

CBSE Class X Social Science Set 2 (32/4/2) 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: In which one of the following institutions in India was a system of reservation for women made by amending the Constitution in 1992?

- (A) Lok Sabha
- (B) Rajya Sabha
- (C) Legislative Council
- (D) Panchayat

Correct Answer: (D) Panchayat

Solution: Through the **73rd Constitutional Amendment Act of 1992**, the Indian Constitution mandated **one-third reservation for women** in Panchayati Raj institutions to ensure their active participation in local self-governance.

Quick Tip

Understand the significance of the **73rd and 74th Amendments**, which strengthened local self-governance through Panchayati Raj and Municipalities.

2: ‘Education’ falls under which one of the following lists given in the Indian Constitution?

- (A) Union List
- (B) State List
- (C) Concurrent List
- (D) Residuary Subjects

Correct Answer: (C) Concurrent List

Solution: The subject of **Education** is listed under the **Concurrent List** in the Indian

Constitution, which means both the Central and State Governments can make laws regarding education.

Quick Tip

Remember that matters of national importance like defense and foreign affairs fall under the **Union List**, while local matters like police fall under the **State List**.

3: Read the arguments given in the favour of power sharing and choose the correct option.

- I. Reduces the likelihood of bias.
 - II. Barricades the decision-making process.
 - III. Accommodates diversities.
 - IV. Increases the participation of people in power.
- (A) Only I, II and III are correct.
(B) Only II, III and IV are correct.
(C) Only I, III and IV are correct.
(D) Only I, II and IV are correct.

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

Solution: Arguments in favor of power sharing:

- It **reduces bias** by distributing authority across different segments of society.
- It **accommodates diversities** by ensuring representation of different groups.
- It **increases people's participation** in governance, strengthening democracy.
- Statement II, "Barricades the decision-making process," is incorrect as power sharing facilitates better decision-making by involving more stakeholders.

Quick Tip

Understand the benefits of power sharing in terms of inclusivity, equity, and democratic governance.

4: Choose the correct option for the following States' share (in percentage) in the production of 'manganese' in India from the highest to the lowest order.

- (A) Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Karnataka, Odisha
(B) Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Odisha, Karnataka
(C) Maharashtra, Madhya Pradesh, Karnataka, Odisha
(D) Maharashtra, Odisha, Madhya Pradesh, Karnataka

Correct Answer: (B) Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Odisha, Karnataka

Solution: India's manganese production is dominated by Madhya Pradesh, followed by Maharashtra, Odisha, and Karnataka in decreasing order.

Quick Tip

Familiarize yourself with the leading states for the production of key minerals in India for quick identification during exams.

5: Match Column I with Column II and choose the correct option.

Column I (Dams)	Column II (Rivers)
i. Sardar Sarovar	a. Sutlej
ii. Hirakud	b. Krishna
iii. Bhakra Nangal	c. Narmada
iv. Nagarjuna Sagar	d. Mahanadi

- (A) i-a, ii-b, iii-c, iv-d
(B) i-b, ii-a, iii-d, iv-c
(C) i-c, ii-d, iii-b, iv-a
(D) i-c, ii-d, iii-a, iv-b

Correct Answer: (D) i-c, ii-d, iii-a, iv-b

Solution: The correct match for dams and rivers are:

- **Sardar Sarovar** is on the **Narmada** river.
- **Hirakud** is on the **Mahanadi** river.

- **Bhakra Nangal** is on the **Sutlej** river.
- **Nagarjuna Sagar** is on the **Krishna** river.

Quick Tip

Memorize major Indian dams with their corresponding rivers using mnemonic aids or flashcards for quick recall.

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

Assertion (A): The famous ‘Chipko Movement’ in the Himalayas successfully resisted deforestation in several areas.

Reason (R): Through this, community afforestation campaign with indigenous species was made enormously successful.

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

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

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

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

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

Solution: The Chipko Movement was a grassroots environmental movement to prevent deforestation by hugging trees. While the movement highlighted the need for conservation, it was not primarily focused on afforestation with indigenous species, making (R) true but not the explanation for (A).

Quick Tip

Understand the primary goals and outcomes of environmental and social movements to identify correct assertions and reasons.

