



CBSE Class X Social Science Set 1 (32/5/1)

Time Allowed :3 Hours	Maximum Marks :80	Total Questions :37
------------------------------	--------------------------	----------------------------

General Instructions

Read the following instructions very carefully and strictly follow them:

1. This paper consists of 37 Questions. All questions are compulsory.
2. Question paper is divided into six sections - Section A, B, C, D, E and F.
3. Section A Questions no. 1 to 20 are Multiple Choice type questions. Each question carries 1 mark.
4. Section B - Questions no. 21 to 24 are Very Short Answer type questions. Each question carries 2 marks. Answer to these questions should not exceed 40 words.
5. Section C Questions no. 25 to 29 are Short Answer type questions. Each question carries 3 marks. Answer to these questions should not exceed 60 words.
6. Section D - Questions no. 30 to 33 are Long Answer (LA) type questions. Each question carries 5 marks. Answer to these questions should not exceed 120 words.
7. Section E- Questions no. 34 to 36 are Case-based/Source-based questions with three sub-questions. Each question carries 4 marks.
8. Section F - Question no. 37 is Map skill-based question with two parts 37(a) from History (2 marks) and 37(b) from Geography (3 marks). This question carries total 5 marks.
9. In addition to this, NOTE that a separate question has been provided for Visually Impaired candidates in lieu of questions having visual inputs, map etc. Such questions are to be attempted by Visually Impaired candidates only.

Section A

(Multiple Choice Questions)

1: Who among the following hosted the ‘Vienna Congress’ in 1815?

- (A) Chancellor Duke Metternich
- (B) Ernst Renan
- (C) William I
- (D) Otto von Bismarck

Correct Answer: (A) Chancellor Duke Metternich

Solution: Chancellor Duke Metternich of Austria was the host of the Vienna Congress in 1815. The Congress aimed to reestablish the pre-Napoleonic order in Europe and ensure a balance of power among the major European nations.

Quick Tip

The Vienna Congress played a crucial role in shaping European diplomacy by establishing long-lasting diplomatic protocols and promoting the balance of power principle.

2: Which one of the following religions emerged from eastern India and spread in several directions through intersecting points on the ‘silk routes’?

- (A) Hinduism
- (B) Christianity
- (C) Buddhism
- (D) Jainism

Correct Answer: (C) Buddhism

Solution: Buddhism originated in eastern India and expanded to various regions of Asia, including China, Southeast Asia, and Central Asia, via the Silk Routes. These trade networks facilitated the widespread dissemination of Buddhist teachings and practices.



Quick Tip

The Silk Routes were instrumental in the transmission of Buddhism, serving as cultural corridors that enabled the exchange of religious and philosophical ideas across continents.

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

1. Formation of Khilafat Committee in Bombay
2. Jallianwala Bagh Massacre
3. Bardoli Satyagraha
4. Withdrawal of Non-Cooperation Movement

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

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

Solution: Formation of Khilafat Committee: 1919 Jallianwala Bagh Massacre: April 13, 1919 Withdrawal of Non-Cooperation Movement: 1922 Bardoli Satyagraha: 1928

Quick Tip

To arrange historical events chronologically, remember key years and significant markers in history.

4: In the beginning of the 19th century, — a girl married in a very orthodox household wrote an autobiography called ‘Amar Jiban’.

- (A) Pandita Ramabai
(B) Rashesundari Devi



- (C) Tarabai Shinde
(D) Kailashbashini Debi

Correct Answer: (B) Rashesundari Devi

Solution: Rashesundari Devi, a Bengali woman from an orthodox household, wrote her autobiography 'Amar Jiban' in the 19th century. It is considered one of the earliest examples of feminist literature in India.

Quick Tip

Rashesundari Devi's autobiography is a significant milestone in Indian literary and social history, marking early feminist thought.

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

Column I (National Park)	Column II (State)
i. Kaziranga	a. Madhya Pradesh
ii. Jim Corbett	b. Assam
iii. Sunderbans	c. Uttarakhand
iv. Bandhavgarh	d. West Bengal

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

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

Solution: **Kaziranga** is situated in Assam.

Jim Corbett is located in Uttarakhand.

Sunderbans is found in West Bengal.

Bandhavgarh is in Madhya Pradesh.



