

CBSE Class 10 Social Science Set 1 2025 Question Paper with Solutions

Time Allowed :3 hours	Maximum Marks :80	Total Questions :34
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General Instructions

Read the following instructions carefully and follow them:

1. (i) This question paper contains **37** questions. All questions are compulsory.
2. (ii) Question paper is divided into **SIX** sections – Section A, B, C, D, E and F.
3. (iii) **Section A** – Question number **1 to 20** are Multiple Choice type questions. Each question carries **1** mark.
4. (iv) **Section B** – Question number **21 to 24** are Very Short Answer type questions. Each question carries **2** marks. Answer to these questions should not exceed **40** words.
5. (v) **Section C** – Question number **25 to 29** are Short Answer type questions. Each question carries **3** marks. Answer to these questions should not exceed **60** words.
6. (vi) **Section D** – Question number **30 to 33** are Long Answer (LA) type questions. Each question carries **5** marks. Answer to these questions should not exceed **120** words.
7. (vii) **Section E** – Question number **34 to 36** are Case-based/Source-based questions with **three** sub-questions. Each question carries **4** marks.
8. (viii) **Section F** – Question number **37** is Map Skill based question with two parts – **37(a) History (2 marks)** and **37(b) Geography (3 marks)**. This question carries a total of **5** marks.
9. (ix) 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 Type Questions)

1. Rama is a farmer. She needs loan for agriculture work. Which of the following sources of loan will be beneficial for Rama? Choose the most appropriate option:

- I. Bank
- II. Agricultural Trader
- III. Self-Help Group

IV. Government

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

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

Solution:

For agricultural loans, the most reliable and commonly used sources are formal institutions like Bank, Self-Help Groups (SHGs), and the Government through various schemes. These institutions provide regulated credit facilities with structured repayment plans. In contrast, Agricultural Traders are informal sources and may charge high interest, making them less beneficial. Therefore, options I (Bank), III (Self-Help Group), and IV (Government) are beneficial loan sources for Rama.

 Quick Tip

In agriculture-related loan questions, prefer institutional sources like banks, SHGs, and government schemes over informal ones like traders.

2. 'Per capita income' is criterion for development of which one of the following?

- (A) United Nations Development Programme
- (B) World Health Organisation
- (C) World Trade Organisation
- (D) World Bank

Correct Answer: (D) World Bank

Solution:

The World Bank uses per capita income as the main criterion to classify countries into income groups such as low-income, middle-income, and high-income economies. While the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) uses broader indicators like the Human Development Index (HDI) that include health and education along with income, and WHO and WTO focus on health and trade respectively, they do not use per capita income as their primary classification criterion.

 Quick Tip

Remember: World Bank = Per Capita Income; UNDP = HDI (health + education + income).

3. Read the following statements for stimulating the process of globalization and choose the correct options:

- I.** Government reduces trade barriers.
- II.** Government reduces competition among producers.
- III.** Government reduces import and export taxes.
- IV.** Government removes restrictions on foreign investment.

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

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

Solution:

Globalization is promoted by policies that open up the economy, such as reducing trade barriers, lowering import-export taxes, and removing restrictions on foreign investment. However, reducing competition among producers goes against the principle of globalization, which encourages more competition and market integration.

 Quick Tip

Globalization thrives on liberal economic policies—focus on openness and integration.

4. Which of the following provisions have been made under the ‘Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act – 2005’?

- (A) Government ensures 100 days of employment for all residents.
- (B) Government ensures 200 days of employment for all rural residents.
- (C) Government provides grains in exchange of work in rural areas.
- (D) Government provides unemployment allowance to the beneficiaries in case of failure to provide employment.

Correct Answer: (D) Government provides unemployment allowance to the beneficiaries in case of failure to provide employment.

Solution:

The MGNREGA Act guarantees 100 days of wage employment to rural households willing to do unskilled manual work. If employment is not provided within 15 days of the application, the government must provide unemployment allowance. This provision ensures accountability and support to rural workers.

 Quick Tip

MGNREGA ensures job security through employment guarantee and unemployment compensation.

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

Assertion (A): Rupees is accepted as medium of exchange in India.