7: Who among the following said – “Printing is the ultimate gift of God and the greatest one.” ?

- (A) Martin Luther
- (B) Mahatma Gandhi
- (C) Johannes Gutenberg
- (D) Rashesundari Devi

Correct Answer: (A) Martin Luther

Solution: Martin Luther regarded the printing press as a divine gift because it enabled the widespread dissemination of ideas, especially during the Protestant Reformation. He utilized the press to circulate his criticisms of the Catholic Church.

Quick Tip

Match key figures with their historical contributions or notable quotes to remember their significance.

8: Choose the correct option, related to the founders of the ‘Swaraj Party’ within the Congress.

- (A) Subhas Chandra Bose and Jawaharlal Nehru
- (B) Acharya Kripalani and Jayaprakash Narayan
- (C) C.R. Das and Motilal Nehru
- (D) Mahatma Gandhi and Sardar Patel

Correct Answer: (C) C.R. Das and Motilal Nehru

Solution: The Swaraj Party was founded in 1923 by C.R. Das and Motilal Nehru. The party aimed to enter legislative councils through elections to oppose British rule from within the system.

Quick Tip

Connect prominent leaders with their political movements or organizations for better recall during exams.

9: Choose the correct option to fill in the blank.

—— from India and Southeast Asia travelled through ‘Silk Route’ to other parts of the world.

- (A) Gold and silver ornaments
- (B) Clothes and spices
- (C) Grain and pulses
- (D) Iron and other metals

Correct Answer: (B) Clothes and spices

Solution: The Silk Route was a key trading network where goods like clothes, particularly silk, and spices from India and Southeast Asia were transported to other parts of the world. These commodities were highly sought after in European and Middle Eastern markets.

Quick Tip

Associate specific goods with their regions of origin to quickly identify historical trade patterns.

10: Arrange the following incidents in chronological order and choose the correct option.

- I. French Revolution
 - II. Napoleon’s invasion of Italy
 - III. Unification of Italy
 - IV. Vienna Peace Treaty
- (A) I, II, IV, III
 - (B) II, IV, I, III
 - (C) II, III, I, IV
 - (D) I, III, II, IV

Correct Answer: (A) I, II, IV, III

Solution: The chronological order is:

- The French Revolution (1789–1799) occurred first, setting the stage for subsequent political changes in Europe.
- Napoleon’s invasion of Italy (1796) followed, expanding his influence.

- The Vienna Peace Treaty (1815) was signed after Napoleon's defeat to reestablish European boundaries.
- Finally, the Unification of Italy (1861) took place.

Quick Tip

Remember key dates for major historical events and understand their sequence. Linking events with their outcomes can help recall the correct order.

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

Assertion (A): Banks are not ready to lend money to certain borrowers.

Reason (R): Some people do not have collateral.

- (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.

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

Solution: Banks often require collateral to mitigate risks associated with lending. If borrowers fail to provide collateral, banks may hesitate to lend money to them.

Quick Tip

Collateral is an asset pledged by the borrower to secure a loan. It acts as a safety net for lenders against defaults.

12: On which of the following basis does the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) publish the 'Human Development Report'?

- (A) Manufacturing, Infrastructure and Health
- (B) Education, Health and Per Capita Income
- (C) National Income, Health and Banking

(D) Gross Domestic Product, Technology and Innovation

Correct Answer: (B) Education, Health and Per Capita Income.

Solution: UNDP publishes the Human Development Report by measuring a country's performance in Education (literacy and enrollment rates), Health (life expectancy), and Per Capita Income (standard of living).

Quick Tip

Human Development Index (HDI) = **Health (life expectancy) + Education + Per Capita Income.**

13: Which one of the following statements best describes the meaning of 'Globalization'?

- (A) Removal of tax barriers on trade
- (B) Providing higher standard of living
- (C) Process of rapid integration between countries
- (D) Taking special steps to attract foreign companies

Correct Answer: (C) Process of rapid integration between countries.

Solution: Globalization refers to the interconnectedness of countries through trade, investment, technology, and cultural exchange, enabling rapid integration of global economies.

