



CBSE Class X Social Science Set 3 (32/1/3) Question Paper with Solutions

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

Read the following instructions very carefully and strictly follow them:

1. This question paper comprises 37 questions. All questions are compulsory.
2. This question paper is divided into 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: 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:

- **Union list subjects (B):** Topics of national significance (e.g., defense, foreign affairs) exclusively handled by the Centre for uniformity.
- **State list subjects (A):** Local or regional matters (e.g., police, public health) dealt with solely by State Governments.
- **Concurrent subjects (C):** Areas (e.g., education, forests) where both Centre and States can enact laws.
- **Residuary subjects (D):** Newly emerging or unmentioned subjects (e.g., cyber laws) default under Central Government jurisdiction.

Quick Tip

When deciding which list governs a subject, recall: **Union List** = vital for the nation as a whole, **State List** = specifically relevant to individual states, **Concurrent** = shared authority, and **Residuary** = not explicitly mentioned, hence under the Centre.

Question 2: 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: "Secular" in this context describes India's approach, wherein no state religion is recognized or enforced, and every citizen is free to follow any faith of their choice. The Constitution ensures:

- **Religious Freedom for All:** Guaranteed by Article 25, allowing citizens to practice, profess, and propagate religion without discrimination.
- **Government Neutrality:** The state does not grant preferential treatment to any particular religion.

Other Choices:

- (a) **Republic:** Emphasizes an elected head of state rather than a hereditary monarchy.
- (c) **Sovereign:** Signifies independence in both internal and external matters.
- (d) **Socialist:** Reflects the aim for equal distribution of resources and social welfare, not specifically on religious neutrality.

Quick Tip

In India's Preamble, "Secular" means every religion enjoys equal respect and the government does not promote or impose any faith on its citizens.

Question 3: 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: Feminists are those who actively support and campaign for equal opportunities, representation, and rights for women across all spheres. The movement seeks to counter and dismantle patriarchal norms that typically place men in dominant positions.

Why not the others?

- **Patriarchy:** A system where men hold power and authority over political, social, and economic structures.
- **Matriarchy:** A social structure where women occupy central positions of leadership and power.
- **Socialist:** Denotes an economic-political model centered on collective or state ownership and equal resource distribution, not specifically addressing gender roles.

Quick Tip

Feminism goes beyond simply men and women being "equal"; it involves challenging societal norms that perpetuate gender-based inequality and discrimination.

Question 4: 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: Laterite soil arises in hot, humid environments with heavy rainfall, which causes the intense leaching process stripping away minerals. Due to rapid decomposition, it contains minimal humus. Other options are less fitting:

- **Arid soil:** Dominates desert regions with sparse rainfall.
- **Yellow soil:** Generally found in forest zones but not as a result of intense leaching.
- **Black soil:** Known for its moisture-retaining capacity and is highly fertile, often linked with cotton farming.

Quick Tip

When you see “heavy rain + high temperature + leaching + low humus,” think Laterite soil—typical in tropical regions with abundant rainfall.

Question 5: 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:

- **Statement I:** True, as Rabi crops are indeed planted in winter.
- **Statement II:** Correct, their typical sowing period is from late autumn (October-December) to early spring (harvest in April-June).
- **Statement IV:** Valid, because states like Punjab, Haryana, and Uttar Pradesh are known for substantial wheat production in the Rabi season.

Statement III is incorrect, since Maize, Cotton, and Jute are essentially **Kharif** crops that depend on the monsoon.

Quick Tip

Keep track of the Kharif-Rabi difference: Kharif crops (e.g., rice, cotton, jute) align with the rainy season, while Rabi crops (e.g., wheat, mustard) align with winter to spring.

Question 6: 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 7: 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 8: Arrange the following events in chronological order and choose the correct option from the following:

- Treaty of Constantinople
- Defeat of Napoleon
- 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 9: 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 10: 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.

Question 11: 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: The income of a bank primarily comes from the spread, which is the difference between:

1. The interest rate charged to borrowers (loans).
2. The interest rate paid to depositors (savings or fixed deposits).

This spread represents the bank's earnings and is a crucial component of its profitability.

Other options are incorrect:

- (a): Does not consider interest, which is the key source of income.
- (c): Refers to rates but not the amounts, which is crucial for understanding income.
- (d): Confuses principal amounts rather than focusing on interest.

