

CBSE Class X Social Science Set 1 (32/3/1) 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

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. 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 brought out *Samvad Kaumudi* in 1821 to advocate societal changes such as the elimination of Sati and to support women’s rights. This publication became a key platform for forwarding progressive reformist viewpoints in that era.

Quick Tip

Pay attention to pivotal 19th-century reformers and their periodicals, as these often appear in competitive exams focusing on social and cultural reforms.

2. 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 (e.g., Cobalt) carry iron content.
- Non-Ferrous minerals (e.g., Bauxite) do not have iron but are vital for various industries.
- Non-Metallic minerals (e.g., Granite) are exploited largely for construction or decorative uses.
- Energy minerals (e.g., Coal) supply power and fuel to numerous sectors.

Quick Tip

A handy way to remember: **Ferrous** = contains iron, **Non-Ferrous** = no iron, **Non-Metallic** = typically used in construction or industrial processes, **Energy** = provides power (coal, petroleum, etc.).

3. 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: In 1834, Prussia spearheaded the establishment of the Zolleverin Custom Union to abolish internal tariffs, creating a cohesive economic region that facilitated free movement of

commodities, capital, and people across German lands.

Quick Tip

When evaluating Assertion-Reason questions, verify if the Reason *directly* clarifies why the Assertion is valid to confirm it's the correct explanation.

4. 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 set up a balanced power-sharing structure to harmonize the interests of its Dutch and French-speaking communities. This ensured each linguistic group had fair access to political power, preventing dominance by any single group and sustaining social harmony.

Quick Tip

In diverse societies, power-sharing is a means to ensure every major group has a stake in governance, preventing tension and maintaining stability.

5. 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) represents the monetary worth of all finished goods and services produced within a nation's borders in a given period. Economists and policymakers widely use this measure to gauge a nation's economic progress.

Quick Tip

While GDP is crucial for understanding economic size, combining it with other metrics (e.g., HDI, per capita income) reveals a fuller development picture.

6. ‘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 to many regions thanks to cultural exchanges, the Silk Road network, and interactions driven by traders and pilgrims. European involvement did not influence Buddhist expansion in its early history.

Quick Tip

Ancient trade paths and mutual cultural interactions were vital in facilitating Buddhism’s outreach. “European Efforts” came much later and are unrelated to its initial expansion.

7. 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

Solution:

- (A) Formation of Swaraj Party (1923)
- (B) Lahore Session of the Indian National Congress (1929)
- (C) Formation of Depressed Class Association (1930)
- (D) Gandhi-Irwin Pact (1931)

Quick Tip

Learning critical dates in the freedom struggle—like 1923 for Swaraj Party, 1929 for Lahore Congress—helps in placing events in correct sequence.

8 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.

Solution: In Meghalaya, a creative bamboo drip irrigation strategy is used, channeling water from nearby springs through bamboo channels to farmland, thus demonstrating a resourceful and sustainable approach.

Quick Tip

Bamboo drip irrigation is an eco-friendly, cost-effective technique unique to the hilly terrains of Meghalaya—often highlighted as a model of indigenous innovation.

9 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

Solution: Rice is India's principal food grain for most of its population, cultivated chiefly as a Kharif crop. India ranks second globally in its production, requiring ample moisture and around 100 cm of rainfall.

Quick Tip

Categorize Indian crops by season and environmental needs: Rice requires hot, humid conditions with generous rainfall, placing it firmly in the Kharif category.

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

Column-I	Column-II
(Subject List in the Indian Constitution)	(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

Solution:

- **Union List:** Banking, defense, external affairs—handled by the Central Government.
- **State List:** Police, public order—under exclusive State governance.
- **Concurrent List:** Trade unions, education—areas where both Centre and States can legislate.
- **Residuary List:** Newly emerging or unlisted fields like the Internet come under Central authority if not specified elsewhere.

