



CBSE Class X Social Science Set 2 (32/1/2) Question Paper with Solutions

Time Allowed :3 Hours	Maximum Marks :80	Total Questions :37
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General Instructions

Read the following instructions very carefully and strictly follow them:

1. This question paper comprises 37 questions. All questions are compulsory.
2. This question paper is divided into FIVE sections viz. Section A, B, C, D and E.
3. In Section A question number 1 to 20 are Multiple Choice Questions (MCQs) carrying 1 mark each.
4. In Section B question number 21 to 24 are Very Short Answer (VSA) type questions carrying 2 marks each. Answer to these questions should not exceed 40 words.
5. In Section C question number 25 to 29 are Short Answer (SA) type questions carrying 3 marks each. Answer to these questions should not exceed 60 words.
6. In Section D question number 30 to 33 are Long Answer (LA) type questions carrying 5 marks each. Answer to these questions should not exceed 120 words.
7. In Section E question number 34 to 36 are of 3 source-based/case-based units of assessment carrying 4 marks each with sub-parts.
8. In Section F - question number 37 is Map skill based question with two parts - 37(i) History (2 marks) and 37(ii) Geography (3 marks). This question carries total 5 marks.

Section - A

(Multiple Choice Questions)

Question 1: Look at the given picture carefully and infer the income of the bank.



Choose the correct option from the following:

- (a) The difference between the amount deposited and borrowed by the bank to Reserve Bank of India.
- (b) The difference of amount of interest between what is charged from borrowers and what is paid to depositors.
- (c) The difference of interest rate between what is charged from borrowers and what is charged from depositors.
- (d) The difference between the amount deposited by the depositor and borrowed by the borrower.

Correct Answer: (b) The difference of amount of interest between what is charged from borrowers and what is paid to depositors.

Solution: A bank's core source of income hinges on charging a higher rate of interest from those who take loans than it pays to individuals who deposit money. Specifically:

- The bank charges borrowers an interest rate on loans.
- The bank pays depositors a (generally lower) interest rate for keeping money in savings or fixed deposits.

The difference in these two rates—often called the “spread” or “margin”—becomes the bank's primary profit.

Why others are incorrect:

- (a) Focuses on amounts rather than the crucial aspect of interest, which actually generates revenue.

- (c) Mentions interest rates but does not consider the principal amounts involved, limiting its link to the bank's actual income.
- (d) Deals with principal amounts of deposits and loans, not the interest component that forms the true profit driver.

Quick Tip

When evaluating a bank's earnings, always distinguish between the principal (amount borrowed or deposited) and the interest rate differential, which is the real key to bank profitability.

Note: The following question is for **Visually Impaired Candidates only in lieu of Q. No. 1.**

Question:

Which one of the following supervises the functioning of formal sources of loan in India?

- (a) Reserve Bank of India
- (b) State Bank of India
- (c) National Development Council
- (d) National Finance Commission

Correct Answer: (a) Reserve Bank of India

Solution: The Reserve Bank of India (RBI) is the central regulatory authority that supervises and controls the functioning of formal sources of loans, including banks and financial institutions in India. It ensures compliance with financial regulations and policies to maintain economic stability.

Quick Tip

The RBI regulates the banking sector, ensuring financial stability and policy implementation in India.

Question 2: Why do lenders often require collateral before lending a loan? Choose the most suitable option from the following:



- (a) To lower interest rates for borrowers.
- (b) To establish personal relations.
- (c) To increase their profit margins.
- (d) To mitigate the risk of loan default.

Correct Answer: (d) To mitigate the risk of loan default.

Solution: By insisting on collateral, lenders protect themselves against the borrower's potential failure to repay. Collateral is any valuable asset—such as property, vehicles, or investments—that borrowers pledge. Should a borrower default, the lender has the right to take possession of this asset to recover at least part of the loan amount.

Why others are incorrect:

- (a) Collateral does not directly translate into lower interest rates.
- (b) Collateral is purely a financial safeguard, not about fostering personal connections.
- (c) While banks aim for profit, collateral specifically helps in controlling risk, not just profit expansion.

Quick Tip

Collateral-based lending drastically reduces a lender's exposure to bad debts, hence it is a cornerstone of secure credit practices.

Question 3: Which of the following are developmental goals of a prosperous farmer?

Choose the correct option from the given options:

- I. Better wages
 - II. Higher support prices for crops
 - III. Assured high family income
 - IV. More days for work
- (a) Only I and II are correct.
 - (b) Only I and IV are correct.
 - (c) Only II and III are correct.
 - (d) Only I and IV are correct.

Correct Answer: (c) Only II and III are correct.

Solution: A well-off farmer primarily seeks:

- **Higher support prices for crops (II)** to ensure adequate returns and mitigate market fluctuations.
- **Assured high family income (III)** reflecting financial stability and security for the household.

Why others are incorrect:

- (I) “Better wages” is more significant for wage earners or farm laborers, not generally for prosperous landowners.
- (IV) “More days for work” is again a concern for daily-wage workers rather than those already prospering.

Quick Tip

Prosperous farmers focus on maximizing profits and ensuring steady incomes, while those with fewer resources place greater emphasis on employment days and daily wages.

Question 4: Which one of the following is an example of organized sector activities?

- (a) A farmer irrigating his field.
- (b) A handloom weaver working in her house.
- (c) A headload worker carrying cement.
- (d) A teacher taking classes in a government school.

Correct Answer: (d) A teacher taking classes in a government school

Solution: The organized sector is marked by **regular jobs, contracts, fixed working hours, and retirement benefits**, all of which characterize government service. A teacher employed in a government school enjoys these benefits and works under formal terms.