Quick Tip

Learn the association of famous national parks with their respective states to effectively tackle geography-related questions.

6: In which one of the following states is ‘bamboo drip irrigation system’ prevalent?

- (A) Tamil Nadu
- (B) West Bengal
- (C) Meghalaya
- (D) Odisha

Correct Answer: (C) Meghalaya

Solution: Meghalaya utilizes the bamboo drip irrigation system, a traditional and sustainable method for water management, particularly in plantation agriculture.

Quick Tip

Bamboo drip irrigation is a sustainable agricultural practice unique to Meghalaya, highlighting traditional environmental wisdom.

7: Which one of the following is the highest ‘bauxite’ producing state of India?

- (A) Maharashtra
- (B) Jharkhand
- (C) Gujarat
- (D) Odisha

Correct Answer: (D) Odisha

Solution: Odisha stands as India’s top bauxite producer, accounting for the largest portion of the nation’s bauxite reserves, primarily found in the state’s eastern regions.



Quick Tip

Odisha is rich in mineral resources, particularly bauxite, making it a hub for aluminum production.

8: Two statements, I and II are given below. Read both the statements and choose the correct option.

Statement I : Division of power is good for democratic systems.

Statement II : It helps to reduce the possibility of conflict between social groups.

- (A) Statement I is true, but II is false.
- (B) Statement I is false, but II is true.
- (C) Statements I and II are true and II is the correct explanation of I.
- (D) Statements I and II are true, but II is not the correct explanation of I.

Correct Answer: (C) Statements I and II are true and II is the correct explanation of I.

Solution: In a democratic framework, the division of power ensures balanced governance and mitigates authoritarianism. Additionally, it promotes social harmony by addressing the interests of various groups, thereby reducing potential conflicts.

Quick Tip

Power sharing is a key principle in democracies to accommodate diversity and minimize conflicts.



9: Choose the most appropriate option regarding the division of legislative rights in India.

Subject List in Indian Constitution	Subjects
Union List	Defence and Commerce
State List	Police and Agriculture
Concurrent List	Forest and Communication
Residuary Subjects	Computer Software and Trade

- (A) Union List – Defence and Commerce
- (B) State List – Police and Agriculture
- (C) Concurrent List – Forest and Communication
- (D) Residuary Subjects – Computer Software and Trade

Correct Answer: (B) State List – Police and Agriculture

Solution: The State List in the Indian Constitution grants exclusive legislative powers to state governments over subjects such as Police and Agriculture. This ensures that these areas are managed locally, allowing for governance that is tailored to the specific needs of each state.

Quick Tip

Familiarize yourself with examples of subjects under the Union, State, and Concurrent Lists for effective preparation.

10: Read the following provisions regarding Secularism in the Indian Constitution and choose the correct option.

- **Statement I:** The Indian State has not adopted any religion as its official religion.
- **Statement II:** The Constitution gives freedom to all the citizens to practice and propagate any religion.
- **Statement III:** The Constitution declares any kind of discrimination done on the basis of religion to be legal.



- **Statement IV:** It gives the government the right to intervene in religious matters for ensuring equality within religious communities.

- (A) Only I, II and III are correct.
(B) Only I, II and IV are correct.
(C) Only I, III and IV are correct.
(D) Only II, III and IV are correct.

Correct Answer: (B) Only I, II and IV are correct

Solution: The Indian Constitution upholds secularism by not endorsing any official religion (Statement I) and ensuring that all citizens have the freedom to practice and propagate their chosen religions (Statement II). Additionally, it empowers the government to intervene in religious matters to maintain equality and prevent discrimination (Statement IV). However, the Constitution explicitly prohibits discrimination based on religion, rendering Statement III incorrect.

Quick Tip

Remember the fundamental secularism principles outlined in the Indian Constitution for civics-related questions.

11: Which of the following reforms has the Election Commission of India implemented for political parties?

- (A) Amended the Constitution to prevent defection
(B) Candidates must declare details of criminal cases on affidavit
(C) Candidates must declare details of their property on affidavit
(D) Mandated all political parties to conduct organizational elections and file income tax returns

Correct Answer: (D) Mandated all political parties to conduct organizational elections and file income tax returns



Solution: The Election Commission has taken significant steps to ensure transparency in political processes. By requiring political parties to conduct regular organizational elections and file their income tax returns, accountability and fairness are promoted within the political framework.