Quick Tip

Think of globalization as a network connecting economies, cultures, and ideas across borders, often facilitated by technology and liberal trade policies.

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

Assertion (A): No individual in India can legally refuse a payment made in rupees.

Reason (R): In India, the rupee is authorized by the State Governments.

- (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.

Correct Answer: (C) (A) is true, but (R) is false.

Solution: The Indian rupee is a legal tender authorized by the Reserve Bank of India (RBI) under the central government, not the State Governments. No individual in India can refuse a payment made in rupees because it is the lawful currency of the country.

Quick Tip

Legal tender refers to money that must be accepted if offered in payment of a debt. In India, the rupee is managed by the Reserve Bank of India.

15: Read the following situation regarding credit and identify the positive impact of credit.

Salim obtains credit to meet the working capital needs of production. The credit helps him to meet the ongoing expenses and complete production on time.

- (A) The burden of credit will increase on Salim.
(B) Salim's income will increase.
(C) The production will decrease.
(D) Salim may get stuck in a debt trap.

Correct Answer: (B) Salim's income will increase

Solution: Credit, when used efficiently for productive purposes like meeting working capital needs, enables timely production and can lead to an increase in income. Proper utilization prevents debt traps and ensures economic growth.

Quick Tip

Credit is beneficial when it is used for productive purposes and managed responsibly.

16: Study the following picture. The work done in the picture comes under which one of the following sectors of the economy?



- (A) Primary
- (B) Secondary
- (C) Tertiary
- (D) Quaternary

Correct Answer: (C) Tertiary

Solution: The image represents activities associated with the **Secondary sector**, which includes manufacturing, processing, and industrial production. This sector transforms raw materials from the primary sector into finished goods, adding value to the raw products.

Quick Tip

Quick Tip: Remember that:

- **Primary Sector:** Involves extraction of raw materials (e.g., farming, fishing).
- **Secondary Sector:** Involves manufacturing and processing (e.g., factories, construction).
- **Tertiary Sector:** Involves services (e.g., retail, education).
- **Quaternary Sector:** Involves knowledge-based activities (e.g., IT, RD).

17: Read the following characteristics of democracy and choose the correct option.

- I. Free and fair elections
- II. Equality before law

III. Dignity of a person

IV. Majority rule

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

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

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

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

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

Solution: Key characteristics of democracy include **free and fair elections**, **equality before law**, and the **dignity of individuals**. While majority rule is a democratic principle, it must respect minority rights and cannot override equality or dignity.

Quick Tip

Always distinguish between principles that are foundational to democracy and those that require balance, like majority rule vs minority rights.

18: In which of the following regions was women representation the highest in their respective National Parliaments (2018)?

(A) Nordic countries

(B) America (North and South)

(C) Europe

(D) Asia

Correct Answer: (A) Nordic countries

Solution: The **Nordic countries** have the highest representation of women in their national parliaments due to progressive policies, gender equality measures, and quotas ensuring women's active participation in politics.

Quick Tip

Compare women's representation in Nordic countries with global trends to understand how policies impact gender equality in governance.

19: Which one of the following countries has a two-party system?

- (A) China
- (B) Pakistan
- (C) United States of America
- (D) France

Correct Answer: (C) United States of America

Solution: The **United States of America** has a prominent **two-party system**, dominated by the Democratic and Republican parties. This system fosters political stability but limits diverse representation.

Quick Tip

Contrast the two-party system of the USA with India's **multi-party system**, which ensures representation for a variety of social and political groups.

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

Assertion (A): Modern democracy cannot function without political parties.

Reason (R): Elected representatives will be accountable only to their constituencies, not towards the country.

- (A) (A) is true, but (R) is false.
- (B) (A) is false, but (R) is true.
- (C) Both (A) and (R) are true and (R) is the correct explanation of (A).
- (D) Both (A) and (R) are true, but (R) is not the correct explanation of (A).

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

Solution: Political parties are essential for modern democracy as they provide a structure for governance, enable policy formulation, and facilitate accountability. However, elected representatives are accountable to both their constituencies and the nation, making the reason (R) incorrect.

Quick Tip

Understand the role of political parties in representing diverse opinions and ensuring the functioning of democracy.