Why others are incorrect:

- (a), (b), and (c) are typical examples of the unorganized sector, where there are neither formal contracts nor significant legal protections.



Quick Tip

Jobs in the organized sector guarantee set benefits like provident fund and paid leaves, which are generally absent in unorganized work.

Question 5: Choose the correct option to fill the blank.

Removing barriers or restrictions on business and trade set by the government is called as ———.

- (a) Disinvestment
- (b) Special Economic Zones
- (c) Liberalisation
- (d) Foreign Direct Investment

Correct Answer: (c) Liberalisation

Solution: Liberalisation denotes the systematic easing or removal of government-imposed constraints on trade and industry. This shift generally paves the way for more competitive markets, external trade, and entrepreneurship.

Why others are incorrect:

- (a) Disinvestment: Selling state-owned stakes to private investors—this is not about removing trade barriers.
- (b) Special Economic Zones: Specific areas offering unique benefits to businesses, not a blanket policy removing restrictions.
- (d) Foreign Direct Investment: Involves cross-border investments in businesses but does not automatically imply lifting domestic trade barriers.

Quick Tip

Hint: Think of liberalisation as creating an open environment for both domestic and foreign companies to flourish with fewer bureaucratic obstacles.

Question 6: Which one of the following indices is given priority by the World Bank with



respect to development?

- (a) Infant Mortality Rate
- (b) Equality
- (c) Body Mass Index
- (d) Per Capita Income

Correct Answer: (d) Per Capita Income

Solution: The World Bank prioritizes Per Capita Income as a measure of development. It is an indicator of the average income of individuals in a country and is commonly used to classify countries as low, middle, or high-income economies. Other indices, like Infant Mortality Rate, are also important but not given the same priority by the World Bank in its economic classifications.

Quick Tip

Per Capita Income helps to gauge the average living standards and economic strength of a country.

Question 7: Suppose, the monthly income of the family members is as follows respectively:

- Mother - Rs. 50,000/-
- Father - Rs. 40,000/-
- Son - Rs. 20,000/-
- Daughter - Rs. 20,000/-

The average income of the family would be:

Options:

- (a) Rs. 32,000/-
- (b) Rs. 30,000/-
- (c) Rs. 32,500/-
- (d) Rs. 33,000/-

Correct Answer: (c) Rs. 32,500/-



Solution: To find the average income, we use the formula:

$$\text{Average Income} = \frac{\text{Total Income}}{\text{Number of Members}}$$

$$\text{Total Income} = 50,000 + 40,000 + 20,000 + 20,000 = 1,30,000$$

$$\text{Number of Members} = 4$$

$$\text{Average Income} = \frac{1,30,000}{4} = 32,500$$

The average monthly income of the family is Rs. 32,500/-.

Quick Tip

To calculate the average, always divide the total sum by the number of items or members. Double-check calculations for accuracy.

Question 8: What role do "checks and balances" play in a democratic country?

- (a) To establish a direct form of government without representatives.
- (b) To create a separation of powers to prevent authoritarianism.
- (c) To prevent any change to the Constitution.
- (d) To ensure absolute power for one branch of government.

Correct Answer: (b) To create a separation of powers to prevent authoritarianism

Solution: Checks and balances are essential for maintaining the democratic principle of separation of powers among the executive, legislative, and judicial branches. This ensures that no single branch becomes too powerful and helps prevent authoritarianism.

- (a): Does not relate to checks and balances, which involve representative government.
- (c): Checks and balances regulate governance but do not specifically prevent constitutional changes.
- (d): Contradicts the principle of checks and balances, which aims to distribute power rather than consolidate it.

Quick Tip

Checks and balances are key to preventing the abuse of power and maintaining accountability within democratic governance.

Question 9: Which one of the following countries has a two-party system?

- (a) China
- (b) United Kingdom
- (c) India
- (d) Pakistan

Correct Answer: (b) United Kingdom

Solution: The United Kingdom has a two-party system, dominated historically by the Conservative Party and the Labour Party. While smaller parties exist, these two have traditionally held the majority of power in Parliament.

- China: Operates under a single-party system led by the Communist Party of China.
- India: Has a multi-party system with various national and regional parties.
- Pakistan: Functions as a multi-party system, though a few dominant parties often alternate power.

Quick Tip

The two-party system typically limits power to two major political parties, like the Conservative and Labour parties in the UK.

Question 10: Which of the following was the primary objective of Belgium to form the separate government in Brussels?

- (a) Promoting cultural events.
- (b) Managing international relations.
- (c) Enforcing local laws.
- (d) Ensuring linguistic accommodation.

Correct Answer: (d) Ensuring linguistic accommodation



Solution: The primary objective of forming a separate government in Brussels was to ensure linguistic accommodation. Belgium is a country with multiple linguistic communities (primarily French and Dutch), and Brussels being a bilingual city required policies that balanced the needs of both communities. This step aimed to prevent conflicts and promote harmony among the linguistic groups.

Other options do not align with the primary objective:

- Promoting cultural events: Not directly related to the government's formation in Brussels.
- Managing international relations: Falls under the purview of the central government, not specific to Brussels.
- Enforcing local laws: A general administrative function, not specific to the linguistic issue.

Quick Tip

In questions about governance, focus on the specific issues or challenges that led to structural changes, such as Belgium's need for linguistic balance in Brussels.

Question 11: Read the given statements:

- India has no official religion.
- All the communities have freedom to profess and practice any religion in India.

Which one of the following constitutional terms is used for the above statements?

