



CBSE Class X Social Science Set 2 (32/2/2) 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

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

Question 1: Which one of the following countries has a ‘one-party system’?

- (a) United States of America
- (b) United Kingdom
- (c) India
- (d) China

Correct Answer: (d) China

Solution: China follows a one-party system where the Communist Party of China is the sole ruling party. Other options like the USA, UK, and India have multi-party systems.

Quick Tip

Remember, countries with one-party systems often restrict political pluralism, unlike multi-party democracies.

Question 2: Read the following statements about power-sharing arrangements in Belgium and choose the correct option.

Statements:

- I. Brussels has a separate govt. with equal representation.
- II. Dutch French-speaking ministers are equal in Central Govt.
- III. Community Govt. is elected by people belonging to one language.
- IV. Series of majoritarian measures adopted in Belgium.

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

Correct Answer: (d) I, II and III



Solution:

- Brussels has a separate government with equal representation for Dutch and French-speaking people.
- The Central Government ensures equality between Dutch and French-speaking ministers.
- Community governments represent linguistic groups and are elected by people of one language.
- Majoritarian measures were rejected in Belgium to ensure equality and stability.

Quick Tip

Belgium's power-sharing model is a key example of accommodating diversity through equal representation.

Question 3: Which one of the following pairs is correctly matched?**Subject List in the Indian Constitution – Subject:**

- (a) Union List Subjects – Communication
- (b) State List Subjects – Education
- (c) Concurrent List Subjects – Adoption
- (d) Residuary Subjects – Marriages

Correct Answer: (a) Union List Subjects – Communication

Solution: Communication is a subject under the Union List, meaning it is managed exclusively by the Central Government.

- Education is part of the Concurrent List.
- Adoption is also part of the Concurrent List.
- Marriages fall under the Concurrent List, not Residuary Subjects.

Quick Tip

Familiarize yourself with the division of powers across Union, State, and Concurrent Lists in the Constitution.

Question 4: Read the following statements and choose the correct term mentioned in

the Indian Constitution from the given options:

- There is no official religion for the Indian State.
- There is freedom to profess, practise, and propagate any religion in India.

(a) Republic

(b) Sovereign

(c) Socialist

(d) Secular

Correct Answer: (d) Secular

Solution: The term Secular in the Indian Constitution means that the State does not have an official religion and treats all religions equally, allowing citizens the freedom to practice, profess, and propagate any faith.

Quick Tip

Remember, Secularism in India ensures religious freedom and equality for all citizens.

Question 5: Match Column-I with Column-II and choose the correct option:

Column I (Crop)	Column II (Type)
I. Wheat	A. Millet crop
II. Ragi	B. Beverage crop
III. Tea	C. Food crop
IV. Maize	D. Food and fodder crop

I II III IV

(a) d, a, c, b

(b) c, d, b, a

(c) c, a, b, d

(d) d, b, a, c

Correct Answer: (c) c, a, b, d

Solution: 1. Wheat (C): A food crop grown primarily for human consumption.

2. Ragi (A): A millet crop, rich in nutrients.

3. Tea (B): A beverage crop known for its commercial value.



4. Maize (D): Grown for both food and fodder purposes.

Quick Tip

When matching, focus on the primary use or category of the crop to ensure accuracy.

Question 6: Read the following characteristics of a soil and identify the soil from the given options:

- It is widely spread and important soil.
- Northern plains are made of it.
- It consists of sand, silt, and clay.

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

Correct Answer: (d) Alluvial soil

Solution: Alluvial soil is the most widespread and significant soil type in India, found extensively in the northern plains. It is composed of sand, silt, and clay, deposited by rivers like the Ganga and Brahmaputra.

Quick Tip

Tip: For soil identification, focus on location, composition, and features like fertility and texture.

Question 7: Choose the correct option to fill the blank.

Non-Metallic Mineral: Mica

Energy Mineral:

- (a) Natural Gas
- (b) Bauxite
- (c) Manganese
- (d) Platinum

Correct Answer: (a) Natural Gas

Solution: Natural Gas is categorized as an energy mineral because it is a major source of energy used in electricity generation, heating, and as a fuel. Mica, on the other hand, is a non-metallic mineral used in electrical and electronic industries.

Quick Tip

Differentiate between energy minerals (like Natural Gas, Coal) and metallic/non-metallic minerals (like Mica, Bauxite).

Question 8: Which one of the following pairs is correctly matched?

