

CBSE Class X 2025 Social Science Set 3 (32/6/3) 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 Six sections viz. Section A, B, C, D, E and F.
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.
5. In Section C question number 25 to 29 are Short Answer (SA) type questions carrying 3 marks each.
6. In Section D question number 30 to 33 are Long Answer (LA) type questions carrying 5 marks each.
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, carries 5 marks

Section A

1. Choose the correctly matched pair :

- (A) Gandhi Sagar - Chambal
- (B) Hirakud - Godavari
- (C) Nagarjuna Sagar - Kaveri
- (D) Salal - Beas

Correct Answer: (A) Gandhi Sagar - Chambal

Solution: We are asked to identify the correct pair of multi-purpose river project and its river.
The correct match is:

Gandhi Sagar project is on the Chambal river.

Hence, option (A) is the correct answer.

Quick Tip

To identify multi-purpose river projects, remember that the major ones are often linked with specific rivers like Chambal, Godavari, Kaveri, etc.

2. Which among the following crop is known as 'Golden Fibre'?

- (A) Cotton
- (B) Wool
- (C) Jute
- (D) Silk

Correct Answer: (C) Jute

Solution: We are asked to identify the crop that is known as the 'Golden Fibre'.

Jute is known as the "Golden Fibre" due to its golden color and importance in the textile industry.

Hence, the correct answer is option (C).

Quick Tip

Jute is a natural fiber primarily grown in India and Bangladesh, widely used for making ropes, sacks, and bags.

3. Read the characteristics given in the box and identify the type of coal from the option given below:

- (A) Pit Coal
- (B) Anthracite Coal
- (C) Lignite Coal
- (D) Bituminous Coal

Correct Answer: (C) Lignite Coal

Solution: Based on the given characteristics:

- This is low grade brown coal.
- The principal reserves are in Neyveli in Tamil Nadu.
- It is soft with high moisture content.

This matches the properties of Lignite Coal, making option (C) the correct answer.

Quick Tip

Lignite coal, also called brown coal, is considered the lowest rank of coal, containing high moisture and low carbon content.

4. Which state of India has the maximum area under permanent forest?

- (A) Haryana
- (B) Himachal Pradesh
- (C) Punjab
- (D) Madhya Pradesh

Correct Answer: (D) Madhya Pradesh

Solution: We are asked to identify the state with the maximum area under permanent forest. Madhya Pradesh is known for having the largest forest cover in India, with a significant portion of its area covered under permanent forests. Hence, the correct answer is option (D).

Quick Tip

Madhya Pradesh and other states in central India are home to vast tracts of forested land, including famous national parks and wildlife sanctuaries.

5. Belgium took some measures to solve its problem. Read the following measures and choose the correct option:

I. Formation of community government.

II. Following majoritarian policy.

III. By providing equal representation of language groups.

IV. By providing additional powers to local governments.

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

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

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

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

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

Solution: Belgium implemented several measures to address the language and cultural issues in the country. The correct set of measures includes:

- I. Formation of a community government.
- III. Providing equal representation to language groups.
- IV. Providing additional powers to local governments.

Option II (Following majoritarian policy) was not adopted by Belgium as it would have worsened ethnic tensions.

Hence, the correct answer is option (B).

Quick Tip

Belgium's approach emphasizes cooperation and accommodation among different linguistic groups through decentralized governance.

6. How is democracy better than other forms of Government? Choose the most appropriate option.

- (A) It enhances the dignity of individuals.
- (B) It promotes equality among elites.
- (C) It promotes tendency of private ownership only.
- (D) It increases the individualism.

Correct Answer: (A) It enhances the dignity of individuals.

Solution: Democracy is based on the principle of equality and respect for individual rights. It focuses on enhancing the dignity of individuals by allowing them a voice in governance. Hence, the correct answer is option (A).

Quick Tip

In a democracy, the fundamental rights and freedoms of individuals are protected, fostering dignity and respect.

7. Read the following statements regarding the creation of States on the basis of language in India and choose the correct option:

I. Formation of states on the basis of language made the country more united and stronger.

II. Formation of states on the basis of language made administration easier.

III. Formation of states on the basis of language has weakened the federal structure.

IV. Formation of states on the basis of language led to the development of Indian languages.

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

- (B) Only II, III and IV are correct.
(C) Only I, II and IV are correct.
(D) Only I, III and IV are correct.

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

Solution: The formation of states on the basis of language: - I. Strengthened national unity by addressing linguistic diversity.

- II. Made administration more efficient by aligning administrative boundaries with linguistic areas.

- IV. Led to the development of regional languages.

However, it did not weaken the federal structure (statement III is incorrect).

Hence, the correct answer is option (C).

Quick Tip

The linguistic reorganization of states in India helped in promoting regional languages and cultures while maintaining national unity.

8. Choose the correct option related to Union list.

- (A) Police, Foreign affairs, Agriculture
(B) Trade, Irrigation, Marriage
(C) Education, Commerce, Banking
(D) Currency, Communication, Defence

Correct Answer: (D) Currency, Communication, Defence

Solution: The Union List contains subjects over which only the Central Government can legislate.

