

CBSE Class X Social Science Set 1 (32/4/1) 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
(Multiple Choice Questions)

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

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

- I. French Revolution
- II. Napoleon's invasion of Italy
- III. Unification of Italy
- IV. Vienna Peace Treaty

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

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

Solution: The chronological order is:

- The French Revolution (1789–1799) occurred first, setting the stage for subsequent political changes in Europe.
- Napoleon's invasion of Italy (1796) followed, expanding his influence.
- The Vienna Peace Treaty (1815) was signed after Napoleon's defeat to reestablish European boundaries.
- Finally, the Unification of Italy (1861) took place.

Quick Tip

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

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

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

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

Correct Answer: (B) Clothes and spices

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

Quick Tip

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

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

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

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

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

Quick Tip

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

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

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

Correct Answer: (A) Martin Luther

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

Quick Tip

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

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

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

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

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

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

Solution: The Chipko Movement was a grassroots environmental movement to prevent deforestation by hugging trees. While the movement highlighted the need for conservation, it

was not primarily focused on afforestation with indigenous species, making (R) true but not the explanation for (A).

Quick Tip

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Solution: The correct match for dams and rivers are:

- **Sardar Sarovar** is on the **Narmada** river.
- **Hirakud** is on the **Mahanadi** river.
- **Bhakra Nangal** is on the **Sutlej** river.
- **Nagarjuna Sagar** is on the **Krishna** river.

Quick Tip

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

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

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

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

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

Quick Tip

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

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

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

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

Solution: Arguments in favor of power sharing:

- It **reduces bias** by distributing authority across different segments of society.
- It **accommodates diversities** by ensuring representation of different groups.
- It **increases people's participation** in governance, strengthening democracy.

- Statement II, "Barricades the decision-making process," is incorrect as power sharing facilitates better decision-making by involving more stakeholders.

Quick Tip

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

9: 'Education' falls under which one of the following lists given in the Indian Constitution?

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

Correct Answer: (C) Concurrent List

Solution: The subject of **Education** is listed under the **Concurrent List** in the Indian Constitution, which means both the Central and State Governments can make laws regarding education.

Quick Tip

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

10: In which one of the following institutions in India was a system of reservation for women made by amending the Constitution in 1992?

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

Correct Answer: (D) Panchayat

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

Quick Tip

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Quick Tip

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

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

(A) China

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

Correct Answer: (C) United States of America

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

Quick Tip

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

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

- (A) Nordic countries
- (B) America (North and South)
- (C) Europe
- (D) Asia

Correct Answer: (A) Nordic countries

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

Quick Tip

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

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

- I. Free and fair elections

II. Equality before law

III. Dignity of a person

IV. Majority rule

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

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

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

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

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

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

Quick Tip

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

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

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

(A) The burden of credit will increase on Salim.

(B) Salim's income will increase.

(C) The production will decrease.

(D) Salim may get stuck in a debt trap.

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

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

Quick Tip

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

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



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

Correct Answer: (C) Tertiary

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

Quick Tip

Quick Tip: Remember that:

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Quick Tip

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

18: Which one of the following statements best describes the meaning of ‘Globalization’?

(A) Removal of tax barriers on trade

(B) Providing higher standard of living

(C) Process of rapid integration between countries

(D) Taking special steps to attract foreign companies

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

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

Quick Tip

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

19: On which of the following basis does the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) publish the ‘Human Development Report’?

- (A) Manufacturing, Infrastructure and Health
- (B) Education, Health and Per Capita Income
- (C) National Income, Health and Banking
- (D) Gross Domestic Product, Technology and Innovation

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

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

Quick Tip

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

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

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

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

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

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

Solution: Banks often require collateral to mitigate risks associated with lending. If

borrowers fail to provide collateral, banks may hesitate to lend money to them.

Quick Tip

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

Section - B

Q. Nos. 21 to 24 are very short answer questions.

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

Analyse the statement.

Solution: 1. During the nineteenth century, feudal systems, poor agricultural productivity, and socio-economic inequalities led to widespread poverty and hunger in Europe.
2. The Industrial Revolution gradually addressed these issues by introducing mechanized farming and creating employment opportunities in urban areas, reducing poverty over time.

Quick Tip

Industrialization was a key factor in alleviating poverty in Europe by increasing productivity and generating jobs.

22: How is energy a basic requirement for economic development of a country?

Explain with examples.

Solution: 1. Energy is essential for industries to operate, transport systems to function, and households to meet their daily needs. For example, electricity powers manufacturing plants and IT industries.
2. Countries with abundant energy resources, like hydroelectric power or renewable energy sources, experience faster industrial growth, such as the use of solar energy in India for rural electrification.

Quick Tip

Access to affordable and sustainable energy is critical for long-term economic growth and reducing environmental impact.