List- I (Author)	List- II (Book)
(a) Jyotiba Phule	Amar Jiban
(b) Sudarshan Chakra	Sachhi Kavitayen
(c) Rash Sundari Debi	Gulamgiri
(d) Kashi Baba	Chotte aur Bade Sawal

Correct Answer: (d) Kashi Baba — Chotte aur Bade Sawal

Solution: 1. Kashi Baba wrote "Chotte aur Bade Sawal," addressing caste-based inequalities.

2. Other pairs are mismatched:

- Jyotiba Phule authored "Gulamgiri."
- Rash Sundari Debi wrote "Amar Jiban," the first autobiography by an Indian woman.
- Sudarshan Chakra is unrelated to "Sachhi Kavitayen."

Quick Tip

Pay attention to major literary contributions and their authors to answer such questions accurately.

Question 9: Arrange the following events in chronological order and choose the correct option.

I. Treaty of Constantinople



II. Hamburg granted autonomy to Hungary

III. Balkan Conflict

IV. Napoleonic Civil Code

(a) IV, II, I III

(b) III, II, IV I

(c) IV, I, II III

(d) I, IV, III II

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

Solution: 1. Napoleonic Civil Code (1804): Established by Napoleon Bonaparte.

2. Treaty of Constantinople (1832): Recognized Greece as an independent nation.

3. Hamburg granted autonomy to Hungary (1867): Following the Austro-Hungarian Compromise.

4. Balkan Conflict (1912–1913): Series of conflicts that led to the First Balkan War.

Quick Tip

Arranging events chronologically requires remembering key dates. Focus on major historical milestones.

Question 10: The German philosopher 'Johann Gottfried' belonged to which one of the following schools of thought? (A) Socialist

(B) Liberalist

(C) Romanticist

(D) Marxist

Correct Answer: (C) Romanticist

Solution: Johann Gottfried, a German philosopher, was associated with the Romanticist school of thought. He emphasized the importance of cultural nationalism and the unique cultural identity of different nations, influencing the Romanticist movement profoundly.

Quick Tip

Johann Gottfried is often linked with ideas of cultural nationalism, a key element of Romanticism.

Question 11: Choose the correct option regarding ‘Body Mass Index (BMI)’ from the following: (a) Assessment of Blood Pressure

(b) Assessment of Blood Sugar Level

(c) Assessment of Body Composition

(d) Assessment of under Nutrition

Correct Answer: (c) Assessment of Body Composition

Solution: BMI (Body Mass Index) measures a person’s weight in relation to their height. It is used as an indicator of undernutrition, overweight, or obesity, helping assess an individual’s nutritional status.

Quick Tip

BMI is a quick method to assess nutritional health and identify risks related to under-nutrition or obesity.

Question 12: Match the following aspects of globalization with their descriptions and choose the correct option:

List– I (Global Aspect)	List– II (Description)
I. Technological Advancement	a. Interaction of ideas, values and traditions
II. Liberalisation of Trade	b. Companies operating in many countries
III. Cultural Exchange	c. Innovation in manufacturing, communication, and information
IV. Multinational Corporations	d. The removal of restriction on trade

I II III IV

(a) A, B, C, D

(b) C, D, A, B

(c) D, C, B, A

(d) B, A, D, C

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



Solution:

1. Technological Advancement (C): Refers to innovations in manufacturing, communication, and information technologies.
2. Liberalisation of Trade (D): Involves removing restrictions on international trade to promote global commerce.
3. Cultural Exchange (A): Interaction of ideas, values, and traditions among nations.
4. Multinational Corporations (B): Companies operating in multiple countries, influencing economies and cultures.

Quick Tip

Focus on the defining traits of globalization aspects like technological progress, liberalization, cultural exchange, and corporate expansion.

Question 13: Which of the following is the primary purpose of loan activities offered by banks? (a) To compete with other financial institutions

- (b) To generate profits for the primary sector only
(c) To increase income of MNCs
(d) To support economic growth

Correct Answer: (d) To support economic growth

Solution: The primary purpose of loan activities by banks is to provide financial support for businesses, industries, and individuals, enabling them to invest in productive activities. This supports economic growth by generating employment, increasing production, and improving infrastructure.

Quick Tip

Banks are key players in economic development by providing loans that boost investment and growth.

Question 14: Look at the given image. The work done in the image comes under which



one of the following sectors?