The correct subjects from the options given are: - Currency, - Communication, - Defence.

Hence, the correct answer is option (D).

Quick Tip

The Union List contains subjects like defence, foreign affairs, and currency, which are under the central government's jurisdiction.

9. Choose the correct option related to the regional political parties of India:

- (A) Rashtriya Lok Dal - Mashal - Uttar Pradesh
- (B) Telugu Desam - Cycle - Andhra Pradesh
- (C) Telangana Rashtra Samiti - Kite - Telangana
- (D) Shiromani Akali Dal - Chashma - Punjab

Correct Answer: (C) Telangana Rashtra Samiti - Kite - Telangana

Solution: The correct pair of political party, election symbol, and state is: - Telangana Rashtra Samiti has the election symbol 'Kite' and operates in Telangana. Hence, the correct answer is option (C).

Quick Tip

Regional parties in India are linked to specific states and have unique election symbols that represent their identity in their respective states.

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

Assertion (A): There was civil war in Sri Lanka.

Reason (R): An Act was passed in 1956 to secure dominance of Sinhala community on the government.

- (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 correct, but (R) is incorrect.
- (D) (A) is incorrect, but (R) is correct.

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

Solution: The assertion and reason are both correct. The civil war in Sri Lanka occurred because of the dominance of the Sinhala community, which led to ethnic conflicts. The reason provided, that an Act was passed in 1956 to secure dominance of the Sinhala community, is correct and explains the assertion. Hence, the correct answer is option (A).

Quick Tip

In cases of assertion and reason questions, make sure to analyze the relationship between both statements before choosing your answer.

11. Arrange the following regions of Italy in the order of their inclusion in the Unified Italy and choose the correct option:

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

Correct Answer: (A) I, II and III

Solution: The correct order of the inclusion of regions in Unified Italy is:

- I. Venetia,
- II. Savoy Sardinia,
- III. Sicilies.

Hence, the correct answer is option (A).

Quick Tip

The unification of Italy occurred in phases, with different regions joining at various stages of the process.

12. In the 17th century the city El Dorado in South America became famous as which one of the following?

- (A) City of Diversity
- (B) City of Gold
- (C) Small pox City
- (D) Trading City

Correct Answer: (B) City of Gold

Solution: The city of El Dorado became legendary as the "City of Gold" in the 17th century. The myth was that it was rich in gold, and many explorers sought it out. Hence, the correct answer is option (B).

Quick Tip

El Dorado is a mythical place, often associated with vast wealth, that captivated European explorers in the Americas.

13. Arrange the following historical events in chronological order and choose the correct option:

- I. Second Round Table Conference**
- II. Simon Commission arrives in India**
- III. Beginning of Dandi March**
- IV. Incident of Chauri-Chaura**

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

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

Solution: The chronological order of these events is:

- IV. Incident of Chauri-Chaura (1922)
- II. Simon Commission arrives in India (1928)
- I. Second Round Table Conference (1931)

- III. Beginning of Dandi March (1930)

Thus, the correct order is IV, II, I, and III, which corresponds to option (C).

Quick Tip

For historical events, remember key dates and their significance to understand their sequence.

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

Column-I	Column-II
(Publications)	(Authors)
a. Bengal Gazette	i. Tulsidas
b. Kesari	ii. James August Hickey
c. Ramcharitmanas	iii. Ram Mohan Roy
d. Samvad Kaumudi	iv. Bal Gangadhar Tilak

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

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

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

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

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

Solution: The correct matches are:

- a. Bengal Gazette - ii. James August Hickey
- b. Kesari - iv. Bal Gangadhar Tilak
- c. Ramcharitmanas - i. Tulsidas
- d. Samvad Kaumudi - iii. Ram Mohan Roy

Thus, the correct option is (C).

Quick Tip

In matching questions, carefully consider the historical context and figures associated with publications.

15. Find the odd one out.

- (A) Hindustan Computers Limited
- (B) Hindustan Unilever
- (C) Bharti Airtel Limited
- (D) Indian Postal Service

Correct Answer: (D) Indian Postal Service

Solution: Hindustan Computers Limited, Hindustan Unilever, and Bharti Airtel Limited are all private companies, while the Indian Postal Service is a government service. Hence, the odd one out is option (D).

Quick Tip

When identifying the "odd one out," consider the nature (public vs. private) and ownership of the entities involved.

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

Assertion (A): Rupees is accepted as medium of exchange in India.

Reason (R): The World Bank legalises the use of rupee as a medium of payment in India.

- (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 correct, but (R) is incorrect.
- (D) (A) is incorrect, but (R) is correct.

Correct Answer: (C) (A) is correct, but (R) is incorrect.

Solution: The assertion is correct that the rupee is accepted as the medium of exchange in India.

However, the reason that "The World Bank legalises the use of rupee as a medium of payment in India" is incorrect, as the Reserve Bank of India (RBI) is the authority for regulating the use of the rupee.