Section - B (Very Short)

21. (a) Examine the role of the Constitution in the Federal System of India in two points.

Solution:

1. **Division of Powers:** The Constitution provides a clear division of powers between the Union and State governments through Union, State, and Concurrent Lists.
2. **Conflict Resolution:** It establishes mechanisms, such as the Inter-State Council, to resolve disputes between states or between the Union and states.

Quick Tip

The Constitution ensures a balance of power and provides mechanisms for cooperation and dispute resolution in the federal structure.

OR

21. (b) Examine the role of the Supreme Court in the Federal System of India in two points.

Solution:

1. **Guardian of the Constitution:** The Supreme Court ensures that the federal structure is maintained by interpreting the Constitution and resolving disputes.
2. **Arbitrator in Inter-State Conflicts:** It adjudicates conflicts between states or between the Union and states, maintaining harmony in the federal system.

Quick Tip

The Supreme Court protects the federal structure by resolving disputes and interpreting constitutional provisions.

22. “India has enormous possibilities of tapping solar energy.” Explain the statement with example.

Solution:

1. **Abundant Solar Potential:** India receives about 300 sunny days annually, with vast areas like Rajasthan and Gujarat having high solar intensity.
2. **Government Initiatives:** Programs like the National Solar Mission aim to increase solar power capacity. For example, the Bhadla Solar Park in Rajasthan is one of the largest in the world.
3. **Renewable and Sustainable:** Solar energy reduces dependence on fossil fuels and contributes to sustainable development.

Quick Tip

With abundant sunlight and government initiatives, India has immense potential to harness solar energy for sustainable growth.

23. “Until the nineteenth century, poverty and hunger were common in Europe.”

Analyse the statement.

Solution:

1. **Agricultural Crisis:** Poor agricultural techniques and frequent famines led to food shortages, causing widespread hunger.
2. **Industrial Revolution Impact:** The initial phases of industrialization created disparities, with rural populations suffering from poverty due to loss of traditional livelihoods.

3. **Social Inequality:** Feudal systems and limited welfare measures kept large sections of the population in poverty.

Quick Tip

Poverty and hunger in pre-19th century Europe were caused by agricultural inefficiencies, industrialization, and social inequalities.

24. “Foreign trade results in connecting the markets in different countries.” Support the statement in context of globalisation.

Solution:

1. **Global Supply Chains:** Foreign trade allows products to be manufactured using resources from multiple countries, creating interconnected markets. For example, smartphones use components sourced globally.
2. **Market Expansion:** It enables countries to sell their goods internationally, increasing competition and consumer choice.
3. **Cultural Exchange:** Trade facilitates the exchange of ideas and cultural products, such as food, fashion, and technology, across borders.

Quick Tip

Foreign trade fosters interconnected global markets by promoting resource sharing, market expansion, and cultural exchange.

Section - C (Short Answer)

25. Why could different persons have different notions of a country’s development?

Explain with examples.

Solution:

1. **Diverse Needs:** People prioritize development goals based on their needs. For example, a farmer may focus on irrigation facilities, while an industrial worker may emphasize

better wages.

2. **Economic Aspirations:** For some, development means increased income and employment opportunities, while others may value social equality or environmental conservation.
3. **Regional Variations:** Development goals differ based on geographic conditions. For example, people in drought-prone areas may prioritize water conservation, while urban residents may seek better public transport.

Quick Tip

Development is subjective, varying based on individual priorities, economic goals, and regional needs.

26. Describe any three features of commercial farming.

Solution:

1. **Market-Oriented Production:** Crops are grown primarily for sale in markets rather than self-consumption. Examples include sugarcane and cotton.
2. **Use of Technology:** High-yield seeds, modern machinery, and chemical fertilizers are extensively used to enhance productivity.
3. **Large-Scale Farming:** Commercial farming involves cultivating crops on large tracts of land, often owned by individuals or corporations.

Quick Tip

Commercial farming focuses on large-scale, technology-driven production aimed at market profitability.

27. Explain the main functions of political parties.

Solution:

1. **Contesting Elections:** Political parties nominate candidates to contest elections and form governments.