- (a) Republic
- (b) Secular
- (c) Sovereign
- (d) Socialist

Correct Answer: (b) Secular

Solution: The term Secular is used to describe a constitutional principle where the state does not recognize or promote any official religion. In India:

1. Citizens have the freedom to profess, practice, and propagate any religion (Article 25 of the Constitution).
2. The government maintains neutrality in matters of religion, ensuring equal treatment of all religious communities.



Other options do not apply here:

- Republic: Refers to a system of governance where the head of state is elected.
- Sovereign: Indicates India's independence in internal and external matters.
- Socialist: Relates to the commitment to social and economic equality.

Quick Tip

The term "Secular" ensures religious freedom and neutrality of the state, forming a cornerstone of India's Constitution.

Question 12: Match the items in Column I with those in Column II and choose the correct option:

Column I (List)	Column II (Jurisdiction Sphere)
I. Union list subjects	A. State Governments alone make laws on it.
II. State list subjects	B. For uniformity Central Government legislates on it.
III. Concurrent subjects	C. Subjects under Jurisdiction of Centre and State Governments.
IV. Residuary subjects	D. Central Government legislates on new subjects.

I II III IV

- (a) A, B, C, D
- (b) C, D, A, B
- (c) D, C, B, A
- (d) B, A, C, D

Correct Answer: (d) B, A, C, D

Solution: The correct matching is as follows:

1. Union list subjects (B): These are subjects of national importance, and for uniformity, only the Central Government legislates on them (e.g., defense, foreign affairs).
2. State list subjects (A): These are of local importance, and only the State Governments can legislate on them (e.g., police, public health).
3. Concurrent subjects (C): Both the Centre and State Governments have jurisdiction over these subjects (e.g., education, forests).



4. Residuary subjects (D): Subjects not included in any list are legislated by the Central Government (e.g., cyber laws).

Quick Tip

Use the jurisdiction logic: National issues go to the Union List, local issues to the State List, and overlapping issues to the Concurrent List. Residuary subjects are for new or unlisted topics.

Question 13: Which of the following terms refers to the belief in and advocacy for the social, political, and economic equality of women?

- (a) Patriarchy
- (b) Matriarchy
- (c) Socialist
- (d) Feminists

Correct Answer: (d) Feminists

Solution: The correct term is Feminists, which refers to individuals who advocate for the equality of women in social, political, and economic spheres. Feminism is a movement that seeks to challenge and dismantle the systemic inequalities and patriarchal structures that perpetuate gender discrimination.

- Patriarchy: Refers to a social system where men hold primary power and dominate in roles of leadership, moral authority, and control.
- Matriarchy: Refers to a social system where women hold primary power.
- Socialist: Relates to a political and economic system advocating for collective ownership and equitable distribution of resources, not specifically tied to gender equality.

Quick Tip

Feminism focuses on advocating equality between genders, while patriarchy and matriarchy describe power dynamics based on gender.

Question 14: Identify the soil with the help of the following information:



- It develops in areas with high temperature.
- It is the result of intense leaching due to heavy rain.
- Humus content is low.

Soil:

- (a) Arid soil
- (b) Yellow soil
- (c) Laterite soil
- (d) Black soil

Correct Answer: (c) Laterite soil

Solution: The characteristics described match Laterite soil, which:

1. Develops in regions with high temperatures and heavy rainfall.
2. Forms due to intense leaching, where nutrients are washed away by rain, leaving the soil infertile.
3. Has low humus content because the warm and humid conditions accelerate the decomposition of organic matter.

Other options do not fit:

- Arid soil: Found in dry areas, not associated with heavy rain.
- Yellow soil: Typically forms in forested regions, not due to leaching.
- Black soil: Known for its high fertility and is associated with cotton production.

Quick Tip

Laterite soil is common in tropical regions with high rainfall. Remember its connection to leaching and low fertility to identify it in questions.

Question 15: Read the given statements and choose the correct option with regard to Rabi cropping season from the following:

- I. Rabi crops are sown in winter.
- II. Sown from October to December and harvested from April to June.
- III. Important crops are Maize, Cotton, Jute.



IV. Punjab, Haryana, Uttar Pradesh are important for the production of wheat.

- (a) I, III and IV
- (b) II, III and IV
- (c) I, II and IV
- (d) I, II and III

Correct Answer: (c) I, II and IV

Solution: The correct statements regarding the Rabi cropping season are:

I. Rabi crops are sown in winter (Statement I): Rabi crops are planted in the winter season.

II. Sown from October to December and harvested from April to June (Statement II): This is the typical growing cycle for Rabi crops.

III. Punjab, Haryana, Uttar Pradesh are important for wheat production (Statement IV): These states are key wheat-producing regions during the Rabi season.

However, Statement III is incorrect because Maize, Cotton, and Jute are Kharif crops, not Rabi crops.

Quick Tip

Differentiate between Rabi and Kharif crops by remembering their sowing and harvesting times and the specific crops grown in each season.

Question 16: Choose the correctly matched pair.

Category	Example
(a) Ferrous	Natural Gas
(b) Non-Ferrous	Nickel
(c) Non-Metallic Minerals	Limestone
(d) Energy Minerals	Cobalt

Correct Answer: (c) Non-Metallic Minerals - Limestone

Solution: - Ferrous: Refers to minerals containing iron, not natural gas.

- Non-Ferrous: Includes metals like Nickel, but not in the provided context.

- Non-Metallic Minerals: Limestone is a correct example of this category.
- Energy Minerals: Include coal, petroleum, and uranium, but not cobalt.

Quick Tip

Know the basic classifications of minerals and their categories for such questions.

Question 17: Which one of the following pairs regarding Indian nationalism is correctly matched?