- (a) Organised sector
- (b) Primary sector
- (c) Unorganised sector
- (d) Public sector

Correct Answer: (c) Unorganised sector

Solution: The work depicted in the image, if it involves manual labor without formal employment benefits, is categorized under the Unorganised sector. This sector typically includes informal jobs lacking job security, fixed wages, or employee benefits.

Quick Tip

The unorganised sector is characterized by informal employment, whereas the organised sector provides job security and formal benefits.

Note: The following question is for the Visually Impaired Candidates in lieu of question no. 15.

Question: Which one of the following enterprises belongs to the organized sector?

- (a) Independent Freelancers
- (b) Multinational Corporations
- (c) Street Vendors
- (d) Cottage Industries

Correct Answer: (B) Multinational Corporations

Solution:

The organized sector consists of enterprises that are registered, follow government regulations, and provide job security and benefits to employees.

Multinational Corporations (MNCs) fall under the organized sector because they operate

with formal registration, structured employment policies, and adherence to labor laws.

In contrast, independent freelancers, street vendors, and cottage industries are mostly part of the unorganized sector, as they do not necessarily follow government-imposed employment structures or provide social security benefits.

Quick Tip

The organized sector includes companies that provide fixed salaries, job security, and employee benefits** such as health insurance and pensions.

Question 15: Which one of the following pairs is correctly matched?

Sector of the Economy – Example

- (a) Primary Sector – Tailor
- (b) Secondary Sector – Fisherman
- (c) Tertiary Sector – Astronaut
- (d) Primary Sector – Courier

Correct Answer: (c) Tertiary Sector – Astronaut

Solution:

All the other pairs provided are incorrectly matched:

1. Primary Sector: Involves extraction of natural resources (e.g., Farmer, Fisherman).
2. Secondary Sector: Involves manufacturing and processing (e.g., Tailor).

Quick Tip

Understand the distinctions among Primary (natural resources), Secondary (manufacturing), and Tertiary (services) sectors for accurate classification.

Question 16: Assume there are four families in a locality. If the incomes of these four families in a week are 2,000, 5,000, 3,000 and 6,000, then the weekly average income of the locality will be:

- (a) 4,000
- (b) 5,000
- (c) 2,000

(d) 1,000

Correct Answer: (a) 4,000

Solution: The average income is calculated by summing up all the incomes and dividing by the number of families:

$$\text{Average Income} = \frac{2000 + 5000 + 3000 + 6000}{4} = \frac{16,000}{4} = 4,000$$

Quick Tip

Use the formula $\text{Average} = \frac{\text{Sum of all values}}{\text{Number of values}}$ for quick calculations.

Question 17: Choose the correct option to fill the blank.

Literacy Rate measures the proportion of literate population in the — years and above age group.

(a) 10

(b) 7

(c) 5

(d) 8

Correct Answer: (b) 7

Solution: The Literacy Rate in India is measured as the proportion of the population aged 7 years and above who can read and write with understanding in any language.

Quick Tip

Literacy Rate in India is a key indicator of development, focusing on the population aged 7 years and above.

Question 18: Which one of the following languages is included in the Eighth Schedule in the Indian Constitution?

(a) Hariyanavi

(b) Rajasthani

(c) Garhwali

(d) Odia

Correct Answer: (d) Odia

Solution: Odia is one of the 22 languages listed in the Eighth Schedule of the Indian Constitution. Other options, like Hariyanavi, Rajasthani, and Garhwali, are dialects or regional languages that are not part of the Eighth Schedule.

Quick Tip

The Eighth Schedule recognizes languages with significant cultural and historical importance in India.

Question 19: Which one of the following is a fundamental principle of democracy?

- (a) Rule of single individual
- (b) Rule with hereditary norms
- (c) Rule of people with freedom
- (d) Rule of military chiefs

Correct Answer: (c) Rule of people with freedom

Solution: Democracy is based on the principle of rule by the people, ensuring freedom and equality in governance. The other options reflect autocratic or non-democratic principles.

Quick Tip

Democracy thrives on participation, accountability, and freedom for all citizens.

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

Assertion (A): 'The Act of Union 1707' between England and Scotland resulted in the formation of 'United Kingdom of Great Britain'.

Reason (R): England wanted to impose its influence on Scotland.

(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 Act of Union in 1707 unified England and Scotland, forming the 'United Kingdom of Great Britain.' This unification was largely driven by England's political and economic interests in dominating Scotland, which justifies that Reason (R) explains Assertion (A).