Reason (R): The World Bank legalises the use of rupee as a medium of payment in India.

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

Correct Answer: (C) (A) is correct, but (R) is incorrect.

Solution:

The Indian Rupee is accepted as a medium of exchange because it is authorized by the Government of India and recognized by the Reserve Bank of India (RBI). The World Bank does not legalize currencies for domestic use. Hence, the assertion is correct, but the reason is incorrect.

 Quick Tip

Currency legal status is conferred by national governments, not global institutions like the World Bank.

6. Find the odd one out.

- (A) Hindustan Computers Limited
- (B) Hindustan Unilever
- (C) Bharti Airtel Limited
- (D) Indian Postal Service

Correct Answer: (D) Indian Postal Service

Solution:

All options except Indian Postal Service are private or corporate enterprises. Indian Postal Service is a government-operated entity providing communication and logistical services, making it the odd one out.

 Quick Tip

Look for public vs private sector distinctions when identifying the odd one.

7. Match the Column-I with Column-II and choose the correct option from the following:

Column-I (Publications)	Column-II (Authors)
a. Bengal Gazette	ii. James August Hickey
b. Kesari	iv. Bal Gangadhar Tilak
c. Ramcharitmanas	i. Tulsidas
d. Samvad Kaumudi	iii. Ram Mohan Roy

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

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

Solution:

Bengal Gazette was started by James August Hickey; Kesari was associated with Bal Gangadhar Tilak; Ramcharitmanas was authored by Tulsidas; and Samvad Kaumudi was published by Raja Ram Mohan Roy.

 Quick Tip

Focus on matching historical publications to reformers and literary figures accurately.

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

- I.** Second Round Table Conference
II. Simon Commission arrives in India
III. Beginning of Dandi March
IV. Incident of Chauri-Chaura

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

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

Solution:

Chronological order of events:

IV. Chauri-Chaura (1922)

II. Simon Commission arrives (1928)

III. Dandi March (1930)

I. Second Round Table Conference (1931)

Thus, the correct sequence is IV, II, III, I.

 Quick Tip

Use event years as anchors for chronological arrangement in modern Indian history.

9. In the 17th century the city El Dorado in South America became famous as which one of the following?

(A) City of Diversity

(B) City of Gold

(C) Small pox City

(D) Trading City

Correct Answer: (B) City of Gold

Solution:

El Dorado was a mythical city believed to be full of gold and riches, attracting explorers and treasure hunters during the colonial period. It became symbolic of the European quest for wealth in the Americas.

 Quick Tip

El Dorado is historically associated with gold legends in South America.

10. Arrange the following regions of Italy in the order of their inclusion in the Unified Italy and choose the correct option:

I. Venetia

II. Savoy Sardinia

III. Sicilies

(A) I, II and III

(B) II, III and I

- (C) I, III and II
(D) II, I and III

Correct Answer: (B) II, III and I

Solution:

Savoy Sardinia led the unification process; the Kingdom of Two Sicilies joined next through Garibaldi's efforts; finally, Venetia was annexed in 1866. Hence, the correct chronological order is II, III and I.

 Quick Tip

Remember the order: Sardinia → Sicilies → Venetia in Italian unification.

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

Assertion (A): There was civil war in Sri Lanka.

Reason (R): An Act was passed in 1956 to secure dominance of Sinhala community on the government.

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

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

Solution:

The civil war in Sri Lanka began due to ethnic tensions between the Sinhala majority and Tamil minority. The 1956 Act making Sinhala the sole official language intensified these tensions, leading to prolonged civil conflict.

 Quick Tip

Link language policy with ethnic tensions in Sri Lanka's conflict.

12. Choose the correct option related to the regional political parties of India:

Party Name	Election Symbol	State
Rashtriya Lok Dal	Mashal	Uttar Pradesh
Telugu Desam	Cycle	Andhra Pradesh
Telangana Rashtra Samiti	Kite	Telangana
Shiromani Akali Dal	Chashma	Punjab

- (A) Rashtriya Lok Dal – Mashal – Uttar Pradesh
 (B) Telugu Desam – Cycle – Andhra Pradesh
 (C) Telangana Rashtra Samiti – Kite – Telangana
 (D) Shiromani Akali Dal – Chashma – Punjab

Correct Answer: (C) Telangana Rashtra Samiti – Kite – Telangana

Solution:

Each regional party has a distinct election symbol and operates in a specific state. The correct match for Telangana Rashtra Samiti is ‘Kite’ in Telangana.