Leaders	Contribution
(a) Sardar Patel	Hindustan Socialist Republican Army
(b) Bhagat Singh	Swaraj Party
(c) C.R. Das	Bardoli Satyagraha
(d) Jawahar Lal Nehru	Oudh Kisan Sabha

Correct Answer: (d) Jawaharlal Nehru - Oudh Kisan Sabha

Solution:

- Sardar Patel: Known for his role in the Bardoli Satyagraha, not the Hindustan Socialist Republican Army. (Incorrect)
- Bhagat Singh: A revolutionary freedom fighter, not associated with the Swaraj Party. (Incorrect)
- C.R. Das: A key leader of the Swaraj Party, not related to the Bardoli Satyagraha. (Incorrect)
- Jawahar Lal Nehru: Played a significant role in national politics but not associated with the Oudh Kisan Sabha, which was led by others. (Correct)

Quick Tip

Focus on key contributions of Indian leaders to avoid confusion in matching questions.

Question 18: Arrange the following events in chronological order and choose the correct option from the following:

- I. Treaty of Constantinople
- II. Defeat of Napoleon
- III. Unification of Italy
- IV. Unification of Germany

- (a) I, II, IV and III
- (b) II, I, III and IV
- (c) II, IV, I and III
- (d) IV, I, III and II

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

Solution: The chronological order of the events is:

1. Defeat of Napoleon (1815): Marked the end of the Napoleonic era and reshaped the political landscape of Europe.
2. Treaty of Constantinople (1832): Established Greece as an independent nation.
3. Unification of Italy (1861): A significant step in the unification of Italian states.
4. Unification of Germany (1871): Led by Otto von Bismarck, it established the German Empire.

Quick Tip

Use significant historical milestones like the Napoleonic defeat and key treaties to anchor chronological questions.

Question 19: Two statements are given below. They are Assertion (A) and Reason (R). Read both the statements and choose the correct option.

Assertion (A): The most serious source of nationalist tension in Europe after 1871 was the Balkans.

Reason (R): A large part of the Balkans was under the control of the Ottoman Empire.

- (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: The Balkans were a region of diverse ethnic groups and nationalist aspirations, creating significant tensions in Europe after 1871. A large portion of the Balkans was under Ottoman rule, and various nationalist movements sought independence, which was often supported or opposed by major European powers based on their strategic interests. This combination of ethnic diversity and external intervention made the Balkans a flashpoint for nationalist conflicts.

Quick Tip

The Balkans became a hotspot of nationalist tensions due to its diverse population, nationalist movements, and declining Ottoman influence. It served as a precursor to larger conflicts like World War I.

Question 20: From which of the following countries did Giuseppe Garibaldi belong to?

- (a) Austria
(b) Italy
(c) Greece
(d) Spain

Correct Answer: (b) Italy

Solution: Giuseppe Garibaldi was a key figure in the Italian unification movement, known as the Risorgimento. He was a military leader and nationalist who significantly contributed to the liberation and unification of Italy in the 19th century. He is celebrated for his role in the Expedition of the Thousand and his dedication to the cause of Italian independence.

Quick Tip

Giuseppe Garibaldi, often called the "Hero of Two Worlds," was a leading figure in Italian unification and is a symbol of Italian nationalism.



Section - B
(Very Short Answer)

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

Question 21: (A) Suggest any two measures for the conservation of forests.

Solution:

1. Promote afforestation by planting trees and restoring degraded forest lands.
2. Enforce strict laws to prevent illegal logging and encroachment on forest areas.
3. Communities should be made aware about conservations of forests.

Quick Tip

Conservation of forests ensures a sustainable ecosystem and helps combat climate change.

OR

(B) Suggest any two measures for the conservation of wildlife.

Solution:

1. Establish wildlife sanctuaries and national parks to protect species in their natural habitats.
2. Create awareness programs to educate people about the importance of wildlife conservation.
3. Delimit the areas of their natural habitat.
4. In order to protect animals, many national parks, sanctuaries and biosphere reserves should be set up.

Quick Tip

Conserving wildlife ensures biodiversity, which is vital for maintaining ecological balance.

Question 22: "The Silk Route was a good example of vibrant pre-modern trade and cultural links between distant parts of the world." Explain the statement with any two examples.

Solution:

The Silk Route connected Asia, Europe, and Africa, facilitating trade and cultural exchange.

1. **Trade:** Silk, spices, and textiles were transported from Asia to Europe, promoting economic interdependence.
2. **Cultural Links:** It spread religions like Buddhism from India to Central Asia and China.

Quick Tip

Remember that the Silk Route was not just about trade but also a pathway for cultural diffusion, influencing art, religion, and technology.

Question 23. Why is horizontal distribution of power sharing important? Explain.

Solution:

The horizontal distribution of power sharing is a system where power is shared among different organs of the government, namely the **Legislature**, **Executive**, and **Judiciary**. Each organ exercises a separate power but keeps a check on the other organs through a system of **checks and balances**.

Importance of Horizontal Power Sharing:

1. **Prevents Concentration of Power:** No single organ of the government becomes too powerful. This prevents abuse of power.
2. **Ensures Accountability:** Each organ is accountable to the other, fostering transparency and good governance.
3. **Promotes Democracy:** It upholds the spirit of democracy by creating a balance of

power.

4. **Judicial Independence:** The judiciary can act independently to protect citizens' rights and check unconstitutional actions of other organs.

Quick Tip

Horizontal distribution ensures a *balance of power* and prevents the dominance of any one organ of the government.

Question 24. Differentiate between organized and unorganized sectors.

Solution:

The organized and unorganized sectors are two categories of employment based on working conditions and legal framework.