Quick Tip

The Act of Union 1707 is a landmark event that resulted in political unification and is often studied in the context of English dominance.

Section - B

(Very Short Answer)

Question 21: How is horizontal power sharing different from vertical power sharing?

Solution:

- 1. Horizontal Power Sharing:** Distribution of power among different organs of government (Legislature, Executive, Judiciary) to ensure checks and balances.
- 2. Vertical Power Sharing:** Distribution of power among different levels of government (Central, State, Local).

Quick Tip

Remember, horizontal power sharing ensures balance among organs, while vertical power sharing is about hierarchy.

Question 22. "Conservative regimes set up in Europe in 1815 were autocratic." Support



the statement by giving any two arguments.

Solution:

1. **Limited Freedom:** Conservative regimes were autocratic and did not tolerate criticism or dissent. Freedom of speech and press was restricted, and the people had no say in governance.
2. **Restoration of Monarchy:** After the Congress of Vienna (1815), monarchs were restored to power. These regimes promoted traditional institutions like monarchy, the Church, and landed aristocracy, suppressing liberal ideas.

Quick Tip

Conservative regimes of 1815 were autocratic, suppressing freedom and restoring monarchies to maintain power.

Question 23. (a) Differentiate between Intensive Subsistence and Plantation Farming.

Solution:

Basis	Intensive Subsistence Farming	Plantation Farming
Scale	Practiced on small plots of land with high population pressure.	Practiced on large estates for commercial purposes.
Labour	Requires more manual labor and family involvement.	Requires hired labor and machinery.
Crops	Rice, wheat, and pulses are grown.	Cash crops like tea, coffee, sugarcane, and rubber are grown.

OR

(b) Differentiate between Kharif and Zaid cropping seasons. Solution:



Basis	Kharif Season	Zaid Season
Time Period	June to October (Monsoon season).	March to June (Summer season).
Major Crops	Rice, maize, and cotton.	Watermelon, cucumber, and vegetables.
Rainfall	Requires monsoon rains for crop growth.	Relies on irrigation and less rainfall.

Quick Tip

Intensive farming focuses on subsistence, while plantation farming focuses on cash crops. Kharif crops depend on monsoon, while Zaid crops grow in summer with irrigation.

Question 24. “Different people have different notions of development.” Explain the statement with examples.

Solution:

The idea of development varies from person to person based on their needs, aspirations, and living conditions:

1. **Economic Perspective:** For a farmer, development may mean better irrigation facilities, while for an industrialist, it could mean improved infrastructure like roads and electricity.
2. **Social Perspective:** For a woman, development may mean gender equality and education, while for a child, it may mean access to good schools and healthcare.
3. **Environmental Perspective:** Environmentalists may view development as sustainable practices like afforestation and reducing pollution, whereas others may focus on economic growth even at the cost of nature.

Quick Tip

Development has different meanings for different people based on their priorities, needs, and aspirations.



Section - C
(Short Answer)

Question 25: (a) How was the ‘Silk Route’ an example of vibrant pre-modern trade? Explain.

Solution:

1. The Silk Route connected Asia, Europe, and Africa, facilitating trade in silk, spices, and other luxury goods.
2. It also allowed cultural exchanges, such as the spread of religions like Buddhism and Islam.
3. Traders, merchants, and travelers contributed to the flow of knowledge, art, and technology across regions.

OR

(b) How did food promote long-distance cultural contacts in the pre-modern world? Explain.

Solution:

1. Crops like potatoes, maize, and chilies, introduced from the Americas, transformed cuisines worldwide.
2. Spices like pepper and cinnamon were traded extensively, influencing global culinary practices.
3. Food items became valuable commodities, fostering trade routes and cultural exchanges.

Quick Tip

Trade routes not only connected economies but also facilitated cultural and technological exchanges globally.



Question 25. (a) How was the ‘Silk Route’ an example of vibrant pre-modern trade? Explain.

Solution:

1. **Trade of Goods:** The Silk Route connected Asia, Europe, and Africa, facilitating the trade of silk, spices, and precious metals. It was a network of trade routes for goods and cultural exchange.
2. **Cultural Exchange:** Along with goods, religions like Buddhism spread from India to Central Asia and China.
3. **Economic Significance:** This route boosted the economy of regions along the trade path, turning cities into vibrant centers of trade and commerce.