2. **Policy Formulation:** They draft policies and programs reflecting public needs and aspirations.
3. **Public Opinion Building:** Parties influence public opinion on key issues through campaigns and debates.
4. **Link Between Government and People:** Political parties act as a bridge, addressing public grievances and conveying policies to citizens.

Quick Tip

Political parties ensure democratic functioning by contesting elections, forming policies, and connecting people with the government.

28. “Sharing of power between the Union Government and State Governments is basic to the structure of our Constitution.” Support the statement.

Solution:

1. **Division of Powers:** The Constitution divides powers between Union and State Governments through Union, State, and Concurrent Lists.
2. **Federal Features:** States have autonomy in areas like police and agriculture, reflecting the federal nature of the Constitution.
3. **Conflict Resolution:** Mechanisms like the Inter-State Council and Supreme Court help resolve disputes, ensuring harmony in power-sharing.

Quick Tip

Power-sharing between Union and State Governments maintains federal balance and resolves conflicts effectively.

29. (a) How did people belonging to different communities, regions, or language groups develop a sense of collective belonging in the National Movement? Explain with examples.

Solution:

1. **National Symbols:** Adoption of symbols like the tricolor flag and singing of *Vande Mataram* united people under a common identity.
2. **Cultural Unity:** Rediscovery of India's cultural heritage, history, and festivals fostered a shared sense of pride.
3. **Mass Participation:** Movements like the Non-Cooperation and Civil Disobedience Movements brought together people from different regions and communities.
4. **Folk Traditions:** Use of folk songs, stories, and art forms helped connect the masses to nationalist ideas.

Quick Tip

Nationalism united diverse communities through cultural symbols, mass movements, and shared history.

OR

29. (b) “Workers had their own understanding of Mahatma Gandhi and the notion of ‘Swaraj’.” Explain the statement with examples.

Solution:

1. **Labor Rights:** Workers viewed Swaraj as a struggle for better wages, working conditions, and the right to form unions.
2. **Participation in Movements:** They participated in strikes and protests, such as the Ahmedabad Mill Strike, to demand justice.
3. **Interpretation of Swaraj:** For workers, Swaraj represented economic independence and an end to exploitation by colonial and industrial elites.

Quick Tip

Workers aligned their demands for labor rights and economic justice with Gandhi's broader vision of Swaraj.

Section - D (Long Answer)

30. (a) “There is a need for protection and support of the workers in the unorganised sector.” Examine the statement with examples.

Solution:

1. **Lack of Job Security:** Workers in the unorganised sector, such as agricultural laborers and daily-wage workers, often face irregular employment.
2. **Absence of Benefits:** They do not receive social security benefits like healthcare, pensions, or insurance.
3. **Exploitation:** Low wages and poor working conditions make them vulnerable to exploitation.
4. **Example:** Domestic workers and construction laborers are examples of unorganised workers needing protection.

Quick Tip

Government initiatives like MGNREGA and social security schemes are vital for supporting workers in the unorganised sector.

OR

30. (b) “Activities in the private sector are guided by the motive to earn profits.” Examine the statement with examples.

Solution:

1. **Profit-Driven Decisions:** Private companies focus on maximizing profits, often prioritizing lucrative ventures over public welfare.
2. **Limited Public Service:** Sectors like healthcare and education in private hands may become inaccessible due to high costs.
3. **Example:** Large private hospitals charge high fees, while private schools often cater only to affluent families.

Quick Tip

Government regulations and partnerships with the private sector ensure a balance between profit and public service.

31. (a) How are industries the main source of water pollution? Mention any two suggestions for the conservation of water.

Solution:

1. Sources of Pollution:

- Industrial effluents containing toxic chemicals are discharged into rivers and lakes.
- Thermal pollution from power plants raises water temperature, affecting aquatic life.

2. Suggestions:

- Install effluent treatment plants in industries to clean waste before discharge.
- Promote water recycling and rainwater harvesting in industrial areas.

Quick Tip

Proper treatment of industrial waste and water conservation practices can significantly reduce water pollution.

OR

31. (b) How are industries the main factor for air pollution? Mention any two suggestions to overcome the problem of air pollution.