Quick Tip

Election reforms are crucial for transparency. Pay attention to the specific initiatives introduced by the Election Commission.

12: Two statements are given below: Assertion (A) and Reason (R). Read both statements carefully and select the correct option.

Assertion (A): India has adopted a multi-party system.

Reason (R): It effectively accommodates the social and geographical diversity of the country.

- (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: India's diverse social and geographical landscape necessitates a multi-party system to ensure representation for various groups. This system effectively manages the diversity, fostering inclusivity and fairness.

Quick Tip

Understand how a multi-party system addresses the complexity of India's diversity by promoting representation and inclusion.



13: Which of the following is listed as a scheduled language under the Constitution of India?

- (A) Bhojpuri
- (B) Garhwali
- (C) Nepali
- (D) Rajasthani

Correct Answer: (C) Nepali

Solution: Nepali is one of the 22 scheduled languages listed in the Eighth Schedule of the Constitution of India. However, Bhojpuri, Garhwali, and Rajasthani are not included in this list.

Quick Tip

Review the 22 scheduled languages from the Eighth Schedule of the Constitution to prepare for questions on India's official languages.

14: Two statements, I and II, are given below. Read both statements carefully and select the correct option.

Statement I: Women are now actively contributing to various professions, including roles as doctors, engineers, lawyers, managers, and university teachers.

Statement II: Political expression of gender division and political mobilization helped to improve women's role in public life.

- (A) Statement I is true, but II is false.
- (B) Statement I is false, but II is true.
- (C) Statements I and II are true, and II is the correct explanation of I.
- (D) Statements I and II are true, but II is not the correct explanation of I.

Correct Answer: (C) Statements I and II are true, and II is the correct explanation of I

Solution: The increasing participation of women in professional fields has been significantly influenced by political mobilization and the expression of gender equality. These reforms have paved the way for broader opportunities in public life.



Quick Tip

Connect women's growing role in public and professional life to political and social initiatives aimed at reducing gender inequality.

15: In a small village, a farmer borrows money from a village moneylender at a high monthly interest rate but cannot repay it. Later, he borrows from a bank at a lower interest rate, gradually repays the moneylender and the bank. Which of the following best describes the role of the bank in this credit situation?

- (A) The bank acts as a cooperative lender.
- (B) The bank facilitates a debt-trap situation.
- (C) The bank ensures a fair exchange of goods.
- (D) The bank saves the farmer from debt-trap.

Correct Answer: (D) The bank saves the farmer from debt-trap

Solution: By providing credit at a lower interest rate, the bank enables the farmer to repay his debts and avoid the high-interest trap of the moneylender. This highlights the importance of formal credit systems in promoting financial security.

Quick Tip

Recognize the role of banks in offering affordable credit, reducing dependence on high-interest informal sources, and preventing debt-traps.



16: Look at the given picture. The work being done in the picture comes under which one of the following economic sectors?



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

Correct Answer: (C) Tertiary

Solution: The image depicts a profession providing services, which falls under the tertiary sector. This sector includes activities that offer services to individuals and businesses, such as healthcare, education, and retail.

Quick Tip

Differentiate between the economic sectors: Primary involves raw materials, Secondary includes manufacturing, Tertiary focuses on services, and Quaternary deals with knowledge-based activities.

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

Assertion (A): Rural poor families are still dependent on informal sources of credit.

Reason (R): For obtaining loans from banks, collateral and special documents are required.

- (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: Rural families often rely on informal sources for credit due to challenges in obtaining formal loans from banks, such as the need for collateral and complex documentation. These barriers make informal credit more accessible, albeit at higher costs.

Quick Tip

Understand the limitations of formal credit systems and how they influence rural dependency on informal credit sources.

18: Which one of the following is included in ‘liberalization’?

- (A) Promoting trade barriers
(B) Removing trade barriers
(C) Controlling the other country through trade
(D) Increasing import, export duty on goods

Correct Answer: (B) Removing trade barriers

Solution: Liberalization involves removing trade barriers to facilitate free trade between countries, promoting economic integration and competition.

Quick Tip

Liberalization boosts trade by reducing restrictions like tariffs and quotas, encouraging international cooperation.