Quick Tip

The Silk Route was not just a trade route but also a channel for cultural, religious, and economic exchanges.

OR

(b) How did food promote long-distance cultural contacts in the pre-modern world? Explain.

Solution:

1. **Spread of Crops:** Many food items like potatoes, tomatoes, and maize were introduced to Europe after the discovery of the Americas.
2. **Trade of Spices:** Spices like pepper and cloves were highly valued, leading to trade between Asia and Europe.
3. **Cultural Exchange:** Along with food, cooking techniques and traditions spread, such as the influence of Indian spices on European dishes.

Quick Tip

Food not only enriched global diets but also promoted long-distance trade and cultural exchanges.

Question 26. “Manufacturing sector is considered the backbone of economic development.” Justify the statement.

Solution:

1. **Contribution to GDP:** The manufacturing sector significantly contributes to the national GDP by producing goods and services.
2. **Employment Generation:** It creates large-scale employment opportunities, reducing poverty and unemployment.
3. **Support to Other Sectors:** Manufacturing supports the agricultural and service sectors by providing machinery, tools, and technology.
4. **Improves Infrastructure:** Development of manufacturing leads to better infrastructure, such as transportation and energy.

Quick Tip

Manufacturing enhances economic growth, generates jobs, and supports other sectors, making it the backbone of development.

Question 27. “Tertiary sector has a pivotal role in the economy of the country.”

Support your answer with day-to-day examples.

Solution:

1. **Services:** The tertiary sector includes essential services like healthcare, education, and transport. For example, hospitals and schools play a critical role in society.
2. **Trade and Communication:** Businesses rely on communication and trade networks to reach consumers, such as courier services and mobile networks.
3. **Banking and Finance:** The tertiary sector supports industrial and agricultural sectors through financial services, like banks providing loans.



4. **Tourism:** Tourism generates employment and foreign exchange for the country.

Quick Tip

The tertiary sector includes services like healthcare, education, and finance, essential for economic growth and daily life.

Question 28. Explain any three responsibilities carried out by political parties in a democracy.

Solution:

1. **Formation of Government:** Political parties contest elections and form the government if they win the majority.
2. **Voice of People:** Parties represent the voice of citizens by raising their issues and concerns in legislatures.
3. **Policy Making:** Political parties develop policies and programs for the welfare of the people.

Quick Tip

Political parties form governments, represent public voices, and formulate policies for governance and development.

Question 29. Give any three suggestions to increase employment in rural society and explain them.

Solution:

1. **Promoting Rural Industries:** Small-scale industries and handicrafts can provide employment to artisans and rural workers.
2. **Investment in Agriculture:** Introducing better irrigation facilities, technology, and crop diversification can create more jobs in agriculture.
3. **Skill Development Programs:** Training rural youth in skills like carpentry, tailoring, and IT can increase employability.

Quick Tip

Promoting rural industries, investing in agriculture, and enhancing skills are key to boosting rural employment.

Section - D

(Long Answer)

Question 30: (a) “The Gandhian idea of Satyagraha, emphasised the power of truth and struggle against injustice.” Explain the statement with examples.

Solution:

1. The concept of Satyagraha is based on the power of truth and the idea of non-violent resistance. Gandhi believed that truth and justice ultimately triumph.
2. Example: In 1917, Gandhi organized a Satyagraha in Champaran, Bihar, to support indigo farmers against oppressive plantation owners.
3. In 1918, the Kheda Satyagraha supported peasants unable to pay taxes due to crop failures.
4. Gandhi used non-violent methods like boycotts, strikes, and peaceful protests to fight against injustice.
5. The civil disobedience and non-cooperation movements were also inspired by Satyagraha, aiming to empower common people.

OR

(b) How did people belonging to different communities, regions and language groups develop a sense of collective belonging in the late-nineteenth century India? Explain with examples.

Solution:

1. Symbols and Images: The image of Bharat Mata created a visual representation of the nation.

2. Songs and Literature: Songs like 'Vande Mataram' fostered a sense of unity.
3. Folklore and History: Stories of past struggles were retold to instill pride and unity among people.
4. Common Struggles: The shared fight against British colonial rule brought diverse groups together.
5. Festivals and Rallies: Nationalist leaders used mass gatherings to spread the message of unity.

Quick Tip

Tip: Relate Gandhi's Satyagraha to non-violent resistance and collective belonging to symbols, literature, and shared history.