Solution:

1. Sources of Pollution:

- Industries release harmful gases like sulfur dioxide and carbon monoxide during production.
- Particulate matter from cement, steel, and power plants adds to air pollution.

2. Suggestions:

- Use cleaner fuels and adopt green technologies in industries.
- Enforce strict air quality regulations and monitor emissions regularly.

Quick Tip

Adopting green technologies and stricter emission standards can help mitigate industrial air pollution.

32. (a) Why do people prefer democracy over other alternatives? Explain with suitable arguments.

Solution:

1. **Participatory Governance:** Democracy allows citizens to elect representatives and participate in decision-making.
2. **Protection of Rights:** It guarantees fundamental rights like freedom of speech and equality.
3. **Accountability:** Governments in democracies are accountable to the people through regular elections.
4. **Example:** Countries like India and the USA showcase how democratic systems ensure inclusivity and transparency.

Quick Tip

Democracy provides equality, freedom, and participation, making it the most preferred system of governance.

OR

32. (b) How is democracy an accountable and efficient system of government? Explain with suitable arguments.

Solution:

1. **Accountability:** Democratic governments answer to the public, ensuring transparency in decisions and policies.
2. **Efficiency:** Policies are debated and discussed, leading to informed and inclusive decisions.
3. **Example:** Regular elections and public debates in democratic countries like Canada and Germany ensure accountability.

Quick Tip

Democracy's emphasis on accountability and participation ensures efficient governance and citizen trust.

33. (a) “The French Revolution created a sense of collective identity amongst the French people.” Explain the statement with suitable arguments.

Solution:

1. **National Symbols:** The tricolor flag and the national anthem united citizens under a common identity.
2. **Equal Rights:** Revolutionary ideas of liberty, equality, and fraternity emphasized collective rights over privileges.
3. **Abolition of Monarchy:** Establishment of a republic instilled pride in shared governance and national unity.

Quick Tip

The French Revolution inspired nationalism by promoting equality, liberty, and cultural unity.

OR

33. (b) “The Greek war of independence mobilised nationalist feelings among the educated elite across Europe.” Explain the statement with suitable arguments.

Solution:

1. **Romantic Nationalism:** European poets and artists celebrated Greece's ancient heritage, linking it to the broader idea of freedom.
2. **Support from Intellectuals:** Educated elites across Europe saw Greece's struggle as symbolic of liberation from autocratic rule.
3. **Widespread Mobilization:** Philhellenism (love for Greek culture) inspired volunteers from various countries to join the struggle.

Quick Tip

The Greek war symbolized resistance to tyranny, inspiring intellectuals and elites across Europe to support nationalist causes.

Section - E (Case-based/Source-based Questions)

34: Read the following source carefully and answer the questions that follow:

After the Revolt of 1857, the attitude to freedom of the press changed. Enraged Englishmen demanded a clamp down on the 'native' press. As vernacular newspapers became assertively nationalist, the colonial government began debating measures of stringent control. In 1878, the Vernacular Press Act was passed, modelled on the Irish Press Laws. It provided the government with extensive rights to censor reports and editorials in the vernacular press. From now on the government kept regular track of the vernacular newspapers published in different provinces. When a report was judged as seditious, the newspaper was warned, and if the warning was ignored, the press was liable to be seized and the printing machinery confiscated.

34.1: On which rule was the 'Vernacular Press Act' based?

Solution: The 'Vernacular Press Act' was based on the Irish Press Laws. These laws were aimed at curbing nationalist sentiments and controlling dissenting voices in the press.

34.2: Why did the attitude of the British change towards the freedom of press after the

Revolt of 1857? Explain.

Solution: After the Revolt of 1857, the British feared that the press, especially vernacular newspapers, would spread nationalist sentiments and anti-British propaganda. Enraged Englishmen demanded strict control over the press, leading to the enactment of repressive laws like the Vernacular Press Act to suppress such activities.

34.3: Explain any two impacts of passing the ‘Vernacular Press Act.’

Solution: 1. The Vernacular Press Act gave the government extensive powers to censor reports and editorials, stifling freedom of expression.
2. Newspapers judged as seditious were warned, and persistent offenders faced confiscation of their printing machinery, leading to the suppression of vernacular journalism.