Hence, the correct answer is option (C).

Quick Tip

Remember that the RBI, not the World Bank, is responsible for currency regulation in India.

17. Which of the following provisions have been made under the 'Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act - 2005'?

- (A) Government ensures 100 days of employment for all residents.
- (B) Government ensures 200 days of employment for all rural residents.
- (C) Government provides grains in exchange of work in rural areas.
- (D) Government provides unemployment allowance to the beneficiaries in case of failure to provide employment.

Correct Answer: (D) Government provides unemployment allowance to the beneficiaries in case of failure to provide employment.

Solution: The Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA) ensures 100 days of employment for rural households.

The correct provision is that it provides unemployment allowance if employment is not provided.

Hence, the correct answer is option (D).

Quick Tip

MGNREGA aims to guarantee rural employment and also compensates for failures in employment provision.

18. Read the following statements for stimulating the process of globalization and choose the correct option:

- I. Government reduces trade barriers.**
- II. Government reduces competition among producers.**
- III. Government reduces import and export taxes.**
- IV. Government removes restrictions on foreign investment.**

- (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: To stimulate globalization, the government needs to: - I. Reduce trade barriers to encourage global trade, - III. Reduce import and export taxes to facilitate easy exchange of goods, - IV. Remove restrictions on foreign investment to attract foreign capital. However, II. Reducing competition among producers does not promote globalization. Hence, the correct answer is option (C).

Quick Tip

To stimulate globalization, reducing trade barriers and encouraging competition are key factors.

19. 'Per capita income' is criterion for development of which one of the following?

- (A) United Nations Development Programme
- (B) World Health Organisation
- (C) World Trade Organisation
- (D) World Bank

Correct Answer: (D) World Bank

Solution: Per capita income is an important criterion used by the World Bank to assess the economic development of countries.

Hence, the correct answer is option (D).

Quick Tip

The World Bank uses per capita income to classify countries into different income categories.

20. Rama is a farmer. She needs loan for agriculture work. Which of the following sources of loan will be beneficial for Rama? Choose the most appropriate option.

I. Bank

II. Agricultural Trader

III. Self-Help Group

IV. Government

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

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

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

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

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

Solution: For Rama, the best sources of loan for agricultural work are:

- I. Bank,
- III. Self-Help Group,
- IV. Government.

Agricultural traders (II) may not always offer the best loan terms compared to the other sources.

Hence, the correct answer is option (A).

Quick Tip

Banks, Self-Help Groups, and Government schemes are often the best sources for agricultural loans.

21. (a) Suggest any two measures to promote secularism as mentioned in the Indian Constitution.

Solution: The Indian Constitution enshrines secularism through various provisions that ensure religious equality and the separation of religion from the state. Here are two key measures:

- Freedom of Religion (Article 25): The Constitution guarantees all individuals the right to freely practice, profess, and propagate their religion. This is a cornerstone of secularism, ensuring that people are not coerced or discriminated against because of their faith. Secularism is promoted by offering individuals the autonomy to practice any religion or none, without interference from the state.
- Non-discrimination on Religious Grounds (Article 15): The Constitution prohibits discrimination on the grounds of religion, race, caste, sex, or place of birth. This ensures that the state does not favor any religion and that all citizens are equal before the law, fostering a secular society.

Quick Tip

Secularism in India is guaranteed through provisions that protect religious freedom and prevent state interference in religious matters. Articles 25 and 15 are key to understanding secularism in India.

21. (b) Suggest any two measures to ensure participation of women in public life.

Solution: There are several important measures that can ensure the participation of women in public life, some of which are already implemented in India to enhance gender equality:

- Reservation of Seats in Local Bodies (Panchayats and Municipalities): The 73rd and 74th Constitutional Amendments introduced a system of reservation for women in Panchayats and

Municipalities, guaranteeing them a certain percentage of seats in local governance. This provision ensures that women have a political voice at the grassroots level and can participate in decision-making processes related to local governance, education, health, and social welfare.

- Legal and Policy Reforms for Gender Equality in Employment: The government has enacted laws like the Equal Remuneration Act (1976), which ensures that women are paid equally for equal work. Additionally, policies have been created to facilitate women's participation in all sectors of public life, including education, the workforce, and politics. These policies aim to address the gender wage gap and ensure that women can access the same job opportunities as men.

Quick Tip

Legal frameworks, such as reservation in local bodies and anti-discrimination laws in employment, are vital tools for increasing women's participation in public life. They help in empowering women and fostering gender equality.

22. Explain the notion of Swaraj for plantation workers of Assam during Non-Cooperation Movement.

Solution: During the Non-Cooperation Movement, the notion of Swaraj (self-rule) was very important for the plantation workers of Assam.

The workers in the tea plantations were largely from Bengal and the Indian states, and their lives were harsh due to low wages, poor living conditions, and the control of the British colonial system over their labor. The workers demanded better living and working conditions.