Question 31. (a) How is energy a basic requirement for economic development?

Explain with examples.

Solution:

Energy is essential for economic development because it powers industries, transportation, and infrastructure.

1. **Industrial Growth:** Factories and manufacturing units require electricity and fuel for production. For example, steel and textile industries depend heavily on energy.
2. **Agricultural Development:** Energy is used for irrigation, running machinery like tractors, and food processing.
3. **Infrastructure:** Construction of roads, buildings, and bridges requires energy in the form of fuel and electricity.
4. **Transportation and Communication:** Economic activities rely on efficient transportation systems and communication networks, which are powered by energy.

Quick Tip

Energy drives industries, agriculture, and infrastructure, forming the backbone of economic development.



OR

Question 31. (b) How do minerals occur? Explain with examples.

Solution:

Minerals occur in the Earth's crust in various forms:

1. **Igneous and Metamorphic Rocks:** Minerals like copper, iron, and tin are found in veins and lodes within igneous and metamorphic rocks.
2. **Sedimentary Rocks:** Minerals like gypsum, limestone, and coal occur in sedimentary rocks formed by deposition over time.
3. **Alluvial Deposits:** Gold, tin, and platinum are found in alluvial deposits in river beds.
4. **Ocean Beds:** Minerals like magnesium and manganese nodules are found in ocean floors.

Quick Tip

Minerals are found in igneous, sedimentary, and metamorphic rocks, as well as in river beds and ocean floors.

Question 32. (a) How are democratic governments accountable, responsible, and legitimate? Explain.

Solution:

Democratic governments ensure accountability, responsibility, and legitimacy through the following:

1. **Accountable to People:** Governments in democracies are elected by the people and must justify their policies and decisions. For example, through regular elections, governments can be replaced if they fail to perform.
2. **Responsible Governance:** Democracies ensure that decisions are made based on the needs and aspirations of the people. Public opinion and debates in parliaments hold governments responsible.
3. **Legitimacy:** Democratically elected governments derive their power from the



Constitution and the consent of the governed, ensuring that their actions are lawful and widely accepted.

Quick Tip

Democratic governments are accountable to citizens, responsible for public welfare, and legitimate due to free and fair elections.

OR

Question 32. (b) How does democracy promote social justice and equality? Explain.

Solution:

Democracy promotes social justice and equality through:

1. **Equal Rights:** All citizens have equal political rights, including the right to vote and participate in governance.
2. **Representation of Marginalized Groups:** Special provisions ensure the representation of women, minorities, and underprivileged groups in policymaking.
3. **Reduction of Social Discrimination:** Democracies create laws and policies to eliminate caste, gender, and religious discrimination. For example, reservations in education and employment for disadvantaged groups.
4. **Access to Opportunities:** Democracies provide equal access to education, healthcare, and employment, reducing inequalities.

Quick Tip

Democracy ensures equality by providing equal rights, reducing discrimination, and representing marginalized groups.

Question 33: (a) “Rapid improvement in technology has been one major factor that has stimulated the globalisation process.” Explain the statement with examples.

Solution:



1. Technology has revolutionized communication through mobile phones and the internet, connecting global markets.
2. Innovations in transportation, like air freight, have made goods accessible worldwide.
3. E-commerce platforms enable small businesses to participate in global trade.
4. Technology allows real-time financial transactions, enhancing international trade.
5. Multinational corporations leverage technology for global production and supply chain management.

OR

(b) “Foreign trade and foreign investment policies are the aspects of liberalisation and globalisation.” Explain the statement with examples. Answer:

1. Liberalization reduces trade barriers, promoting free flow of goods and services.
2. Foreign investments bring technology and capital to developing countries.
3. Example: Policies like SEZs (Special Economic Zones) attract global investors.
4. Global trade increases the availability of diverse goods for consumers.
5. International collaborations boost industrial and economic growth.

Quick Tip

Tip: Use examples like e-commerce, SEZs, and international trade to connect technology and liberalization with globalization.

Section - E

(Case-based/Source-based Questions)

Question 34

Read the following source and answer the questions that follow:

Linguistic diversity of India

How many languages do we have in India? The answer depends on how one counts it. The



latest information that we have is from the Census of India held in 2011. This census recorded more than 1300 distinct languages which people mentioned as their mother tongues. These languages were grouped together under some major languages. For example, languages like Bhojpuri, Magadhi, Bundelkhandi, Chhattisgarhi, Rajasthani and many others were grouped together under 'Hindi'. Even after this grouping, the Census found 121 major languages. Of these, 22 languages are now included in the Eighth Schedule of the Indian Constitution and are therefore called 'Scheduled Languages'. Others are called 'Non-Scheduled Languages'. In terms of languages, India is perhaps the most diverse country in the world.