19: Which one of the following sectors has the highest share in employment in India?

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

Correct Answer: (A) Primary

Solution: The primary sector, which includes agriculture and allied activities, employs the largest portion of India's workforce, reflecting the country's agrarian economy.

Quick Tip

While the primary sector employs the most people, its contribution to GDP is lower compared to secondary and tertiary sectors.

20: Select the formal sources of credit from the given sources and choose the correct option.

Sources:

1. Bank
 2. Moneylender
 3. Cooperatives
 4. Businessman
- (A) Only I and II
(B) Only II and III
(C) Only I and III
(D) Only I and IV

Correct Answer: (C) Only I and III

Solution: Formal sources of credit include institutions like banks and cooperatives, which operate under government regulations and provide loans at reasonable interest rates.



Quick Tip

Always distinguish between formal (e.g., banks) and informal (e.g., moneylenders) credit sources based on government regulation and accessibility.

Section - B

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

21: Why was the Indian subcontinent central to global trade networks before the sixteenth century?

Answer: The Indian subcontinent's strategic location connected East Asia, Europe, and Africa, making it a central hub for trade. Renowned for its spices, textiles, and other valuable goods, India attracted traders worldwide. Its ports facilitated major trade routes, fostering cultural and economic exchanges.

Quick Tip

India's prominence in the silk and spice routes positioned it as a global trade center before colonial influence.

22 (a): "Minerals occur in igneous and metamorphic rocks." Explain the statement with an example.

Answer: Igneous and metamorphic rocks are rich in minerals like tin, copper, zinc, and lead. For instance, mica is extracted from metamorphic rocks. These rocks form under extreme conditions of heat and pressure, promoting the crystallization of valuable minerals used in various industries.

Quick Tip

Igneous rocks originate from magma, while metamorphic rocks are transformed under pressure, both yielding rich mineral resources.



22 (b): “The ocean waters contain vast quantities of minerals.” Explain the statement with an example.

Answer: Oceans are a significant source of minerals like magnesium, bromine, and sodium chloride, dissolved in seawater. Additionally, the ocean bed harbors manganese nodules, phosphorites, and polymetallic nodules, which are valuable for industrial applications.

Quick Tip

Ocean waters and beds are rich in untapped mineral resources, essential for technological and industrial advancements.

23: Why was the need for decentralization recognized in the Indian Constitution?

Answer: The Indian Constitution recognized the need for decentralization to empower local governance, ensuring people’s participation in decision-making processes at the grassroots level. It aimed to address region-specific needs efficiently and promote accountability. Decentralization strengthened democracy by establishing Panchayati Raj Institutions and municipal bodies with constitutional status, enabling better resource utilization and inclusive governance.

Quick Tip

Decentralization fosters effective governance by promoting local accountability, inclusivity, and public participation.

24: How have developments in information and communication technology (ICT) been a major factor in enabling globalization?

Answer: Advancements in ICT, including the internet, mobile communication, and satellite technology, have revolutionized globalization. Real-time information sharing, video conferencing, and digital trade platforms have connected businesses worldwide.



E-commerce and online services allow global market access for goods and services, while social media promotes cultural exchange. These developments have reduced geographical barriers, fostering economic and cultural integration across borders.

Quick Tip

ICT has made global trade and cultural exchanges faster and more accessible by bridging physical distances.

Section - C

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

25 (a): Explain the role of women in the Civil Disobedience Movement, with examples.

Answer: Women played a crucial role in the Civil Disobedience Movement by breaking social norms and actively participating in protests. They joined marches, picketed shops selling foreign goods, and took part in the salt satyagraha. Leaders like Sarojini Naidu inspired women to contribute fearlessly, while Kamaladevi Chattopadhyay mobilized women in urban and rural areas. Women from rural regions defied traditions to support Gandhi's call for swaraj. Their involvement demonstrated unity and highlighted the significant role of women in the nationalist struggle.

Quick Tip

Discuss the leadership of women like Sarojini Naidu and their grassroots efforts to reflect their impact on the movement.

25 (b): How did Indian folklore and symbols strengthen the idea of nationalism during the twentieth century? Explain with examples.