Quick Tip

For fast reference, memorize common examples: **Union** = Banking/Defense, **State** = Police/Agriculture, **Concurrent** = Education/Trade unions, **Residuary** = Internet or other novel domains.

11 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.

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

Quick Tip

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

12 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

Solution: 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.

13 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

Solution: 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.

14 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

Solution: 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.

15 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

Solution: 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.

16 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

Solution: 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.

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

Country	Gross National Income (GNI) per capita (2011 PPP \$)	HDI Rank in the world (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’

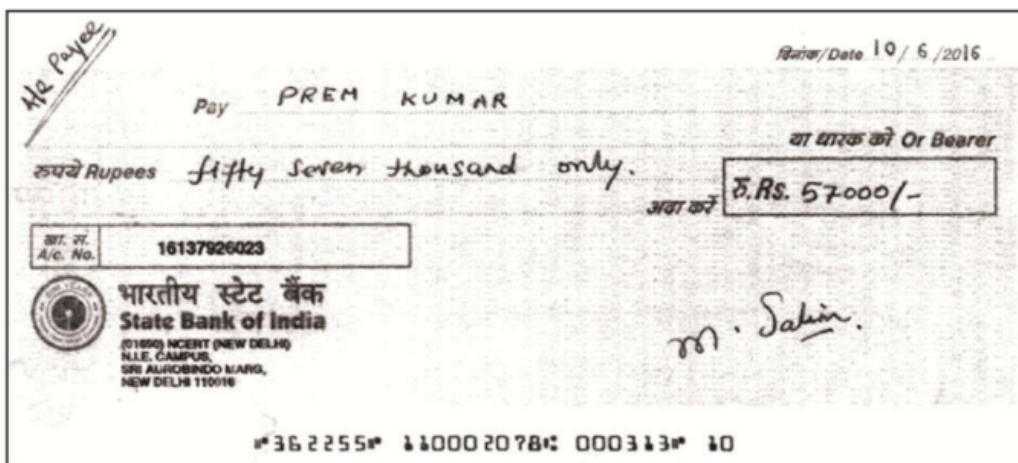
Solution: The Human Development Index (HDI) ranks countries based on indicators like

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.

18 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

Solution: 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.

19 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

Solution: 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.

20 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

Solution: 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.

SECTION B

21 How was the Indian subcontinent crucial for the trade network during the sixteenth century? Explain.

Solution: 1. The Indian subcontinent acted as a vital trade hub due to its geographical location, connecting East Asia, West Asia, and Europe.

2. Its ports facilitated the trade of spices, textiles, and precious stones, making India a focal point of the global trade network.

Quick Tip

Tip: Remember the role of geography and high-demand commodities like spices and textiles in India's trade prominence.

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

Solution: 1. Afforestation and planting of shelter belts to prevent soil erosion.

2. Use of organic farming and proper irrigation techniques to maintain soil fertility.

Quick Tip

Tip: Sustainable practices like afforestation and organic farming are effective long-term solutions for land degradation.

OR

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

Solution: 1. Promoting renewable energy sources to reduce dependence on fossil fuels. 2.

Practicing the 3Rs—Reduce, Reuse, and Recycle—to minimize resource wastage.

Quick Tip

Tip: Conservation focuses on sustainable usage and minimizing waste through conscious practices.

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

Solution: 1. The World Bank focuses on per capita income as the main criterion for development.

2. UNDP emphasizes Human Development Index (HDI), which includes health, education, and income for a holistic approach to development.

Quick Tip

Tip: UNDP’s HDI captures a broader perspective of human well-being beyond income.

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

Solution: 1. The reservation of seats for women in local government (Panchayats) has empowered women to participate actively in decision-making.

2. Increased representation of women in Parliament and State Legislatures reflects the growing recognition of their political contributions.

Quick Tip

Tip: Women’s political empowerment is key to achieving gender equality and inclusive governance.

SECTION C

25 (a) Analyse the process of German Unification.