- Swaraj for plantation workers meant freedom from the exploitation of the British colonial system and from the authoritarian control of the plantation managers.
- It also meant the right to political and economic self-determination. The workers wanted to be free from unfair taxation and be treated with dignity.
- They also advocated for land rights and better working conditions, along with the right to vote and participate in the country's governance.

Quick Tip

The concept of Swaraj during the Non-Cooperation Movement was not just political independence but also economic freedom and social equality for marginalized groups like plantation workers.

23. How did information and communication technology promote the process of Globalization? Explain.

Solution: Information and communication technology (ICT) has played a key role in promoting globalization in several ways:

- Facilitating global communication: The development of the internet, mobile phones, and email has significantly reduced the barriers to communication, enabling people across the world to communicate instantly. This has allowed businesses to operate globally and for individuals to connect across borders.
- E-commerce and online services: ICT has enabled the growth of e-commerce platforms, allowing companies to sell their products worldwide. Services like online banking, education, and telemedicine have also flourished due to ICT, leading to economic and cultural exchanges.
- Enhancing global trade and commerce: Global supply chains, international trade, and digital marketing have been made possible through the use of ICT. This has enhanced the efficiency of global business, helping countries to participate in international markets more effectively.
- Access to information: Global access to news, research, and data has allowed countries to innovate and improve their industries based on the latest technological advancements.

Quick Tip

ICT serves as a backbone for globalization by connecting people, businesses, and markets worldwide, leading to the exchange of goods, services, and information.

24. Suggest any two ways for the conservation of minerals.

Solution: The conservation of minerals is vital to ensure that future generations have access to these non-renewable resources. Here are two important measures for conserving minerals:

- Recycling of minerals: Recycling minerals such as aluminum, copper, and iron can reduce the demand for new mineral extraction, thus conserving mineral resources. Recycling ensures that materials are reused efficiently and prevents wastage.
- Adopting sustainable mining practices: Sustainable mining techniques involve reducing the environmental impact of mining, improving the efficiency of mineral extraction, and minimizing the depletion of mineral resources. By using advanced technologies, it is possible to extract minerals in a way that minimizes waste and environmental damage.

Quick Tip

Conservation of minerals is essential for long-term sustainability. By recycling and adopting sustainable practices, we can ensure that mineral resources last longer and are used responsibly.

25. Mention any three features of commercial farming.

Solution: Commercial farming is a type of farming where crops are grown for sale in the market rather than for personal consumption. The following are the features of commercial farming:

- Large scale production: Commercial farming involves large-scale farming for market sale, focusing on profit maximization.
- Use of modern technology: Advanced tools, machinery, and scientific methods are used to improve productivity and reduce labor costs.
- Monoculture: In commercial farming, a single crop is usually cultivated over a large area, which helps to focus resources on a specific crop.

Quick Tip

Commercial farming often leads to high yields but can also result in environmental challenges like soil depletion and overuse of water resources.

26. Describe the role of primary sector in providing employment.

Solution: The primary sector is concerned with the extraction and harvesting of natural resources. It plays a vital role in providing employment, particularly in rural areas, by offering various opportunities. The primary sector:

- Agriculture: In countries like India, a large portion of the population is employed in agriculture, growing food and raw materials.
- Mining and Extraction: Jobs are created in mining, quarrying, and extracting minerals like coal, oil, and metals.
- Forestry and Fishing: The primary sector also provides employment in forestry (tree cutting and management) and fishing, both of which are labor-intensive industries.

Quick Tip

The primary sector is essential for employment in developing economies. However, as economies industrialize, there is a shift towards secondary and tertiary sectors.

27. (a) Explain any three factors responsible for water pollution.

Solution: Water pollution is the contamination of water bodies, primarily due to human activities. The following are some key factors contributing to water pollution:

- Industrial Waste: Factories and industries discharge toxic chemicals, heavy metals, and waste into water bodies, making them unsafe for consumption and aquatic life.
- Agricultural Runoff: The use of pesticides, fertilizers, and herbicides in farming leads to runoff, which contaminates rivers, lakes, and groundwater.
- Sewage and Waste Disposal: Improper disposal of untreated sewage and waste into water bodies increases bacterial contamination and harms aquatic ecosystems.

Quick Tip

Preventing water pollution involves reducing industrial waste, using organic farming methods, and improving sewage treatment processes.

27. (b) Explain any three factors responsible for air pollution.

Solution: Air pollution refers to the presence of harmful substances in the air. Below are three major causes of air pollution: - **Vehicle Emissions:** The burning of fossil fuels in vehicles releases harmful gases like carbon monoxide, nitrogen oxides, and hydrocarbons into the atmosphere.

- **Industrial Emissions:** Factories and power plants burn coal and other fuels that emit pollutants, including sulfur dioxide and particulate matter.

- **Deforestation:** Trees naturally absorb carbon dioxide and release oxygen. The widespread deforestation leads to an increase in carbon dioxide levels, contributing to air pollution.

Quick Tip

Reducing air pollution requires adopting cleaner technologies, stricter emission standards, and encouraging afforestation.