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

Solution: 1. The Indian Constitution divides powers between the Union and State governments through Union, State, and Concurrent Lists to ensure smooth functioning.
2. It provides mechanisms for resolving disputes between levels of government, such as through Article 131, which grants the Supreme Court the authority to adjudicate inter-state disputes.

Quick Tip

Federalism in India ensures a balance between unity and regional autonomy through constitutional provisions.

OR

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

Solution: 1. The Supreme Court acts as the guardian of the Constitution by resolving disputes between the Union and State governments under its original jurisdiction.
2. It ensures that the distribution of powers between the Union and the States is upheld through judicial review.

Quick Tip

The Supreme Court plays a pivotal role in maintaining the federal balance by interpreting constitutional provisions.

24: How is technology an important factor of globalisation? Explain with examples.

Solution: 1. Advancements in communication technology, like the internet, have enabled seamless interaction between global markets. For instance, e-commerce platforms like Amazon facilitate international trade.

2. Innovations in transportation, such as container ships and air cargo, have reduced costs and increased the efficiency of global trade, linking producers and consumers worldwide.

Quick Tip

Technology bridges geographic distances, making global integration and economic interdependence more effective.

Section - C

Q. Nos. 25 to 29 are short answer questions.

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

Solution: 1. Symbols like the tricolor flag, national songs like "Vande Mataram," and reinterpretation of Indian history created a sense of unity.

2. People identified with Bharat Mata as a personified symbol of the nation, fostering collective belonging across communities.

3. Participation in movements like Non-Cooperation Movement and Salt March united people, transcending their regional and linguistic differences.

OR

25 (b): "Workers had their own understanding of Mahatma Gandhi and the notion of 'Swaraj'." Explain the statement with examples.

Solution:

1. For workers, Swaraj meant the end of economic exploitation and better working conditions.
2. Workers participated in strikes and protests during movements like the Non-Cooperation Movement.
3. For instance, the workers of Ahmedabad Mills and railway workers associated Gandhi's ideas with their economic struggles.

Quick Tip

Focus on cultural processes and collective belonging as tools to unite people, emphasizing their relevance in fostering nationalism.

26: Describe any three features of cultivation of millets in India.

- Solution:**
1. Millets like jowar, bajra, and ragi are grown in dry areas with low rainfall and high temperatures.
 2. They are hardy crops requiring minimal irrigation and can grow on poor soils.
 3. Millets are rich in nutrients, making them an essential component of India's food security.

Quick Tip

Emphasize the sustainability and nutritional benefits of millet farming in India.

27: Analyse the role of political parties in shaping public opinion.

- Solution:**
1. Political parties create awareness about national issues through campaigns and rallies.
 2. They mobilize people during elections, fostering debates and discussions.
 3. Through manifestos, parties influence public opinion by proposing policies and solutions to societal problems.

Quick Tip

Political parties act as a bridge, voicing people's concerns to policymakers and fostering democracy.

28: “Federal form of government is in direct contrast to the Unitary form of government.” Explain the statement.

Solution: 1. In a federal system, power is divided between the central and state governments (e.g., India).
2. In a unitary system, power is concentrated in a single central authority (e.g., France).
3. Federalism ensures regional autonomy, while unitary systems prioritize national unity.

Quick Tip

Federalism ensures decentralized governance, promoting regional representation and diversity.

29: Why could different persons have different notions of a country’s development? Explain with examples.

Solution: 1. A farmer may see development as better irrigation facilities, while an industrialist might prioritize infrastructure and technology.
2. Education and healthcare could define development for marginalized communities.
3. Hence, development varies based on individual needs and socio-economic priorities.

Quick Tip

Development priorities differ across groups based on economic, social, and environmental needs.

Section - D

Q. Nos. 30 to 33 are long answer questions.

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

Solution: The French Revolution of 1789 was instrumental in fostering a collective identity among the French people. It abolished the monarchy and introduced the idea of a republic based on equality and fraternity. Revolutionary symbols like the tricolor flag and the national anthem, "La Marseillaise," united the people. The revolutionaries declared French as the national language, replacing regional dialects, which strengthened the sense of unity. Liberty, equality, and fraternity became the foundational principles of the French nation-state, instilling pride among citizens and inspiring nationalist movements across Europe.

OR

30 (b): "The Greek war of independence mobilised nationalist feelings among the educated elite across Europe." Explain the statement with suitable arguments.

Solution: The Greek War of Independence (1821–1832) inspired nationalist sentiments among Europe's educated elite. The war was seen as a struggle of Christian Greeks against Muslim Ottoman rule, aligning with European ideals of liberty and Christianity. Poets and artists, such as Lord Byron, glorified the Greek struggle, emphasizing their connection to ancient Greek civilization, a cradle of democracy and culture. European powers like Britain, France, and Russia supported Greece, leading to its independence in 1832. This war highlighted the importance of unity and cultural identity, inspiring nationalist movements in other parts of Europe.