Difference Between Organized and Unorganized Sectors:

Aspect	Organized Sector	Unorganized Sector
Definition	Enterprises that are registered and follow government rules and regulations.	Enterprises that are not registered and operate on a small scale without government rules.
Working Hours	Fixed working hours with proper breaks.	Irregular working hours with long durations.
Wages	Salaries are fixed and regular, with additional benefits like PF, insurance, etc.	Wages are low and often irregular with no benefits.
Job Security	Employees have job security and protection under labor laws.	No job security; workers can be dismissed at any time.
Examples	Government offices, factories, schools, and registered companies.	Small shops, daily wage labor, agriculture, and household services.

Quick Tip

The **organized sector** ensures better working conditions, while the **unorganized sector** lacks legal protections and stability.

Section - C

(Short Answer)

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

Question 25: (A) Describe any three causes that led to the Non-Cooperation Movement.

Solution:

- 1. Jallianwala Bagh Massacre:** The brutal killing of innocent people by British troops at Amritsar in 1919 shocked the nation and fueled anger.
- 2. Rowlatt Act:** The oppressive act of 1919 allowed the government to arrest people without trial, leading to widespread protests.
- 3. Khilafat Movement:** Gandhi supported the movement to unite Hindus and Muslims against British rule, making it a key cause of the Non-Cooperation Movement.

Quick Tip

Focus on major events like Jallianwala Bagh, Rowlatt Act, and communal unity to explain the causes of the Non-Cooperation Movement.

OR

(B) Describe any three causes of Civil Disobedience Movement.

Solution:

- 1. Salt Law:** The British monopoly on salt and the imposition of heavy taxes made it a symbol of oppression, leading to protests like the Dandi March.
- 2. Economic Depression:** The global economic crisis of the 1930s worsened Indian farmers' conditions due to falling agricultural prices.



3. Simon Commission: The appointment of the all-white Simon Commission without Indian representation was seen as an insult and sparked protests.

Quick Tip

Remember iconic events like the Salt March and protests against the Simon Commission when explaining the causes of the Civil Disobedience Movement.

Question 26. “The industries have undergone significant changes due to advancement in technology and shifts in consumer preferences.” Justify the statement.

Solution:

Industries have experienced major transformations due to the following reasons:

1. **Technological Advancements:** Industries have adopted automation, robotics, and Artificial Intelligence (AI) to improve production efficiency and reduce costs. For example, *automation in car manufacturing*.
2. **Innovation in Products:** Technology has enabled the creation of new products, such as electric vehicles and digital gadgets, which cater to changing consumer preferences.
3. **Consumer Preferences:** Increasing awareness of eco-friendly products has led industries to produce green technology like solar energy products.
4. **Globalization:** Industries have shifted towards global standards in production and distribution, introducing competition and innovation.

Quick Tip

Advancement in technology and consumer demands are the key drivers for industrial changes like *green technologies*, automation, and digitization.

Question 27. How do political parties function within a democratic system? Explain.

Solution:

Political parties play a vital role in a democratic system by performing the following functions:



1. **Representation:** Political parties represent different sections of society and present their needs and demands to the government.
2. **Formation of Government:** They contest elections, win seats, and form the government to implement policies.
3. **Policy Making:** Political parties create policies and programs that address the welfare and development of the nation.
4. **Opposition Role:** Parties that do not form the government act as a watchdog, holding the ruling party accountable.
5. **Political Education:** Parties educate citizens about political processes and encourage them to participate in elections.

Quick Tip

Political parties are the *backbone of democracy*, ensuring participation, accountability, and governance.

Question 28. “Formal sector of credit is better than informal sector.” Give arguments in support of your answer.

Solution:

The formal sector of credit is better than the informal sector due to the following reasons:

1. **Regulated System:** Formal credit sources, like banks and cooperatives, are regulated by government authorities such as the RBI, ensuring transparency.
2. **Lower Interest Rates:** Banks offer loans at lower and fixed interest rates compared to the informal sector, which charges exorbitant rates.
3. **Legal Protection:** Borrowers in the formal sector are protected by laws, whereas informal sector lenders may exploit borrowers.
4. **Documentation and Accountability:** Formal credit requires proper documentation, ensuring systematic loan distribution.
5. **Financial Inclusion:** The formal sector supports economic development by offering credit for education, business, and agriculture.



Quick Tip

The formal sector ensures *affordable and regulated credit*, benefiting borrowers and boosting economic development.

Question 29: How is the issue of sustainability important for development? Explain.

Solution:

- 1. Preserving Resources:** Sustainability ensures resources are available for future generations.
- 2. Environmental Protection:** It minimizes environmental degradation caused by overexploitation.
- 3. Long-term Growth:** Sustainable practices maintain economic progress without compromising ecological balance.

Quick Tip

Sustainable development balances economic growth, resource conservation, and environmental protection.

Section - D

(Long Answer)

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

Question 30: (A) How did the ideology of 'liberalism' affect Europe in the early nineteenth century? Explain.

Solution:

The ideology of 'liberalism' had a profound impact on Europe in the early nineteenth century:

- 1. Political Changes:** Liberalism advocated the ideas of liberty, equality, and constitutional governance, influencing revolutions like the 1830 and 1848 uprisings.



- 2. Economic Reforms:** Liberal thinkers supported free markets and the abolition of feudal restrictions, promoting industrial growth.
- 3. Nationalism:** The idea of liberal nationalism inspired movements for unification in Italy and Germany.
- 4. Education and Individual Rights:** Liberalism emphasized education, freedom of speech, and the rule of law, shaping democratic ideals.
- 5. Abolition of Privileges:** It opposed the dominance of aristocracy and clergy, promoting meritocracy in society.