34.1 How many languages were recorded as mother tongues in the 2011 Census of India?

Solution:

The 2011 Census of India recorded more than 1300 distinct languages as mother tongues.

Quick Tip

The Census of India categorizes thousands of mother tongues into recognized languages for effective representation and governance.

34.2 How were the languages grouped together in the Census report?

Solution:

The languages recorded in the Census report were grouped as follows:

Languages were grouped under major languages. For instance, Bhojpuri, Magadhi, Bundelkhandi, Chhattisgarhi, Rajasthani, and several others were grouped together under 'Hindi'. After this grouping, 121 major languages were identified.

Quick Tip

Languages in the Census are grouped under broader linguistic families and major recognized languages for effective classification.

34.3 How does the inclusion of languages in the Eighth Schedule of the Indian Constitution contribute to linguistic diversity? Explain.



Solution:

1. The inclusion of 22 languages in the Eighth Schedule recognizes them as ‘Scheduled Languages,’ ensuring their preservation and promotion.
2. It reflects India’s linguistic diversity by officially acknowledging these languages, giving them constitutional protection and cultural significance.

Quick Tip

The Eighth Schedule promotes linguistic diversity by recognizing and supporting India’s major languages.

Question 35

Read the following source and answer the questions that follow:

Print and Censorship

The power of the printed word is most often seen in the way governments seek to regulate and suppress print. The colonial government kept continuous track of all books and newspapers published in India and passed numerous laws to control the press. During the First World War, under the Defense of India Rules, 22 newspapers had to furnish securities. Of these, 18 shut down rather than comply with government orders. The Sedition Committee Report under Rowlatt in 1919 further strengthened controls that led to imposition of penalties on various newspapers. At the outbreak of the Second World War, the Defense of India Act was passed, allowing censoring of reports of war-related topics. All reports about the Quit India Movement came under its purview. In August 1942, about 90 newspapers were suppressed.

35.1 What method did the colonial government employ to keep track of Indian newspapers?

Answer: The colonial government continuously monitored all books and newspapers published in India. It passed numerous laws to regulate the press and used tools to demand securities from newspapers and penalize those that did not comply.

35.2 How did the colonial government’s laws affect the press?

Answer: The colonial government's laws heavily restricted the press: Newspaper, forcing to shut down rather than comply and Censorship of war-related topics

35.3 Analyse the impact of 'Sedition Committee' on Newspapers.

Answer: 1. The Sedition Committee Report under Rowlatt in 1919 imposed stricter controls on the press.

2. Penalties were imposed on newspapers publishing content critical of the government.

3. It further suppressed freedom of expression, weakening the ability of newspapers to inform and mobilize the public against colonial rule.

Quick Tip

Tip: Focus on the interplay between colonial censorship laws and their impact on press freedom to highlight the significance of print as a tool of resistance.

Question 36

Read the following source and answer the questions that follow:

Project Tiger

Tiger is one of the key wildlife species in the faunal web. In 1973, the authorities realised that the tiger population had dwindled to 1,827 from an estimated 55,000 at the turn of the 20th century. The major threats to tiger population are numerous, such as poaching for trade, shrinking habitat, depletion of prey base species, growing human population, etc. The trade of tiger skins and the use of their bones in traditional medicines, especially in the Asian countries, left the tiger population on the verge of extinction. Since India and Nepal provide habitat to about two-thirds of the surviving tiger population in the world, these two nations become prime targets for poaching and illegal trading.

“Project Tiger,” one of the well-publicised wildlife campaigns in the world, was launched in 1973. Tiger conservation has been viewed not only as an effort to save an endangered species but with equal importance as a means of preserving biotypes of sizeable magnitude. Corbett National Park in Uttarakhand, Sunderbans National Park in West Bengal, Bandhavgarh National Park in Madhya Pradesh, Sariska Wildlife Sanctuary in Rajasthan, Manas Tiger

Reserve in Assam, and Periyar Tiger Reserve in Kerala are some examples of the tiger reserves in India.