Quick Tip

Focus on key symbols and their role in unifying communities or inspiring movements.

31 (a): Describe the role of manufacturing industries in the economic development of a country.

Solution: Manufacturing industries are vital for economic development as they create jobs, increase national income, and boost exports. They transform raw materials into valuable finished products, contributing to GDP growth. Industries like textiles, automobiles, and electronics enhance infrastructure, improve trade balances, and foster innovation. Additionally, manufacturing reduces dependency on imports and promotes self-reliance. The

development of industries also catalyzes urbanization, raising living standards and generating opportunities for education and skill development.

OR

31 (b): Describe any five steps taken to save fresh water from industrial pollution.

Solution: 1. Recycling Water: Industries can implement water recycling technologies to reduce freshwater consumption.

2. Effluent Treatment Plants: Installing treatment plants ensures wastewater is treated before being discharged into rivers.

3. Strict Regulations: Governments enforce laws to penalize industries polluting water bodies.

4. Rainwater Harvesting: Collecting and using rainwater reduces industrial dependency on freshwater sources.

5. Switching to Cleaner Technologies: Using eco-friendly production methods minimizes water contamination.

Quick Tip

Relate industries to GDP growth and emphasize sustainable practices for resource conservation.

32 (a): Analyse the importance of democracy in accommodation of social diversity.

Solution: Democracy thrives on the principles of equality and inclusiveness, accommodating social diversity by providing representation to different communities. It ensures fair opportunities for all, irrespective of religion, caste, or gender. For example, the Indian Constitution reserves seats for marginalized groups in legislatures and jobs. Democratic institutions encourage dialogue and peaceful conflict resolution, reducing the chances of violence. By addressing grievances through legal means, democracy fosters harmony and national integration.

OR

32 (b): Analyse the importance of democracy in reducing poverty and inequality.

Solution: Democracy promotes social welfare policies aimed at poverty alleviation and equitable growth. Governments are accountable to the public, driving initiatives like food security, free education, and healthcare. Schemes like MGNREGA in India provide employment opportunities to the rural poor. By allowing equal participation in decision-making, democracy empowers the marginalized, ensuring that economic policies cater to all sections of society, thereby reducing inequalities.

Quick Tip

Highlight democracy's role in addressing diversity, poverty, or inequality with specific examples.

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

Solution: Workers in the unorganized sector face job insecurity, low wages, and lack of social benefits. Providing them with minimum wages, health insurance, and pensions ensures their financial stability. For example, schemes like PM-SYM in India offer pensions to informal workers. Formalizing their employment through laws protects them from exploitation. This not only improves their living standards but also strengthens the country's workforce and economy.

OR

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

Solution: Private sector activities prioritize profit generation, focusing on customer satisfaction and innovation. Companies like Tata and Infosys invest in quality services to stay competitive. However, this profit motive often leads to cost-cutting measures, such as outsourcing, which affects job security. Despite this, private enterprises significantly contribute to GDP and employment. For instance, IT companies in India provide high-paying jobs and export earnings, driving economic growth.

Quick Tip

Discuss challenges in unorganized sectors and emphasize regulatory needs for private sector activities.

Section - E

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

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

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

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

34.2: Why did the attitude of the British change towards the freedom of press after the Revolt of 1857? Explain.

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

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

Solution: 1. The Vernacular Press Act gave the government extensive powers to censor

reports and editorials, stifling freedom of expression.

2. Newspapers judged as seditious were warned, and persistent offenders faced confiscation of their printing machinery, leading to the suppression of vernacular journalism.

Quick Tip

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

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

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

35.1: Define the term ‘Resource Planning’.

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

35.2: Explain the need for conservation of resources.

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

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

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

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

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

Quick Tip

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

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

Loans from Cooperatives

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Solution: 1. Member contributions and pooled savings.

2. Bank loans sanctioned based on their pooled resources.

Quick Tip

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

Section - F

MAP SKILL BASED QUESTIONS

37

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

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

B. The place where Gandhiji broke the Salt Law.

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

(i) Naharkatiya – Oil field

(ii) Talcher – Major Coal Mines

(iii) Narora – Atomic Power Plant

(iv) Tuticorin – Major Sea Port

Solution:

(a)

- A. Champaran (Bihar) – The place where Gandhiji started Satyagraha for indigo peasants.
- B. Dandi (Gujarat) – The place where Gandhiji broke the Salt Law.

(b)

- i. Naharkatiya – Oil field (Assam)
- ii. Talcher – Major Coal Mines (Odisha)
- iii. Narora – Atomic Power Plant (Uttar Pradesh)
- iv. Tuticorin – Major Sea Port (Tamil Nadu)

Quick Tip

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