Solution: 1. German unification was driven by the efforts of Otto von Bismarck, the Prime Minister of Prussia, through a policy of "blood and iron."

2. It involved three wars: the Danish War (1864), the Austro-Prussian War (1866), and the Franco-Prussian War (1870-71), which strengthened German nationalism.

3. In 1871, the unification was completed, and King Wilhelm I of Prussia was declared the German Emperor in the Hall of Mirrors at Versailles.

Quick Tip

Tip: Remember the key role of Otto von Bismarck and the significance of the Franco-Prussian War in unifying Germany.

OR

25 (b) Analyse the process of Italian Unification.

Solution: 1. The Italian unification, also known as the Risorgimento, was led by leaders like Giuseppe Mazzini, Giuseppe Garibaldi, and Count Cavour.

2. Count Cavour used diplomacy and alliances, notably with France, to weaken Austrian control in northern Italy.

3. In 1861, Victor Emmanuel II was declared the King of Italy, and by 1870, Rome was annexed, completing the unification process.

Quick Tip

Tip: Key figures like Garibaldi and Cavour played complementary roles in Italy's unification process.

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

Solution: 1. IT has boosted India's economic development by creating job opportunities in software development, outsourcing, and IT services (e.g., Bengaluru as India's Silicon

Valley).

2. Electronic industries like mobile manufacturing and semiconductor development have enhanced industrial growth.
3. Digital initiatives such as Digital India have transformed governance and service delivery.

Quick Tip

Tip: Highlight Bengaluru and Digital India when discussing IT's impact on India's development.

27 Describe any three functions of the Political Parties.

Solution: 1. Representation: Political parties represent various interests and aspirations of the citizens.

2. Policy-making: They play a significant role in framing policies and enacting laws in the legislature.

3. Formation of Government: Political parties contest elections and form governments to execute policies.

Quick Tip

Tip: Think of political parties as a bridge between citizens and the government.

28 How can the formal sector loans be made beneficial for poor farmers and workers?

Explain.

Solution: 1. Formal sector loans should have low-interest rates to make them affordable for farmers and workers.

2. Loans should be disbursed without extensive paperwork and delays.

3. Special schemes and subsidies for agriculture and small-scale businesses should be implemented to support their livelihoods.

Quick Tip

Tip: Formal sector loans empower poor farmers by providing easy access to credit at lower costs.

29 Examine the role of Public Sector in the development and well-being of a country.

Solution: 1. The public sector provides essential services like education, healthcare, and infrastructure to promote social welfare.

2. It plays a pivotal role in industrial development by investing in key areas like steel, power, and defense.

3. Public sector enterprises create employment opportunities and contribute significantly to GDP.

Quick Tip

Tip: The public sector bridges gaps in essential services and ensures balanced economic growth.

SECTION D

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

Solution: 1. The idea of nationalism was embedded in Indian folklore, songs, and symbols like Bharat Mata, which invoked patriotism.

2. The national movement popularized the use of Swadeshi goods and the spinning wheel as symbols of resistance.

3. Festivals like Ganapati and Shivaji were redefined to invoke pride in Indian heritage.

4. Leaders like Mahatma Gandhi connected nationalism with the daily struggles of people, making it a mass movement.

5. Art and literature, such as Bankim Chandra Chatterjee’s “Vande Mataram,” inspired unity and resistance.

Quick Tip

Tip: Emphasize cultural symbols like Bharat Mata and Swadeshi to illustrate how nationalism appealed to the masses.

OR

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

Solution: 1. Farmers: Resisted oppressive taxes and boycotted British goods, especially in rural areas.

2. Women: Participated in picketing shops and spinning khadi, as well as defying salt laws.

3. Industrial Workers: Boycotted British textiles and pushed for better working conditions.

4. Merchants: Supported the movement to reduce trade restrictions imposed by the British.

5. Dalits: Although less involved initially, leaders like Ambedkar raised issues of caste inequality during the period.

Quick Tip

Tip: Highlight the diversity in participation to show how the movement united Indians across class and gender lines.