Quick Tip

Banks earn income by lending money at higher interest rates than they offer to depositors. This is called the interest rate spread.

Note: The following question is **for Visually Impaired Candidates only in lieu of Q. No. 11.**

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 12: 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:

Lenders require collateral as a security measure to reduce the risk of default. Collateral is an asset pledged by the borrower that the lender can claim if the borrower fails to repay the loan. It ensures that the lender's financial interests are protected.

- (a): Collateral does not necessarily lower interest rates.
- (b): Collateral is not aimed at personal relations.
- (c): While lenders aim for profit, collateral specifically addresses risk mitigation.

Quick Tip

Collateral provides lenders security and reduces their risk in case of loan default.

Question 13: 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: The developmental goals of a prosperous farmer include:

1. Higher support prices for crops (II): Ensures better income for farmers by guaranteeing minimum prices for their produce.
2. Assured high family income (III): Reflects the desire for economic stability and security.

But better wages (I) and more days for work (IV) are typically goals associated with laborers or marginal farmers, not prosperous farmers.

Quick Tip

Prosperous farmers prioritize financial stability and better returns for their crops, unlike laborers who focus on wages and job availability.

Question 14: 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 refers to employment that provides regular wages, benefits, and security under government regulations. A teacher in a government school is an example of an organized sector activity because it involves structured employment with formal contracts and legal protections.

Other options: - Farmer, weaver, and headload worker: These belong to the unorganized sector, where there are no formal agreements or social security benefits.

Quick Tip

Organized sector jobs offer job security, regular pay, and legal benefits, unlike unorganized sector work.

Question 15: 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 refers to the process of removing restrictions or barriers on business and trade imposed by the government. This policy is implemented to encourage private enterprise and attract foreign investment, leading to economic growth.

- Disinvestment: Selling public sector enterprises to private entities.
- Special Economic Zones: Designated areas with special economic regulations.
- Foreign Direct Investment (FDI): Investment by foreign entities in domestic businesses.



Quick Tip

Tip: Liberalisation is associated with economic reforms aiming to boost private and foreign business activities.

Question 16: 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 17: 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:

- (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 18: 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 19: 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 20: 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.

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. Explain the prudential reasons of Power sharing.

Solution:

Prudential reasons for power sharing emphasize the practical and beneficial outcomes of distributing power among different sections of society. These include:

1. **Avoiding Conflict:** Power sharing reduces the chances of social conflict and political instability, which can arise when one group dominates others.
2. **Promoting Stability:** It ensures political stability by giving all groups a say in governance, fostering a sense of inclusion and cooperation.
3. **Protecting Minority Interests:** Power sharing safeguards the interests of minority communities and ensures that their voices are heard in decision-making.
4. **Enhancing Democracy:** By involving multiple stakeholders, power sharing strengthens the democratic process and makes governance more accountable.

Quick Tip

Prudential reasons for power sharing focus on practical benefits like stability, reducing conflicts, and safeguarding diversity.

Question 24. Differentiate between primary and secondary sectors of the economy.

Solution:



Primary Sector	Secondary Sector
1. It includes activities that involve the extraction and utilization of natural resources.	It involves manufacturing and industrial activities that transform raw materials into finished goods.
2. Examples: Agriculture, fishing, mining, forestry, etc.	Examples: Factories producing cars, textiles, machinery, etc.
3. It forms the base of an economy and provides raw materials to other sectors.	It adds value to raw materials by converting them into useful products.
4. This sector primarily depends on natural factors like climate and soil.	This sector relies on technology, machinery, and human labor.

Quick Tip

The primary sector focuses on resource extraction, while the secondary sector focuses on manufacturing and value addition.

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. Suggest any three ways to protect fresh water from industrial pollution.

Solution:

Freshwater can be protected from industrial pollution through the following measures:

- 1. Treatment of Industrial Wastewater:** Industries must install *Effluent Treatment Plants (ETPs)* to treat wastewater before releasing it into water bodies.
- 2. Strict Environmental Regulations:** Governments should enforce strict laws to monitor



and penalize industries that release untreated waste into rivers and lakes.

3. **Adopting Cleaner Technologies:** Industries should adopt eco-friendly processes and cleaner technologies to minimize pollution during production.