Quick Tip

Acts like the Vernacular Press Act highlight the importance of press freedom in ensuring accountability and transparency in governance. Always connect historical acts to their larger implications on society.

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

Loans from Cooperatives

Besides banks, the other major source of cheap credit in rural areas are the cooperative societies (or cooperatives). Members of a cooperative pool their resources for cooperation in certain areas. There are several types of cooperatives possible such as farmers cooperatives, weavers cooperatives and industrial workers cooperatives, etc. Krishak Cooperative functions in a village not very far away from Sonpur. It has 2300 farmers as members. It accepts deposits from its members. With these deposits as collateral, the Cooperative has obtained a large loan from the bank. These funds are used to provide loans to members. Once these loans are repaid, another round of lending can take place. Krishak Cooperative provides loans for the purchase of agricultural implements, loans for cultivation and agricultural trade, fishery loans, loans for construction of houses and for a variety of other expenses.

35.1: ‘Cooperative society’ is an example of which source of ‘credit’?

Solution: Cooperative society is an example of an *institutional source* of credit.

35.2: Explain the contribution of Cooperative Societies in rural development.

Solution: 1. Cooperative societies provide affordable loans for agricultural and non-agricultural purposes.

2. They help rural farmers and workers access credit for cultivation, trade, housing, and other essential activities, improving their livelihood.

35.3: Mention any two sources of capital for Self-Help Groups.

Solution: 1. Member contributions and pooled savings.

2. Bank loans sanctioned based on their pooled resources.

Quick Tip

Focus on cooperative societies and Self-Help Groups as pillars of rural financial inclusion. Highlight their role in providing accessible credit and fostering community-based development.

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

Conservation of Resources :

Resources are vital for any developmental activity. But irrational consumption and over-utilisation of resources may lead to socio-economic and environmental problems.

To overcome these problems, resource conservation at various levels is important. This had been the main concern of the leaders and thinkers in the past. For example, Gandhiji was very apt in voicing his concern about resource conservation in these words: “There is enough for everybody’s need and not for any body’s greed.” He placed the greedy and selfish individuals and exploitative nature of modern technology as the root cause for resource depletion at the global level. He was against mass production and wanted to replace it with the production by the masses.

36.1: Define the term ‘Resource Planning’.

Solution: Resource planning refers to the systematic process of identifying, assessing, and judiciously utilizing resources. It ensures sustainable usage of resources to meet the present and future needs.

36.2: Explain the need for conservation of resources.

Solution: Conservation of resources is essential to: 1. Prevent socio-economic and environmental problems arising from over-utilization.

2. Ensure sustainable development to meet the needs of future generations.

36.3: Why did Gandhiji say – “There is enough for everybody’s need and not for any body’s greed”? Analyse any two reasons.

Solution: 1. Greedy and selfish exploitation of resources leads to their depletion, causing inequality and environmental harm.

2. Gandhiji emphasized production by the masses to ensure equitable distribution of resources and minimize wastage caused by mass production.

Quick Tip

Always highlight the importance of sustainable resource management and relate historical perspectives, like Gandhiji’s views, to contemporary challenges.

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:

A. The place where Gandhiji started Satyagraha for indigo peasants.

B. The place where Gandhiji broke the Salt Law.

(b) On the same political outline map of India, locate and label any three of the following with suitable symbols:

(i) Naharkatiya – Oil field

(ii) Talcher – Major Coal Mines

(iii) Narora – Atomic Power Plant

(iv) Tuticorin – Major Sea Port

Answers

(a)

A. Champaran (Bihar) – The place where Gandhiji started Satyagraha for indigo peasants.

B. Dandi (Gujarat) – The place where Gandhiji broke the Salt Law.

(b)

i. Naharkatiya – Oil field (Assam)

ii. Talcher – Major Coal Mines (Odisha)

iii. Narora – Atomic Power Plant (Uttar Pradesh)

iv. Tuticorin – Major Sea Port (Tamil Nadu)

Quick Tip

Always remember to revise the key locations associated with India's freedom struggle and major resources. Use maps to practice these locations visually.