Answer: Indian folklore, such as songs, legends, and local tales, instilled a sense of pride and cultural identity among the masses. Figures like Bharat Mata, depicted as a mother



figure, symbolized the nation's unity and sacrifice. Symbols like the tricolor flag evoked patriotism and became rallying points for collective resistance. Movements like the Swadeshi Movement revived traditional crafts, emphasizing the importance of indigenous culture. Folklore shared in newspapers, speeches, and public gatherings inspired unity and strengthened the nationalist movement by fostering a common identity against colonial rule.

Quick Tip

Focus on how cultural elements like Bharat Mata and traditional stories united diverse populations under the nationalist movement.

26: Describe any three impacts of globalization on Indian agriculture.

Answer: Globalization has significantly influenced Indian agriculture. It introduced high-yield seeds and advanced technologies, improving productivity. Farmers benefited from export opportunities for crops like cotton, spices, and tea, enhancing income levels. However, globalization also brought challenges such as competition with international markets, dependency on costly foreign seeds, and increased vulnerability to price fluctuations, raising concerns about sustainability and food security.

Quick Tip

Balance the positive impacts of technological adoption and exports with challenges like market competition and sustainability concerns.

27: Analyse any three challenges faced by political parties in India.

Answer: Indian political parties face several challenges. First, lack of internal democracy leads to decision-making being concentrated in a few leaders, marginalizing grassroots members. Second, transparency in party funding is weak, promoting corruption and misuse of funds. Third, criminalization of politics, with candidates facing criminal charges, undermines public trust and erodes democratic principles. These issues collectively hinder the effective functioning of political parties.



Quick Tip

Support your analysis with examples of funding irregularities or cases of criminalization in politics.

28: Describe any three characteristics of the Indian federal system.

Answer: India's federal system has several key features. First, it divides powers between the Union and State governments through a clear demarcation in the Seventh Schedule of the Constitution. Second, it adopts a three-tier structure, including Panchayati Raj Institutions, to enhance governance at local levels. Third, despite federalism, the system has strong unitary elements, as seen during emergencies when central authority overrides state autonomy, ensuring national unity and effective crisis management.

Quick Tip

Highlight India's blend of federal and unitary features, emphasizing its flexibility in governance.

29: Why has the issue of sustainability become essential for development in present times? Explain with examples.

Answer: Sustainability is crucial for ensuring that development fulfills present needs without depleting resources for future generations. Unsustainable practices, such as excessive groundwater extraction or deforestation, disrupt ecological balance. For example, overuse of chemical fertilizers leads to soil degradation, harming agriculture. Emphasizing renewable energy sources, afforestation, and conservation strategies fosters long-term economic growth and environmental health, safeguarding resources for future generations.

Quick Tip

Mention examples like renewable energy initiatives or sustainable farming practices to reinforce the importance of sustainability.



Section - D

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

30 (a): Evaluate the role of Giuseppe Mazzini in the unification of the Italian Republic.

Answer: Giuseppe Mazzini was a visionary nationalist who significantly influenced Italy's unification. He established the secret society 'Young Italy' to inspire youth and spread the idea of a unified Italian Republic. Mazzini's efforts challenged the fragmented state system and foreign domination. His writings and leadership encouraged nationalist uprisings, particularly during the Revolutions of 1848. Although his immediate attempts failed, his ideals laid the foundation for leaders like Garibaldi and Cavour to achieve unification in later years.

Quick Tip

Highlight Mazzini's efforts to instill nationalism and their long-term impact on Italian unification.

30 (b): Evaluate the role of Otto von Bismarck in the unification of Germany.

Answer: Otto von Bismarck, the 'Iron Chancellor,' played a decisive role in unifying Germany. As Prussia's Prime Minister, he strengthened the military and adopted the policy of 'blood and iron.' Bismarck strategically used wars, including the Danish War, Austro-Prussian War, and Franco-Prussian War, to consolidate German states under Prussian leadership. In 1871, the German Empire was declared in Versailles. His diplomatic strategies, or Realpolitik, ensured unification while maintaining Prussia's dominance.

Quick Tip

Focus on Bismarck's military strategies and Realpolitik in achieving German unification.



31 (a): “Manufacturing sector is considered the backbone of development of the country.” Justify the statement.