31 (a) Explain the importance of agriculture in the Indian Economy.

Solution: 1. Source of livelihood: Agriculture employs nearly 502. Contribution to GDP: It contributes about 173. Food Security: Agriculture ensures a stable food supply for the nation.

4. Export Earnings: Crops like rice, spices, and tea are significant contributors to exports. 5.

Raw Materials: Provides raw materials to industries like textiles and sugar.

Quick Tip

Tip: Always link agriculture's importance to employment, GDP, and exports for a holistic answer.

OR

31 (b) Explain the Technological and Institutional reforms taken by the government in the interest of farmers.

Solution: 1. Technological Reforms: Adoption of High Yielding Variety (HYV) seeds, use of chemical fertilizers, and expansion of irrigation.
2. Institutional Reforms: Land reforms like abolition of zamindari and redistribution of land.
3. Support Services: Minimum Support Price (MSP) system and crop insurance schemes.
4. Infrastructure Development: Expansion of rural credit facilities and market infrastructure.
5. Green Revolution: Boosted production of wheat and rice, making India self-sufficient.

Quick Tip

Tip: Discuss both technological (e.g., HYV seeds) and institutional (e.g., land reforms) improvements for a balanced answer.

32 (a) How do we assess democracy's outcomes? Explain.

Solution: 1. Political Accountability: Democracies hold leaders accountable through elections and citizen participation.
2. Economic Growth: Promotes stable governance, which supports long-term economic planning.
3. Social Equality: Ensures rights and opportunities for all citizens, irrespective of caste, religion, or gender.
4. Conflict Resolution: Encourages peaceful resolution of disputes through dialogue and institutions.
5. Transparency: Democratic governments are expected to share information and allow public scrutiny.

Quick Tip

Tip: Highlight the key aspects of accountability, equality, and transparency to assess democracy effectively.

OR

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

Solution: 1. Accountability: Leaders are answerable to the people through free and fair elections.

2. Responsiveness: Democratic governments address the needs of citizens and adapt to their demands.

3. Legitimacy: Democracy enjoys public support as decisions are made by elected representatives.

4. Conflict Resolution: It provides peaceful methods to resolve disputes, fostering harmony.

5. Rule of Law: Upholds the Constitution and ensures equality under the law.

Quick Tip

Tip: Use examples like free elections or responsive public policies to justify democracy's advantages.

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

Solution: 1. Trade Liberalisation: Reduced tariffs and quotas have increased global trade flows.

2. FDI Attraction: Liberal policies have encouraged foreign investments in developing countries like India.

3. Access to Technology: Open markets allow for the sharing and adoption of modern technology.

4. Cultural Exchange: Liberalisation has facilitated global cultural interactions through

media and migration.

5. Job Creation: Multinational companies have generated employment opportunities worldwide.

Quick Tip

Tip: Highlight the link between trade liberalisation and global economic integration for clarity.

OR

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

Solution: 1. Technological Innovation: Faster communication through the internet and cheaper transportation methods.

2. Liberal Trade Policies: Reduced trade barriers and free trade agreements.

3. FDI and MNCs: Investments by multinational companies create interconnected economies.

4. Media and Culture: Global media promotes cultural exchange and awareness.

5. Global Institutions: WTO, IMF, and World Bank promote international economic cooperation.

Quick Tip

Tip: Link technological advances and international policies as major drivers of globalisation.

Section - E

34 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

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

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

Quick Tip

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

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

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

Quick Tip

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

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

Solution: 1. Critically examine government policies and suggest improvements that would benefit the people.

2. Ensure the speedy implementation of beneficial policies by creating public awareness and holding the government accountable.

Quick Tip

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

35 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.

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

Solution: 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.

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

Solution: 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.

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

Solution: 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.

36 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.”

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

Solution: 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.

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

Solution: 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.