Quick Tip

Liberalism in the early 19th century emphasized political and economic freedom, driving revolutions and fostering nationalism.

OR

(B) Explain the process of formation of 'United Kingdom of Great Britain'.

Solution:

The formation of the 'United Kingdom of Great Britain' was a gradual and complex process:

1. Union of England and Wales (1536): The Act of Union brought Wales under English rule.
2. Union with Scotland (1707): The Act of Union integrated Scotland into England, creating the 'United Kingdom of Great Britain'.
3. Role of Monarchy and Parliament: The English monarchy extended its influence over Scotland and Wales, while the English Parliament gained authority over these regions.
4. Suppression of Ireland: Ireland was brought under British control through military campaigns and the Act of Union (1801), creating the 'United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland'.
5. Cultural and Economic Dominance: English culture, language, and economic policies dominated the other regions, marginalizing local identities.



Quick Tip

Focus on key events like the Acts of Union and the role of the English monarchy to explain the formation of the UK.

Question 31. (A) How is the per capita consumption of electricity considered as an index of development? Explain with examples.

Solution:

Per capita consumption of electricity is considered an index of development because it reflects the level of industrialization, technological advancement, and living standards in a country.

- **Industrial Development:** Higher electricity consumption indicates better industrial output. For example, developed nations like the USA and Japan consume more electricity due to widespread industrialization.
- **Improved Living Standards:** More electricity usage suggests access to modern amenities like lighting, heating, and appliances. For instance, urban households use more electricity than rural ones.
- **Technological Growth:** Technologically advanced nations consume significant electricity for communication, transportation, and automation systems.
- **Economic Growth:** Developed countries exhibit higher per capita consumption of electricity compared to developing countries, showcasing their economic progress.

Quick Tip

Higher per capita electricity consumption reflects industrial growth, modern infrastructure, and improved living standards.

OR

(B) Explain with examples the significance of the usage of non-conventional sources of energy for the country.

Solution:



Non-conventional sources of energy, such as solar, wind, and biomass, are significant for the following reasons:

- **Renewable and Sustainable:** Unlike coal and petroleum, non-conventional energy sources are renewable and can be used indefinitely. For example, solar power in Rajasthan.
- **Environmentally Friendly:** They produce minimal pollution and help combat climate change. Wind farms in Tamil Nadu generate clean energy.
- **Energy Security:** Reduces dependency on imported fossil fuels, strengthening energy security. For instance, India's focus on solar energy reduces oil imports.
- **Cost-Effective:** Technological advancements have made renewable energy cost-efficient in the long run.

Quick Tip

Non-conventional energy ensures sustainability, energy security, and environmental conservation.

Question 32. (A) Analyse the positive outcomes of the democracy.

Solution:

Democracy has several positive outcomes, including:

- **Accountable Government:** Democracies are accountable to the people and must function transparently.
- **Equality and Freedom:** Ensures fundamental rights such as equality, freedom of speech, and participation in governance.
- **Conflict Resolution:** Provides a peaceful way to resolve conflicts through dialogue and elections.
- **Improvement in Decision-Making:** Public participation ensures decisions are made with wider consent.
- **Economic Growth:** Countries like India show gradual development while upholding democratic principles.

Quick Tip

Democracy promotes equality, accountability, and peaceful conflict resolution.

OR

(B) Analyse the political outcomes associated with democracy.

Solution:

The political outcomes of democracy are:

- **Accountability of Government:** Democracies hold governments accountable through regular elections.
- **Stable Government:** Despite delays in decision-making, democracies ensure long-term political stability.
- **Decentralization of Power:** Power is shared at central, state, and local levels, ensuring better governance.
- **Promotes Participation:** Citizens actively participate in elections, debates, and policymaking processes.
- **Political Equality:** Provides equal voting rights and opportunities for everyone.

Quick Tip

Democracy ensures political stability, accountability, and active public participation.

Question 33. (A) “Globalisation is the process of rapid integration or interconnection between countries.” Explain the statement with examples.

Solution:

Globalization refers to the increasing interconnection of countries through trade, technology, and culture.

- **Trade and Commerce:** Countries now trade goods and services globally. For example, Indian textiles are exported to Europe.



- **Technology Transfer:** Advanced technologies are shared between nations. Multinational companies (MNCs) like Apple operate globally.
- **Cultural Exchange:** Globalization has led to the spread of food, fashion, and ideas across borders.
- **Employment Opportunities:** MNCs like Amazon and Google have created jobs in developing nations like India.

Quick Tip

Globalization promotes trade, technology, and cultural exchange, connecting nations globally.

OR

(B) “Improvement in technology has stimulated the globalization process.” Explain the statement with examples.

Solution:

Technological advancements have accelerated globalization in the following ways:

- **Improved Communication:** Technologies like the Internet and mobile phones enable instant global communication.
- **Efficient Transportation:** Faster modes of transport, such as cargo ships and airplanes, facilitate trade and movement.
- **Automation in Manufacturing:** Automation has reduced costs and made products available worldwide. For example, cars produced in Japan are exported globally.
- **E-Commerce:** Platforms like Amazon and Alibaba allow businesses to sell products internationally.
- **Global Connectivity:** Social media platforms connect people, spreading cultures and ideas globally.

Quick Tip

Technology accelerates communication, transportation, and global trade, fostering globalization.