Answer: The manufacturing sector is crucial for economic development as it generates employment, increases GDP, and reduces reliance on imports. It supports agriculture by providing essential inputs like machinery, fertilizers, and storage facilities. Industries contribute to exports, earning foreign exchange and promoting economic stability. For instance, countries like China have experienced rapid growth due to a robust manufacturing base. Strengthening the manufacturing sector drives technological advancements, enhances infrastructure, and ensures sustained national progress.

Quick Tip

Use examples of agricultural inputs and export contributions to justify the manufacturing sector’s role in development.

31 (b): “Agriculture and Industry move hand in hand.” Justify the statement.

Answer: Agriculture and industry are interconnected sectors that mutually support each other. Agriculture supplies raw materials like cotton, jute, and sugarcane to industries, while industries provide essential inputs such as machinery, fertilizers, and pesticides to enhance agricultural productivity. Food processing industries add value to agricultural produce, increasing farmers’ income. For instance, sugarcane farming supports the sugar industry, and industrial growth creates markets for agricultural goods. A balanced development of both sectors ensures economic stability and reduces rural-urban disparities.

Quick Tip

Highlight specific examples like the sugar industry or cotton textiles to explain the interdependence of agriculture and industry.



32 (a): Explain with examples the role of democracy in the reduction of inequality and poverty.

Answer: Democracy plays a pivotal role in reducing inequality and poverty by ensuring equal opportunities and social welfare policies. For example, India's MGNREGA provides guaranteed rural employment, lifting families out of poverty. Democratic governments focus on improving access to education and healthcare, fostering social equity. Free and fair elections empower marginalized groups to influence policy decisions. South Africa's democratic transition, which ended apartheid, established legal equality for all citizens. Democracy ensures resources are equitably distributed, fostering inclusive growth and reducing social disparities.

Quick Tip

Use examples like MGNREGA and South Africa's democratic reforms to demonstrate how democracy reduces inequality and poverty.

32 (b): How is democracy a legitimate government? Explain with examples.

Answer: Democracy derives its legitimacy from the consent of the people, exercised through free and fair elections. For example, India's electoral process ensures public participation in choosing representatives. Democracy also upholds human rights and provides equality before the law, fostering transparency and accountability. Unlike authoritarian regimes, democracy ensures peaceful transitions of power, as seen in the United States and European nations. Its inclusive governance and public accountability make democracy a widely recognized legitimate form of government.

Quick Tip

Highlight examples of democratic practices like free elections and peaceful power transitions to support its legitimacy.



33 (a): Explain the differences between public and private sector of economic activities.

Answer: The public sector is owned and managed by the government, prioritizing public welfare and infrastructure development (e.g., Indian Railways). In contrast, the private sector is operated by individuals or corporations aiming for profit (e.g., Reliance Industries). Public sector activities include healthcare and education, ensuring equitable access to essential services. The private sector focuses on innovation, efficiency, and market competition. While both contribute to economic growth, their objectives and operational approaches differ significantly.

Quick Tip

Use specific examples like Indian Railways and Reliance Industries to illustrate the differences between public and private sectors.

33 (b): Explain the differences between the organised and unorganised sector of economic activities.

Answer: The organized sector includes formal jobs with legal protections, job security, fixed working hours, and benefits like pensions and health insurance (e.g., government jobs). The unorganized sector consists of informal employment, such as daily wage laborers, with no job security or legal safeguards. While the organized sector provides stability and contributes significantly to GDP, the unorganized sector often faces exploitation and lack of social security. Addressing the challenges in the unorganized sector is essential for inclusive economic development.

Quick Tip

Highlight differences like job security, legal protections, and examples to effectively contrast the two sectors.



Section - E

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

Print Comes to India

From 1780, James Augustus Hickey began to edit the Bengal Gazette, a weekly magazine that described itself as ‘a commercial paper open to all, but influenced by none’. So it was private English enterprise, proud of its independence from colonial influence, that began English printing in India. Hickey published a lot of advertisements, including those that related to the import and sale of slaves. But he also published a lot of gossip about the Company’s senior officials in India. Enraged by this, Governor-General Warren Hastings persecuted Hickey, and encouraged the publication of officially sanctioned newspapers that could counter the flow of information that damaged the image of the colonial government. By the close of the eighteenth century, a number of newspapers and journals appeared in print. There were Indians, too, who began to publish Indian newspapers. The first to appear was the weekly Bengal Gazette, brought out by Gangadhar Bhattacharya, who was close to Raja Rammohan Roy.