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

Solution: 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

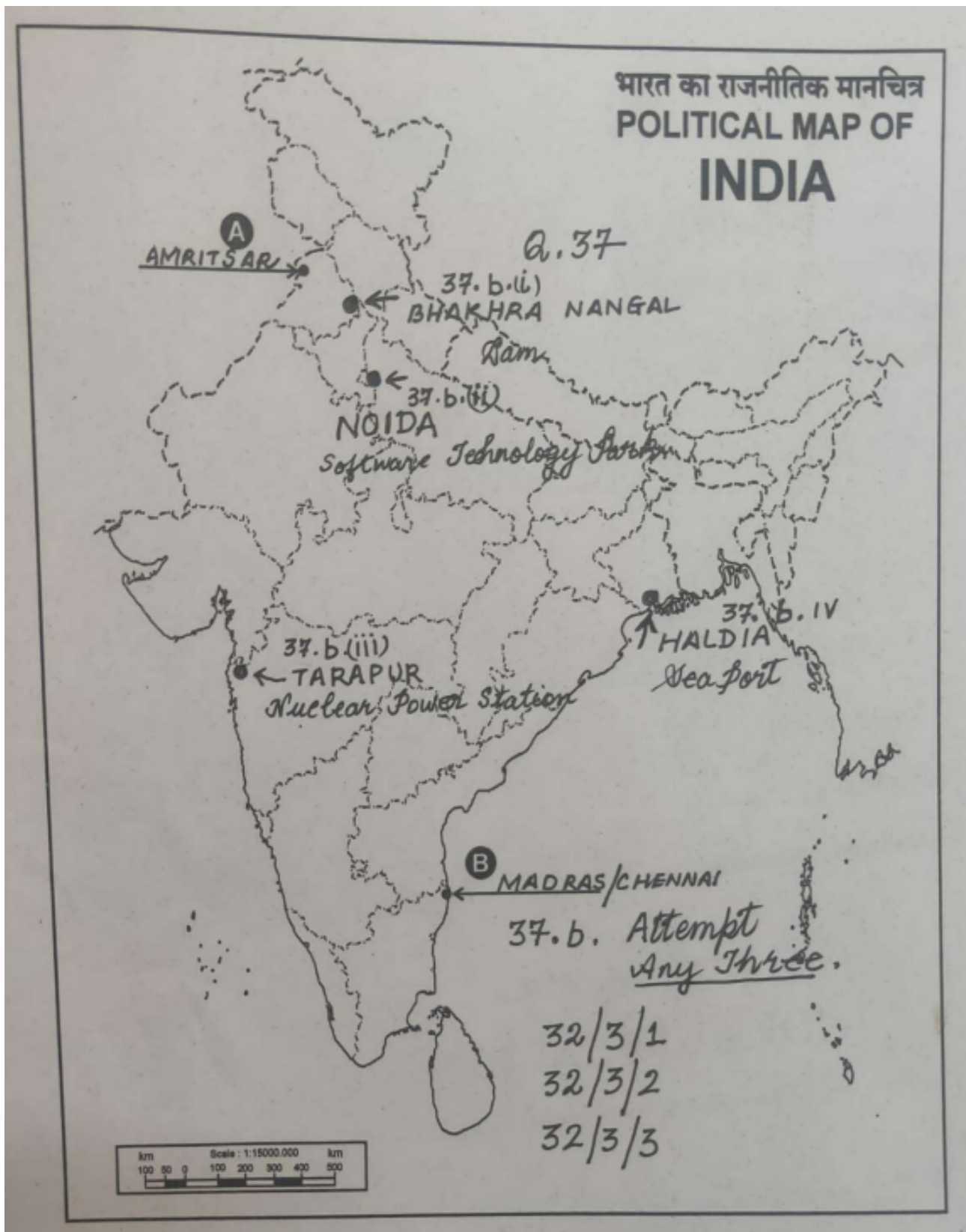
Panchayati Raj enhances democracy by involving people in decision-making and ensuring that governance is more participatory and responsive.