Section - E

(Case-based/Source-based Questions)

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

LOCAL GOVERNMENT

This new system of local government is the largest experiment in democracy conducted anywhere in the world. There are now about 36 lakh elected representatives in the panchayats and municipalities etc., all over the country. This number is bigger than the population of many countries in the world. Constitutional status for local government has helped to deepen democracy in our country. It has also increased women's representation and voice in our democracy. At the same time, there are many difficulties. While elections are held regularly and enthusiastically, gram sabhas are not held regularly. Most state governments have not transferred significant powers to the local governments. Nor have they given adequate resources. We are thus still a long way from realising the ideal of self-government.

Question 34.1: Analyse the significance of the elected representatives in the Panchayats.

Solution:

Large Number of Elected Representatives Signifies the Scale of Democracy in India:

India's Panchayati Raj system is one of the largest democratic exercises in the world, ensuring political representation at the grassroots level.

With over 3 million representatives across village, block, and district levels, the system empowers people to participate in governance.

The 73rd Amendment Act (1992) institutionalized local self-governance, giving constitutional status to Panchayati Raj Institutions (PRIs).

The large number of elected members ensures that governance is inclusive, reaching every corner of the country.

Question 34.2: In what way has the representation of women in democracy been influenced by Constitutional status for local government?

Solution:

Empowerment of Women: Reservation of seats for women in Panchayats has provided them with a platform to participate in decision-making, promoting gender equality.

Question 34.3: What has been the impact of granting Constitutional status to local government on the democratic landscape of the country? Analyse any two impacts.

Solution:

- 1. Decentralisation of Power:** Constitutional status has decentralized governance, ensuring decision-making at the local level and reducing dependency on higher authorities.
- 2. Inclusive Development:** It has enabled marginalized communities, including Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes, and women, to have a voice in governance, promoting inclusive development.

Quick Tip

Focus on key benefits like empowerment, decentralization, and inclusiveness while analyzing the significance of local government.

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

PRINTED WORDS

This is how Mercier describes the impact of the printed word, and the power of reading in one of his books:

'Anyone who had seen me reading would have compared me to a man dying of thirst who was gulping down some fresh, pure water.... Lighting my lamp with extraordinary caution, I threw myself hungrily into the reading. An easy eloquence, effortless and animated, carried me from one page to the next without my noticing it. A clock struck off the hours in the silence of the shadows, and I heard nothing. My lamp began to run out of oil and produced

only a pale light, but still I read on. I could not even take out time to raise the wick for fear of interrupting my pleasure. How those new ideas rushed into my brain! How my intelligence adopted them!’

Question 35.1: How does the passage reflect the immersive nature of reading of Mercier?

Solution:

The passage reflects Mercier’s immersive reading experience as he describes being captivated by the words, moving effortlessly from one page to the next, losing track of time, and being completely absorbed in the act of reading.

Quick Tip

Tip: Focus on Mercier’s deep engagement with the text to highlight the immersive nature of reading.

Question 35.2: Why did Mercier describe himself as a virtual writer?

Solution:

Mercier described himself as a virtual writer because he lived through the characters and ideas in the books he read, as though he was creating them himself, showing the transformative power of the printed word.

Quick Tip

Tip: Highlight Mercier’s imaginative connection with the text to explain his self-description as a virtual writer.

Question 35.3: How did reading influence Mercier’s intellectual capacity and his engagement with new concepts? Explain in any two points.

Solution:

1. Reading enhanced Mercier’s intellectual capacity by exposing him to diverse ideas and



perspectives, broadening his understanding of the world.

2. It stimulated his engagement with new concepts by encouraging critical thinking and fostering a deeper connection to the evolving ideologies of his time.

Quick Tip

Highlight how reading expanded intellectual horizons and promoted engagement with contemporary ideas.

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

FLOODS

Basic safety Precautions To Be Taken :

- Listen to radio/TV for the latest weather bulletins and flood warnings. Pass on the information to others.
- Make a family emergency kit which should include: a portable radio/transistor, torch, spare batteries, a first aid box along with essential medicines, ORS, dry food items, drinking water, matchboxes, candles and other essential items.
- Keep hurricane lamp, ropes, rubber tubes, umbrella and bamboo stick in your house. These could be useful.
- Keep your cash, jewellery, valuables, important documents etc. in a safe place.
- If there is a flood, move along with your family members and cattle to safe areas like relief camps, evacuation centers, or elevated grounds where you can take shelter.
- Turn off power and gas connections before leaving your house.

During Floods

- Don't enter into flood waters; it could be dangerous.
- Don't allow children to play in or near flood waters.



- Stay away from sewerage lines, gutters, drains, culverts, etc.
- Be careful of snakes; snakebites are common during floods.
- Stay away from electric poles and fallen power lines to avoid electrocution.
- Don't use wet electrical appliances—get them checked before use.
- Eat freshly cooked and dry food. Always keep your food covered.
- Use boiled and filtered drinking water.
- Keep all drains and gutters near your house clean.
- Stagnation of water can breed vector/water-borne diseases. In case of sickness, seek medical assistance.
- Use bleaching powder and lime to disinfect the surroundings.

Question 36.1: Mention any two essential items that should be included in a 'family emergency kit'.

Solution:

1. Portable radio or transistor to stay updated with flood warnings.
2. Dry food items and clean drinking water for survival during emergencies.

Question 36.2: Why are the items of family emergency kit important during flood situations?

Solution:

The family emergency kit provides essential supplies for survival, communication, and safety. For example: A portable radio ensures you stay informed about weather updates and evacuation instructions. Dry food and drinking water prevent hunger and dehydration during the crisis.

Question 36.3: In case of a flood, what are the recommended actions to ensure the safety of your family and belongings? Describe any two.

Solution:

1. Move with family members to safe areas like relief camps or elevated grounds.



2. Turn off power and gas connections before evacuating the house to avoid accidents.

Quick Tip

Prepare an emergency kit with essentials like water, food, medicines, and radio. Stay informed and act quickly to ensure safety during floods.