Quick Tip

Industries can protect freshwater by treating waste, following laws, and adopting clean technologies.

Question 27. Explain any three challenges that political parties often face in their functioning.

Solution:

Political parties face several challenges in their functioning, including:

1. **Lack of Internal Democracy:** Decisions in political parties are often taken by a few leaders, and there is little scope for internal discussion or participation by ordinary members.
2. **Corruption and Money Power:** Political parties require significant funds for elections, leading to reliance on wealthy donors and increased corruption.
3. **Dynastic Succession:** Many parties are controlled by a single family, undermining fairness and limiting opportunities for deserving candidates.

Quick Tip

Challenges like lack of internal democracy, corruption, and dynastic control weaken the efficiency of political parties.

Question 28. 'Self-help-groups (SHGs) in rural society serve as empowering platform towards socio-economic development.' Give arguments in support of your answer.

Solution:

Self-Help Groups (SHGs) play a crucial role in empowering rural society:

1. **Promoting Financial Independence:** SHGs provide micro-credit facilities to members, helping them start small businesses and become financially independent.



2. **Enhancing Social Status:** Women, in particular, gain confidence and recognition in their families and communities through participation in SHGs.
3. **Encouraging Collective Decision-Making:** SHGs foster teamwork, collective decision-making, and problem-solving, which strengthen community bonds and unity.

Quick Tip

SHGs empower rural communities by providing financial support, improving social status, and encouraging teamwork.

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.



Answer:

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) Analyse the advantages of Natural Gas as a source of energy.

Solution:

Natural Gas offers several advantages as a source of energy:

1. **Clean Energy:** Natural gas produces fewer pollutants compared to coal and oil, reducing carbon emissions and air pollution.
2. **Cost-Effective:** It is relatively cheaper and more affordable as an energy source for industries and households.
3. **Efficient Fuel:** Natural gas has high calorific value, making it an efficient fuel for electricity generation and heating.
4. **Abundant and Accessible:** Large reserves of natural gas are available globally, ensuring a reliable energy supply.
5. **Versatility:** It is used in various applications, such as power plants, cooking, and as a transportation fuel.

Quick Tip

Natural gas is clean, efficient, and cost-effective, making it a preferred source of energy for sustainable development.

OR

Question 31. (B) 'Minerals generally occur in different rocks.' Examine the statement.

Solution:

The occurrence of minerals in rocks is as follows:



1. **Igneous Rocks:** Minerals like feldspar, mica, and quartz are found in igneous rocks. These form during the cooling of molten magma.
2. **Sedimentary Rocks:** Minerals such as gypsum, limestone, and salt are found in sedimentary rocks. They are formed by deposition and compaction over time.
3. **Metamorphic Rocks:** Minerals like marble, slate, and graphite are found in metamorphic rocks. These are formed under heat and pressure from pre-existing rocks.
4. **Ore Deposits:** Rocks also host ores of metals like iron, gold, and copper, which are extracted for economic use.
5. **Varied Distribution:** Minerals are unevenly distributed across the Earth, depending on geological processes and rock formations.

Quick Tip

Minerals are found in igneous, sedimentary, and metamorphic rocks, shaped by geological processes over time.

Question 32. (A) Analyse any five values of democracy.

Solution:

Democracy promotes several important values:

1. **Equality:** Democracy ensures equality before law and equal opportunities for all individuals, regardless of background.
2. **Freedom:** Citizens enjoy fundamental freedoms such as speech, expression, and religion.
3. **Justice:** Democracy upholds social, economic, and political justice to ensure fairness in society.
4. **Participation:** It encourages citizens to participate actively in decision-making through elections and debates.
5. **Accountability:** Elected representatives are accountable to the people, promoting transparency and good governance.



Quick Tip

Democracy values equality, justice, freedom, participation, and accountability to ensure fair governance.

OR

Question 32. (B) "The passion for respect and freedom are the basis of democracy."

Justify the statement.