28. Differentiate between federal and unitary form of government with examples.

Solution: The key difference between a federal and unitary government lies in the distribution of power:

- **Federal Government:** In a federal system, power is shared between a central government and regional governments (states or provinces). Examples include the United States and India, where both the central and state governments have specific powers and responsibilities defined by the Constitution.

- **Unitary Government:** In a unitary system, all powers are concentrated in a central government. Regional authorities, if they exist, have powers delegated by the central government. An example is France, where the central government has significant control over local administrative divisions.

Quick Tip

Federal systems promote regional autonomy, while unitary systems centralize power in the hands of the central government.

29. Explain the functioning of conservative regimes established in France in 1815.

Solution: After the defeat of Napoleon Bonaparte, the Congress of Vienna in 1815 established conservative regimes in France. The key features of these regimes were:

- Restoration of the monarchy: The Bourbon monarchy was restored under Louis XVIII, who tried to balance the demands of the nobility and the revolutionaries.
- Repression of revolutionary ideas: The government suppressed revolutionary movements and limited civil liberties to maintain control and prevent the spread of liberal and democratic ideals.
- Conservative policies: The regime followed conservative policies, such as restoring the privileges of the nobility and the church, and maintaining the existing social hierarchies.

Quick Tip

The conservative regimes after 1815 aimed at stabilizing France but were also a period of conflict between the old monarchy and the growing revolutionary spirit.

30. (a) Examine the importance of public facilities for the development.

Solution: Public facilities play a vital role in the development of a nation. The following points highlight their importance:

- Improved Health: Public facilities such as hospitals, clinics, and sanitation systems help improve the general health of the population, which is essential for development. Healthy citizens can contribute more to the economy.
- Education and Skill Development: Schools, colleges, and vocational centers, which are public facilities, provide education and skill development opportunities, contributing to an educated workforce.
- Economic Growth: Public facilities like roads, electricity, and transportation networks improve the infrastructure of a country and make economic activities more efficient, boosting productivity and growth.
- Social Well-being: Public parks, recreational facilities, and community centers help improve the quality of life, leading to a more harmonious and stable society.

Quick Tip

Public facilities are a backbone of societal development. They support health, education, and economic productivity, which are all essential for sustainable growth.

30. (b) Which organization publishes the Human Development Report and what criteria does it use to compare countries? Examine.

Solution: The United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) publishes the Human Development Report (HDR) annually. This report uses several criteria to compare the development levels of countries: - Human Development Index (HDI): This index is the main tool used to measure and compare development. It combines three indicators: 1. Life expectancy: An indicator of health and life quality. 2. Education: Measured by mean years of schooling and expected years of schooling. 3. Income: Measured by Gross National Income (GNI) per capita. - Gender Development Index (GDI): This measures gender inequality in human development. - Environmental Sustainability: The HDR also considers environmental factors, as sustainable development is crucial for long-term well-being. - Inequality-adjusted HDI (IHDI): This is a newer measure that adjusts HDI for inequalities in each dimension of human development.

Quick Tip

The HDI provides a broader picture of development by considering health, education, and income, rather than just economic indicators. It highlights how equitable development is in a country.

31. (a) Explain the main features of alluvial soil.

Solution: Alluvial soil is a type of soil that is found in riverbeds, floodplains, and coastal areas, formed by the deposition of sediments carried by rivers. The main features of alluvial soil are: - Fertility: Alluvial soil is rich in minerals like calcium, magnesium, and potassium, making it highly fertile and suitable for agricultural activities. - Texture: The texture of

alluvial soil can vary from sandy to clayey, depending on the size of the particles. It is generally loose and porous, which allows good air circulation and root growth. - **Water Retention:** This soil has excellent water retention capacity, making it ideal for crops like rice and wheat that require sufficient moisture. - **Presence of Organic Matter:** Alluvial soil is rich in organic matter due to the decomposition of plants and other organisms.

Quick Tip

Alluvial soil is the most fertile and productive soil for agriculture. It is found in areas where rivers deposit nutrient-rich materials during floods.

31. (b) Explain the various stages of resource planning and its need in India.

Solution: Resource planning is a systematic approach to ensuring the proper utilization of resources to meet the needs of a country. The stages involved in resource planning are:

- **Identification and Inventory of Resources:** This stage involves assessing and identifying available resources in the country. These resources could be renewable or non-renewable.
- **Evaluation of Resources:** Once resources are identified, their quality and quantity are evaluated to determine their availability and future potential.
- **Resource Development:** This involves the actual extraction, use, and conservation of resources. For example, developing irrigation systems for water resources or employing techniques for sustainable mining.
- **Sustainable Management:** Ensuring that resources are used wisely to prevent depletion and are conserved for future generations.
- **Optimal Utilization:** Ensuring that resources are utilized efficiently without causing environmental damage.

Quick Tip

Resource planning is essential for the sustainable development of India, considering the country's diverse resources and the need for balanced growth across different regions.

32. (a) "The law enacted in 1956 and other Constitutional Provisions led to major conflict between the two communities in Sri Lanka." Support the statement.