Section - F

MAP SKILL BASED QUESTIONS

Question 37

(i) 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 Mahatma Gandhi broke the salt law.
- (b) The place where Session of Indian National Congress was held in 1927.

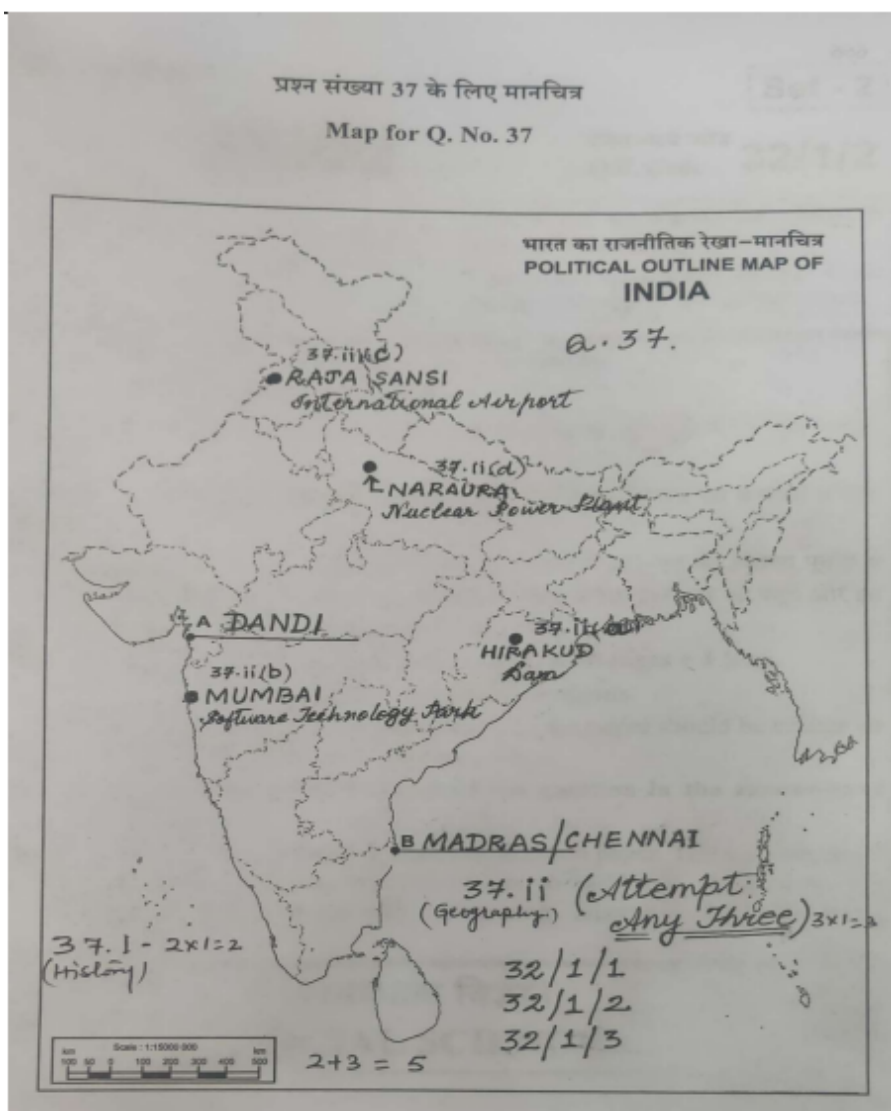
(ii) On the same Political outline map of India, locate and label any three of the following with suitable symbols:

- 1. Hirakud - Dam
- 2. Mumbai - Software Technology Park
- 3. Raja Sansi - International Airport
- 4. Naraura - Nuclear Power Plant

Solution:

प्रश्न संख्या 37 के लिए मानचित्र

Map for Q. No. 37



1. Identifications:

- (a) Dandi - The place where Mahatma Gandhi broke the salt law.
- (b) Madras - The place where the Session of Indian National Congress was held in 1927.

2. Locations to be labeled: (a) Hirakud Dam - Odisha

(b) Mumbai Software Technology Park - Maharashtra

(c) Raja Sansi International Airport - Amritsar, Punjab

(d) Naraura Nuclear Power Plant - Uttar Pradesh

Quick Tip

Familiarize yourself with key historical and infrastructural locations in India. Use an atlas for accurate map marking.

Note: The following questions are for the Visually Impaired Candidates only, **in lieu of Q. No. 37.**

Answer any five questions:

1. Name the place where Mahatma Gandhi broke the salt law.
2. Name the place where the Indian National Congress Session was held in 1927.
3. Name the state where Hirakud Dam is located.
4. Name the state where Mumbai Software Technology Park is located.
5. Name the state where Raja Sansi International Airport is located.
6. Name the state where Narora Nuclear Power Plant is located.

Solution:

1. **Dandi, Gujarat** – Mahatma Gandhi broke the salt law at Dandi during the Salt March in 1930.
2. **Madras (Chennai)** – The Indian National Congress session of 1927 was held in Madras (now Chennai).
3. **Odisha** – Hirakud Dam is located on the Mahanadi River in Odisha.
4. **Maharashtra** – Mumbai Software Technology Park is located in Maharashtra.
5. **Punjab** – Raja Sansi International Airport (now Sri Guru Ram Dass Jee International Airport) is located in Amritsar, Punjab.
6. **Uttar Pradesh** – Narora Nuclear Power Plant is located in Uttar Pradesh.

Quick Tip

The Salt March was a major act of civil disobedience led by Mahatma Gandhi against British rule in India.