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.

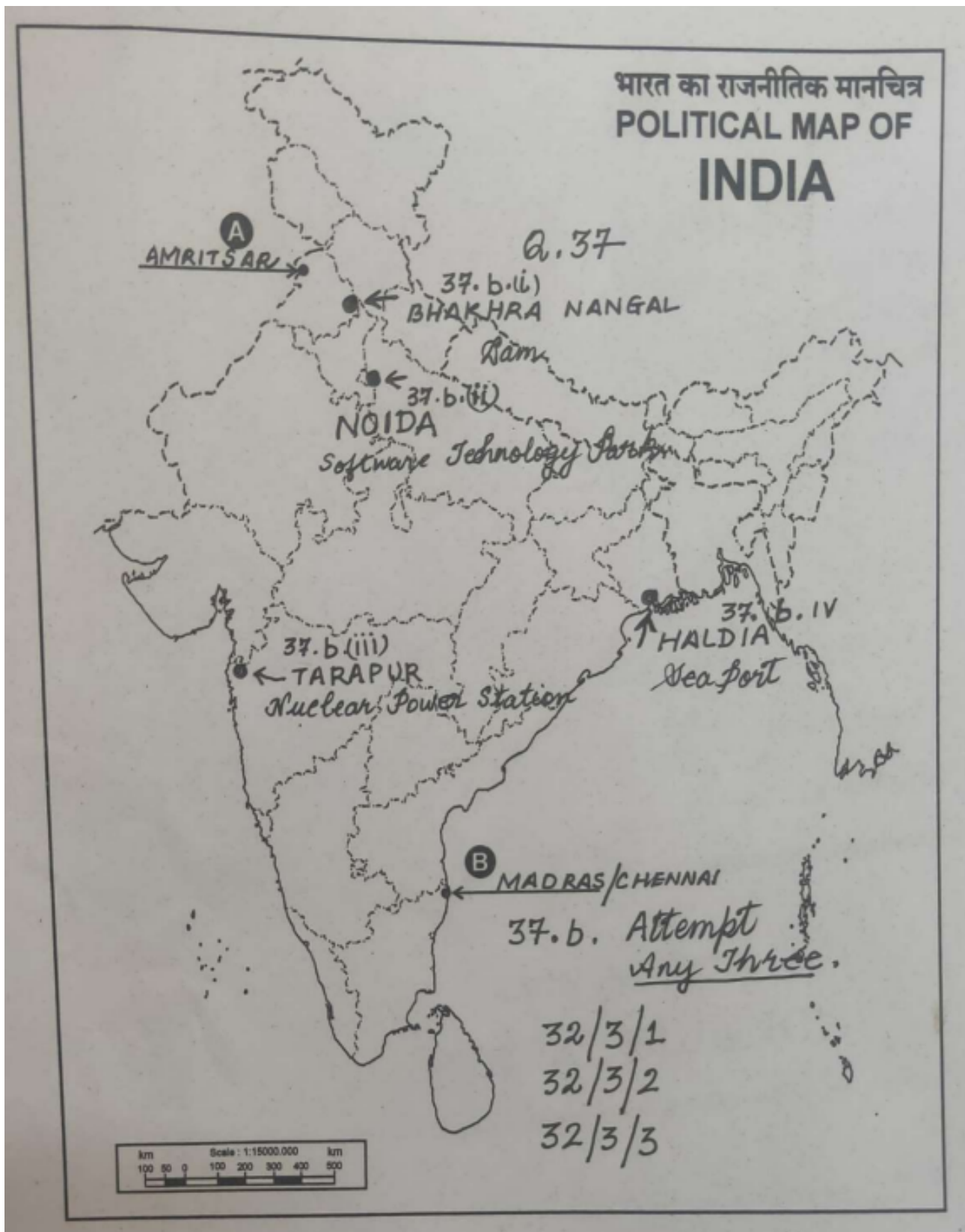
Quick Tip

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.

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.