Solution: The 1956 law and subsequent constitutional provisions in Sri Lanka were significant in creating tensions between the Sinhala and Tamil communities.

- The 1956 Sinhala Only Act: This Act made Sinhala the only official language of Sri Lanka, ignoring Tamil, which led to the marginalization of the Tamil-speaking population.
- Discrimination in Employment and Education: Tamils were denied opportunities in government jobs and education due to the dominance of Sinhala as the official language. This caused resentment among Tamils, leading to widespread protests and unrest.
- Lack of Political Representation for Tamils: The Tamils felt politically excluded, and their demands for equal rights and recognition were not addressed, contributing to ethnic tensions and conflict.

Quick Tip

The 1956 law in Sri Lanka laid the foundation for ethnic conflict, highlighting the dangers of neglecting minority rights and the importance of inclusive policies.

32. (b) "Power sharing increases trust between different groups." Support the statement.

Solution: Power sharing among different groups promotes harmony, peace, and cooperation, reducing the potential for conflict.

- Equitable Representation: When different groups share power, it ensures that no single group dominates, which builds trust among communities.
- Preventing Exploitation: Power sharing helps prevent the exploitation of minorities and ensures that their interests are protected. This fosters a sense of security and trust in the system.
- Promoting Peaceful Coexistence: Power sharing enables groups to work together for the common good, rather than competing against each other. This leads to better political and social stability.

Quick Tip

Power sharing is essential for social cohesion and peace, as it ensures fair representation and prevents conflicts between different groups.

33. (a) Explain the features of manuscript found in India before the advent of printing culture.

Solution: Before the advent of printing culture, manuscripts were the primary medium for writing and disseminating knowledge. The key features of manuscripts in India before the printing press were:

- **Material Used:** Manuscripts were typically written on materials such as palm leaves, bark of trees, parchment, or paper. Palm leaves were the most common, and they were prepared by polishing and cutting them into manageable sizes.
- **Handwritten Text:** All manuscripts were manually written, often by scribes who had specialized training in calligraphy. The script used varied, including Sanskrit, Tamil, Arabic, and Persian, depending on the region.
- **Illustrations and Decoration:** Manuscripts were often beautifully illustrated and decorated with intricate designs, especially religious texts. These embellishments added visual appeal to the text.
- **Religious and Literary Texts:** Most manuscripts consisted of religious scriptures (such as Vedas, Upanishads, and other sacred texts) or literary works in poetry and history. They were crucial in preserving cultural heritage.

Quick Tip

Manuscripts played a key role in preserving knowledge and literature before printing, but their manual nature made them expensive and limited access to education.

33. (b) How did the advent of print culture affect the poor people in India? Explain.

Solution: The advent of print culture in India had significant effects on various sections of

society, including the poor:

- **Increased Accessibility to Knowledge:** Before the printing press, books were scarce and expensive, primarily accessible to the elite. With the printing press, books and pamphlets became more widely available, reducing the cost of education and making knowledge accessible to a larger portion of the population, including the poor.
- **Literacy and Education:** The spread of printed material facilitated the growth of literacy rates. Printed educational materials, including textbooks, newspapers, and pamphlets, reached the masses, thus enabling the poor to acquire basic education and knowledge.
- **Social Reform Movements:** Print culture helped spread social reform ideas, such as those from Raja Ram Mohan Roy and Jyotirao Phule, who advocated for the rights of the lower classes, including women and Dalits. These ideas reached rural and poor areas, encouraging participation in the reform movements.
- **Cultural Change:** The availability of printed materials encouraged a sense of collective identity and awareness of social issues, promoting cultural transformation in rural areas and among the poor.

Quick Tip

Manuscripts played a key role in preserving knowledge and literature before printing, but their manual nature made them expensive and limited access to education.

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

The Independence Day Pledge, 26 January 1930

“We believe that it is the inalienable right of the Indian people, as of any other people, to have freedom and to enjoy the fruits of their toil and have the necessities of life, so that they may have full opportunities of growth. We also believe that if any government deprives people of these rights and oppresses them, the people have a further right to alter it or abolish it. The British Government in India has not only deprived the Indian people of their freedom but based itself on the exploitation of the masses, and has ruined India economically, politically, culturally and spiritually. We believe, therefore, that India must sever the British connection and attain Purna Swaraj or Complete

Independence.”

34.1: (Why was Swaraj considered as an inalienable right of the India

Solution: The passage emphasizes that Swaraj (self-rule) was considered an inalienable right because:

- Right to freedom: The passage clearly states that every nation has the right to freedom, which was denied to India by British rule. The belief was that without freedom, people could not live a dignified life or achieve their potential.
- Exploitation by the British: The people of India were being economically, politically, and culturally exploited, which made it a moral imperative for India to achieve Swaraj, or complete independence.
- Inherent Right to Freedom: The passage argues that when a government deprives people of their fundamental rights, the people have the further right to alter or abolish that government. Therefore, Swaraj was not just a political goal but an inherent right based on the natural right to liberty.