Solution:

Democracy is rooted in the principles of respect and freedom:

1. **Respect for Individuals:** Democracy respects the dignity and rights of every individual, ensuring equal treatment for all citizens.
2. **Freedom of Choice:** Citizens enjoy the freedom to express their opinions, participate in elections, and make decisions for themselves.
3. **Collective Decision-Making:** It provides opportunities for people to come together, debate issues, and make collective decisions through elections.
4. **Protection of Rights:** Democratic systems safeguard individual freedoms such as speech, religion, and equality under the law.
5. **Social Harmony:** By promoting respect and freedom, democracy ensures harmony among diverse social, economic, and cultural groups.

Quick Tip

Respect for individuals and freedom of choice form the foundation of democracy, ensuring dignity and equality for all.

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:

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 34.1: 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 34.2: 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 34.3: 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.

Question 35: 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 35.1: 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 35.2: 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 35.3: 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 36: 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 36.1: How does the passage reflect the immersive nature of reading of Mercier?

Answer: 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 36.2: Why did Mercier describe himself as a virtual writer?

Answer: 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 36.3: How did reading influence Mercier’s intellectual capacity and his engagement with new concepts? Explain in any two points.

Answer:

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.

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:

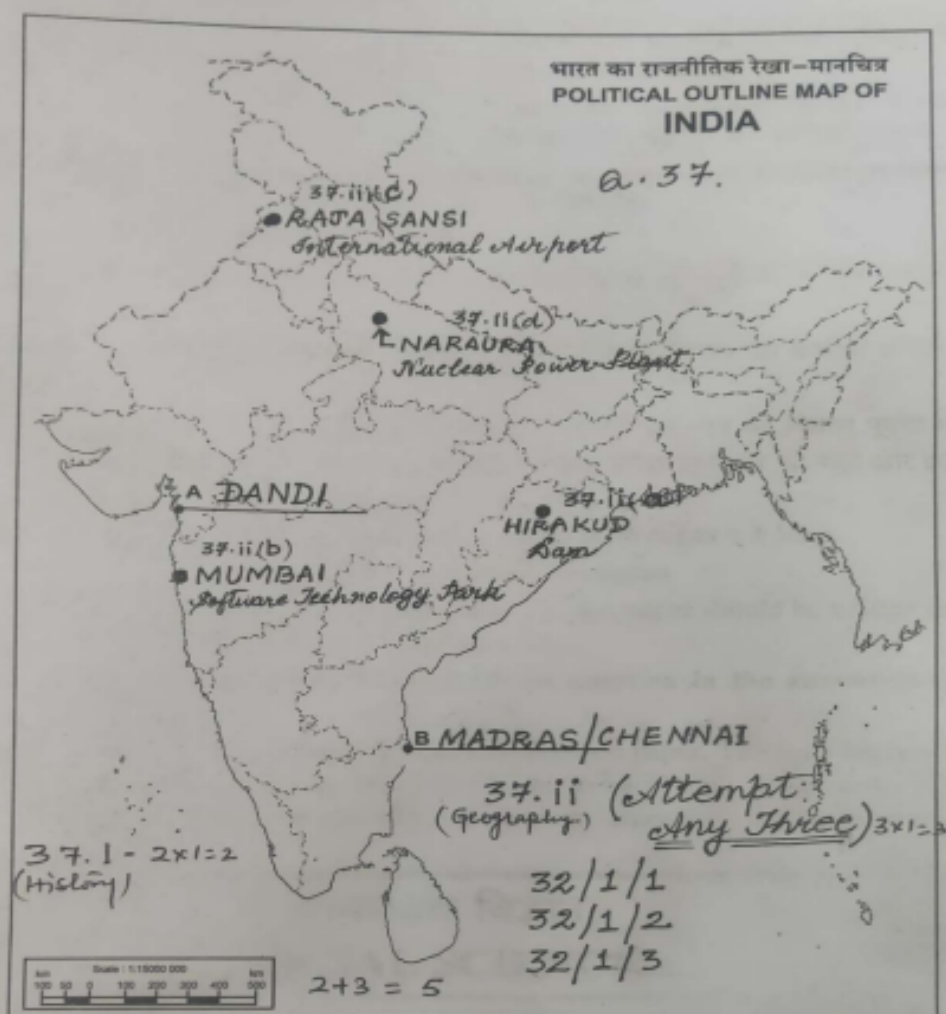
1. Hirakud - Dam
2. Mumbai - Software Technology Park
3. Raja Sansi - International Airport
4. Naraura - Nuclear Power Plant

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.

