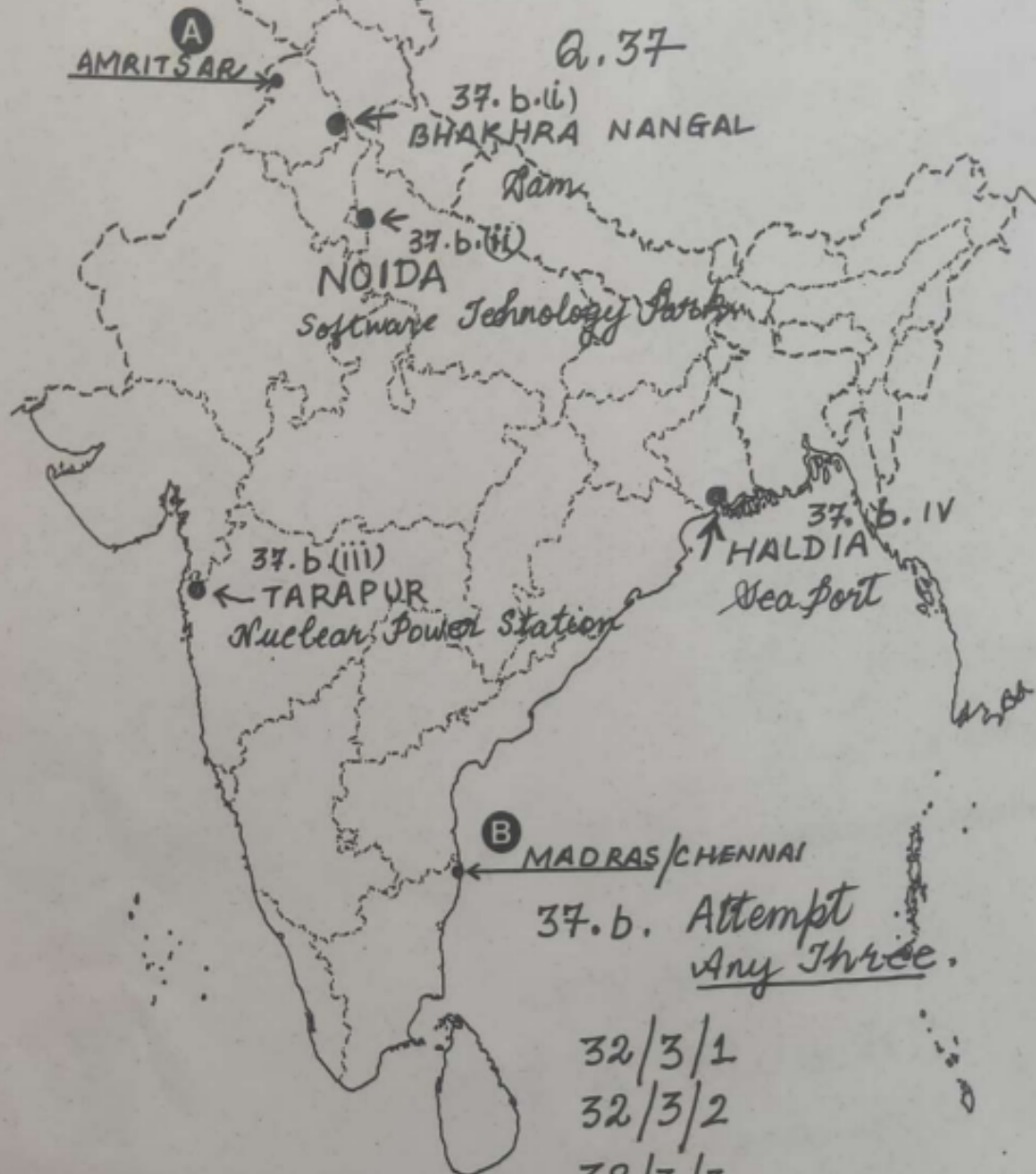
- (i) Bhakra Nangal – Dam
- (ii) Noida – Software Technology Park
- (iii) Tarapur – Nuclear Power Plant
- (iv) Haldia – Sea Port

Solution:

Attach the political map of India with the following marked:

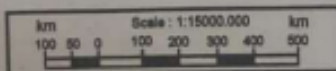
- **Bhakra Nangal Dam:** Located in Himachal Pradesh near the border with Punjab.
- **Noida:** Located in Uttar Pradesh near Delhi.
- **Tarapur Nuclear Power Plant:** Located in Maharashtra, on the western coast.
- **Haldia Sea Port:** Located in West Bengal, near the confluence of the Hooghly River.

भारत का राजनीतिक मानचित्र
POLITICAL MAP OF
INDIA



37. b. Attempt
Any Three.

32/3/1
32/3/2
32/3/3



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.