34.1 In which language was ‘Bengal Gazette’ edited by James Augustus Hickey published?

Answer: The *Bengal Gazette*, edited by James Augustus Hickey, was published in the English language.

34.2 Why was James Augustus Hickey persecuted?

Answer: James Augustus Hickey was persecuted because he published gossip and criticism about the senior officials of the East India Company, damaging the colonial government’s image. This angered Governor-General Warren Hastings, who took action against him.

34.3 Which newspapers were encouraged during the 1780s? Why were they encouraged?

Answer: During the 1780s, Governor-General Warren Hastings encouraged the publication of officially sanctioned newspapers. These newspapers were intended to counteract the



critical information in independent papers like Hickey's *Bengal Gazette* and to present a favorable image of the colonial government.

Quick Tip

When analyzing historical sources, focus on key figures, their motivations, and the context of the events to frame concise and relevant answers.

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

Conservation of Resources

At the international level, the Club of Rome advocated resource conservation for the first time in a more systematic way in 1968. Subsequently, in 1974, Gandhian philosophy was once again presented by Schumacher in his book *Small is Beautiful*. The seminal contribution with respect to resource conservation at the global level was made by the Brundtland Commission Report, 1987. This report introduced the concept of 'Sustainable Development' and advocated it as a means for resource conservation, which was subsequently published in a book entitled *Our Common Future*. Another significant contribution was made at the Earth Summit at Rio de Janeiro, Brazil in 1992.

35.1 Explain the meaning of sustainable development.

Answer: Sustainable development refers to development that meets the needs of the present generation without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs.

35.2 In which international conference was 'Agenda-21' accepted?

Answer: 'Agenda-21' was accepted at the Earth Summit held in Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, in 1992.

35.3 Explain any two outcomes of the Summit.

Answer: 1. The Earth Summit led to the adoption of 'Agenda-21,' a comprehensive plan for sustainable development to be implemented globally, nationally, and locally.
2. It resulted in the establishment of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) to address global warming and reduce greenhouse gas emissions.



Quick Tip

When addressing questions on resource conservation and sustainable development, focus on global efforts, key conferences, and major reports to frame precise and impactful answers.

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

Loans from Cooperatives

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

36.1 How do ‘Krishak Cooperatives’ secure funds for providing loans to their members?

Answer: Krishak Cooperatives secure funds by pooling deposits from their members. Using these deposits as collateral, they obtain large loans from banks, which are then used to provide loans to their members.

36.2 What are the different types of loans that ‘Krishak Cooperatives’ offer to their members?

Answer: Krishak Cooperatives offer various types of loans, including: 1. Loans for purchasing agricultural implements.

2. Loans for cultivation and agricultural trade.



3. Fishery loans.
4. Loans for construction of houses and other essential expenses.

36.3 Why are such cooperatives desirable in rural areas?

Answer: Cooperatives are desirable in rural areas because they provide an accessible and affordable source of credit, reduce dependency on moneylenders, and promote economic activities among farmers, weavers, and workers, fostering rural development.

Quick Tip

When answering questions on cooperative societies, focus on their funding mechanism, the variety of services they offer, and their impact on rural economic development.

Section - F

MAP SKILL BASED QUESTIONS

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

A. The place where the session of Indian National Congress was held in 1920.

B. The place where Gandhiji broke the salt law.

Answer:

1. **Place A:** Nagpur - The place where the session of Indian National Congress was held in 1920.
2. **Place B:** Dandi - The place where Gandhiji broke the salt law.

37(b): Locate and label the following places on the same political outline map of India:

- (i) Bailadila – Iron Ore Mines
- (ii) Namrup – Thermal Power Plant
- (iii) Kandla – Major Sea Port
- (iv) Meenam Bakkam – International Airport



Answer: The locations should be marked as follows:

1. Bailadila - In the state of Chhattisgarh.
2. Namrup - In the state of Assam.
3. Kandla - In the state of Gujarat.
4. Meenam Bakkam - Near Chennai, Tamil Nadu.

Quick Tip

When working with map-based questions, always: 1. Ensure proper labeling of the places with neat handwriting.

2. Use appropriate symbols for mines, power plants, ports, and airports.
3. Cross-check the locations before finalizing.