36.1 Why was 'Project Tiger' considered a significant step for Tiger Conservation?

Solution:

1. Project Tiger was launched in 1973 to address the alarming decline in the tiger population.
2. It aimed to conserve the tiger as a keystone species, ensuring the preservation of entire ecosystems and biodiversity.
3. It focused on creating protected tiger reserves like Corbett and Sunderbans, which helped stabilize the tiger population and their habitats.

36.2 What role did India play in the global tiger population?

Solution:

1. India, along with Nepal, provides habitat to about two-thirds of the world's surviving tiger population, making it crucial for global conservation efforts.
2. By establishing tiger reserves and launching conservation programs like Project Tiger, India became a leader in preserving this endangered species.

36.3 Mention any two major threats to the wildlife species.

Solution:

1. Poaching for trade, including the use of tiger bones in traditional medicines, poses a significant threat.
2. Shrinking habitats due to deforestation and human encroachment further endanger wildlife species.

Quick Tip

Emphasize the importance of conservation programs and highlight threats like poaching and habitat loss for effective answers.

Section - F

(MAP SKILL BASED QUESTIONS)

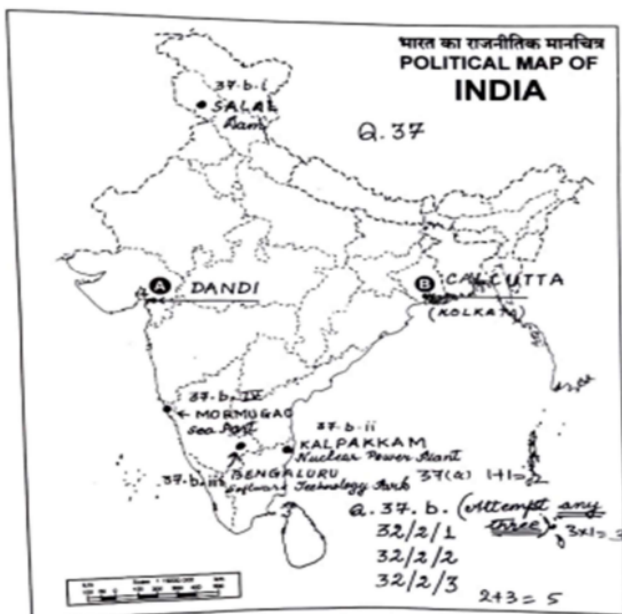
(a) Two places A and B have been marked on the given political outline map of India. Identify them with the help of the following information and write their correct names on the lines drawn near them:

- (i) The place where Gandhiji broke the Salt Law.
- (ii) The place where the Indian National Congress Session was held in 1920.

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

- (i) Salal – Dam
- (ii) Kalpakkam – Nuclear Power Plant
- (iii) Bengaluru – Software Technology Park
- (iv) Mormugao – Major Sea Port

Solution:



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:

1. **Salal – Dam:** Located in Jammu Kashmir.
2. **Kalpakkam – Nuclear Power Plant:** Located in Tamil Nadu.
3. **Bengaluru – Software Technology Park:** Located in Karnataka.
4. **Mormugao – Major Sea Port:** Located in Goa.

Quick Tip

For map-based questions, practice locating important places like dams, ports, power plants, and historical locations on a political map of India.

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

Attempt any five questions:

1. Name the place where Gandhiji broke the Salt Law.
2. Name the place where the Indian National Congress Session was held in 1920.
3. Name the state where Tehri Dam is located.
4. Name the state where Kalpakkam Nuclear Power Plant is located.
5. Name the state where Mormugao Sea Port is located.
6. Name the state where Bengaluru Software Technology Park is located.

Solution:

1. **Dandi, Gujarat** – Gandhiji broke the Salt Law at Dandi during the Salt March in 1930.
2. **Nagpur, Maharashtra** – The Indian National Congress session of 1920 was held in Nagpur.
3. **Uttarakhand** – Tehri Dam is located on the Bhagirathi River in Uttarakhand.
4. **Tamil Nadu** – Kalpakkam Nuclear Power Plant is situated in Tamil Nadu.
5. **Goa** – Mormugao Port is one of the major ports in India, located in Goa.

6. **Karnataka** – Bengaluru Software Technology Park is in Bengaluru, Karnataka.

Quick Tip

The Salt March, also known as the Dandi March, was a pivotal act of civil disobedience against British rule, led by Mahatma Gandhi.