Quick Tip

Swaraj was considered an inalienable right because it was seen as a basic human right for all people to be free from foreign rule and oppression.

34.2 Which type of government is supported in the source?

Solution: The source supports the concept of democracy and self-rule:

- Democratic Government: The passage advocates for the Indian people to have the right to govern themselves and live in freedom. It emphasizes that people have the right to alter or abolish any government that deprives them of their rights.
- Swaraj: The mention of ‘Purna Swaraj’ (Complete Independence) indicates the support for a democratic form of government where Indians could rule themselves without foreign interference.
- The passage also critiques the British government, which was undemocratic and based on the exploitation of the masses.

Quick Tip

The source advocates for a self-governing, democratic system where the Indian people are free to make decisions for their own development.

34.3 Explain any two effects of British rule in India.

Solution: The passage discusses several effects of British rule in India:

- **Economic Exploitation:** The British exploited India's resources, draining wealth and causing economic underdevelopment. The passage mentions how British rule ruined India economically, hindering India's growth and making it dependent on Britain for goods and services.
- **Cultural and Political Damage:** The passage also highlights the cultural and political damage caused by British rule. The British imposed their culture, education, and governance, sidelining India's traditions and systems. The political system was designed to suppress Indian sovereignty and exploit its people.

Quick Tip

British colonial rule in India was economically exploitative and politically suppressive, damaging both the economy and the cultural heritage of India.

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

The Need for Political Parties

As we have seen, large societies need representative democracy. As societies became large and complex, they also needed some agency to gather different views on various issues and to present these to the government. They needed some ways, to bring various representatives together so that a responsible government could be formed. They needed a mechanism to support or restrain the government, make policies, justify or oppose them. Political parties fulfil these needs that every representative government has. We can say that parties are a necessary condition for a democracy.

35.1: Explain the meaning of representative democracy'

Solution: The meaning of 'representative democracy' can be understood as follows:

- Representative Democracy: In a representative democracy, citizens elect representatives who make decisions on their behalf in the government. Unlike direct democracy, where all citizens participate directly in decision-making, representative democracy relies on elected officials to represent the views and needs of the people. This system helps manage large and complex societies where it would be difficult for all citizens to be directly involved in governance.

Quick Tip

In a representative democracy, the role of political parties is crucial, as they present different views and ideas, which are then debated and acted upon by elected representatives.

35.2 How do political parties shape public opinion?

Solution: Political parties shape public opinion in several ways: - Campaigns and Manifestos: Political parties often conduct campaigns and publish manifestos that outline their views on various issues. These manifestos aim to persuade the public to support their ideas and policies, thus shaping their opinions. - Media Influence: Political parties use the media (television, radio, newspapers, and social media) to communicate their messages to the public. This helps parties influence public opinion by highlighting certain issues and promoting their agenda. - Public Debates and Discussions: Political parties participate in public debates where they present their policies and respond to criticisms. These discussions play a key role in influencing the opinions of voters and informing them about the different choices available.

Quick Tip

Political parties are important in shaping public opinion, as they help inform the public about issues and provide voters with a choice between different policy options.

35.3 Why are political parties considered a necessary condition for a democracy?

Explain.

Solution: Political parties are considered a necessary condition for a democracy because they:

- **Provide a Choice for Voters:** Political parties give voters the option to choose between different political ideologies, policies, and leaders. This is essential in a democracy, as it ensures that citizens can exercise their right to vote and influence government decisions.
- **Form Responsible Government:** Political parties bring together elected representatives who work towards forming a responsible government that is accountable to the people. They provide stability and structure to the political process.
- **Channel Political Participation:** Political parties serve as a platform for citizens to engage with the political system, express their views, and be a part of decision-making. Without political parties, the democratic process would be disorganized and less effective.

Quick Tip

Political parties are the backbone of a democracy, as they ensure a structured, organized system for governance and give the electorate a voice in the political process.

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

Loans from Co-operatives

Besides banks, the other major source of cheap credit in rural areas are the co-operative societies. Members of a co-operative pool their resources for co-operation in certain areas. There are several types of co-operatives possible such as farmers co-operatives, weavers co-operatives, industrial workers co-operatives etc.

Krishak Co-operative 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 co-operative 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 Co-operative provides loans for the purchase of agricultural equipment, loans for cultivation and agricultural trade, fishery loans, loans for construction of houses and for variety of other expenses.

36.1 Which sector includes credit facilities offered by Cooperative Societies?

Solution: The credit facilities offered by Co-operative Societies are mainly in the primary sector. This sector includes agriculture, fishery, and other rural activities that are the focus of most co-operatives. In the case of Krishak Co-operative, the loans are provided for agriculture-related activities such as purchasing agricultural equipment and funding cultivation.

Quick Tip

Co-operatives primarily function in the primary sector by offering credit to help members involved in agriculture, farming, and rural development activities.

36.2 How do Self-Help Groups access external funding?

36.2: Self-Help Groups (SHGs) can access external funding in the following ways:

- **Linking with Banks:** SHGs are often linked to commercial banks or co-operative banks. These groups, once formed, can approach banks for external loans by using their savings as collateral. The bank provides loans at relatively lower interest rates compared to other private sources.
- **Government Schemes:** The government provides funding support to SHGs through various schemes such as the National Rural Livelihood Mission (NRLM). These external sources of funding help SHGs in rural areas to improve their economic conditions by supporting income-generating activities.

Quick Tip

Self-Help Groups are crucial in rural development, as they can access external funding through partnerships with banks and government schemes that help them become financially independent.

36.3 Explain the functioning of Co-operative Societies.

Solution: Co-operative societies function as organizations where individuals pool their resources for mutual benefit. The basic functioning includes:

- **Member Contribution:** Members of a co-operative society contribute savings which act as deposits. These deposits serve as collateral to secure loans from banks.
- **Loan Distribution:** The funds obtained from banks are used to provide loans to members. These loans can be for various purposes, such as agricultural activities, purchasing equipment, or constructing houses.
- **Repayment and Re-lending:** Once the loans are repaid, the funds are recycled and used for further lending. This cycle of deposit, lending, and repayment allows for continuous financial support for members.
- **Co-operative Governance:** These societies are governed by elected representatives of their members, and profits are shared among the members.

Quick Tip

Co-operative societies play a vital role in providing financial support to rural communities by pooling resources and facilitating lending within the community.

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:

1. **A:** The place where the session of Indian National Congress took place in 1927 is **Lucknow**.
2. **B:** The place where Mahatma Gandhi led the movement of cotton mill workers is **Ahmedabad**.

Solution: Based on the provided information: - In 1927, the Indian National Congress held its session in Lucknow.

- Mahatma Gandhi led the movement of cotton mill workers in Ahmedabad, fighting for better wages and working conditions.

Quick Tip

Historical movements such as the INC sessions and the Ahmedabad Mill strike were key moments in India's freedom struggle, symbolizing the unity and power of the people in challenging colonial and industrial oppression.

For Visually impaired students

37. (a) (i) Name the place where the session of Indian National Congress took place in 1927.

(ii) Name the place where Mahatma Gandhi led the movement of cotton mill workers.

Solution: (i) The place where the session of the Indian National Congress took place in 1927 is **Lucknow**. The session was held under the leadership of Motilal Nehru.

(ii) The place where Mahatma Gandhi led the movement of cotton mill workers is **Ahmedabad**. Gandhi led the famous Ahmedabad Mill Strike in 1918 to protest against unfair working conditions and low wages.

Quick Tip

These movements were crucial moments in India's freedom struggle, with Gandhi's leadership in Ahmedabad symbolizing the power of non-violent protest.

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

1. An International Airport located in Punjab
2. A major Sea port located in Gujarat
3. A major oil field of India located in the Arabian Sea
4. A Nuclear Power Plant located in Uttar Pradesh

Solution: The locations and their respective symbols are as follows:

- International Airport in Punjab: The (Amritsar International Airport) is located in Punjab. It can be marked using an airport symbol.
- Sea Port in Gujarat: The major sea port in Gujarat is the (Kandla Port), which is a prominent seaport used for trade. It can be marked with a sea port symbol.
- Oil Field in the Arabian Sea: The (Krishna-Godavari Basin) is a major oil field located off the coast of India in the Arabian Sea. It can be marked with an oil rig symbol.
- Nuclear Power Plant in Uttar Pradesh: The (Kaiga Nuclear Power Plant) is located in Uttar Pradesh. It can be marked with a nuclear symbol.

Quick Tip

Geographical locations of industries and facilities such as airports, ports, oil fields, and power plants are key markers for understanding regional development in India.

For Visually impaired Students

37. (b) (i) Name the place where an International Airport is located in Punjab.

Solution: The place where an International Airport is located in Punjab is **Amritsar**. The Sri Guru Ram Dass Jee International Airport is located in Amritsar.

Quick Tip

Amritsar is an important city in Punjab with a major international airport connecting India with various international destinations.

37(b)(ii) (ii) Name the place where major sea port is located in Gujarat.

Solution: The major sea port in Gujarat is **Kandla Port**. It is one of the busiest ports in India, handling a large amount of cargo.

Quick Tip

Kandla is a vital port in Gujarat, especially important for trade in the western region of India.

37(b)(iii) (iii) Name an oil field of India located in the Arabian Sea.

Solution: An important oil field in India located in the Arabian Sea is the **Mumbai High Oil Field**. It is one of the largest oil fields in India.

Quick Tip

Mumbai High is an important source of offshore oil production in India, contributing significantly to the nation's oil supply.

37(b)(iv) (iv) Name the place where nuclear power plant is located in Uttar Pradesh.

Solution: The nuclear power plant in Uttar Pradesh is located in **Narora**. The Narora Atomic Power Station is situated near Narora in the state.

Quick Tip

Narora is a key site for nuclear power generation in Uttar Pradesh, contributing to India's energy needs.