 Quick Tip

Match regional parties with their stronghold states and unique symbols.

13. Choose the correct option related to Union list.

- (A) Police, Foreign affairs, Agriculture
 (B) Trade, Irrigation, Marriage
 (C) Education, Commerce, Banking
 (D) Currency, Communication, Defence

Correct Answer: (D) Currency, Communication, Defence

Solution:

The Union List contains subjects of national importance. Currency, Communication, and Defence are exclusively handled by the central government and are part of this list.

 Quick Tip

Union list = matters of national significance handled by the central government.

14. Read the following statements regarding the creation of States on the basis of language in India and choose the correct options:

- I.** Formation of states on the basis of language made the country more united and stronger.
II. Formation of states on the basis of language made administration easier.

III. Formation of states on the basis of language has weakened the federal structure.

IV. Formation of states on the basis of language led to the development of Indian languages.

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

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

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

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

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

Solution:

Linguistic reorganization helped unite people culturally and linguistically, simplified governance, and promoted regional languages. It did not weaken the federal structure, hence statement III is incorrect.

 Quick Tip

Language-based reorganization helped in unity, governance, and cultural preservation.

15. How is democracy better than other forms of Government? Choose the most appropriate option.

(A) It enhances the dignity of individuals.

(B) It promotes equality among elites.

(C) It promotes tendency of private ownership only.

(D) It increases the individualism.

Correct Answer: (A) It enhances the dignity of individuals.

Solution:

Democracy respects individual rights and gives everyone a voice. It upholds equality, justice, and dignity, enabling participation in decision-making.

 Quick Tip

Democracy = dignity, participation, and equality.

16. Belgium took some measures to solve its problem. Read the following measures and choose the correct option:

I. Formation of community government.

II. Following majoritarian policy.

III. By providing equal representation of language groups.

IV. By providing additional powers to local governments.

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

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

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

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

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

Solution:

Belgium avoided majoritarianism by creating a federal system with community government, equal representation for language groups, and strong local self-governance. Statement II is incorrect.

 Quick Tip

Belgium's model avoided domination through power-sharing and inclusivity.

17. Which state of India has the maximum area under permanent forest?

(A) Haryana

(B) Himachal Pradesh

(C) Punjab

(D) Madhya Pradesh

Correct Answer: (D) Madhya Pradesh

Solution:

Madhya Pradesh has the largest area under forest cover in India, owing to its vast geographical size and dense forest regions.

 Quick Tip

Madhya Pradesh = Maximum forest cover due to area and terrain.

18. Read the characteristics given in the box and identify the type of coal from the option given below:

- This is low grade brown coal.
- The principal reserves are in Neyveli in Tamilnadu.

- It is soft with high moisture content.

- (A) Pit Coal
(B) Anthracite Coal
(C) Lignite Coal
(D) Bituminous Coal

Correct Answer: (C) Lignite Coal

Solution:

Lignite is a low-grade brown coal with high moisture content and less carbon content. Its principal reserves are found in Neyveli, Tamil Nadu. It is softer compared to other types of coal and is used mainly for power generation.

💡 Quick Tip

Lignite = Brown, moist, soft coal found in Neyveli (TN).

19. Which among the following crop is known as ‘Golden Fibre’?

- (A) Cotton
(B) Wool
(C) Jute
(D) Silk

Correct Answer: (C) Jute

Solution:

Jute is referred to as the ‘Golden Fibre’ because of its golden, silky texture and high economic value. It is used to make gunny bags, ropes, mats, and other eco-friendly products.

💡 Quick Tip

Golden Fibre = Jute; mainly grown in eastern India (WB, Assam).

20. Choose the correctly matched pair:

Multi-purpose River Project	River
Gandhi Sagar	Chambal
Hirakud	Godavari
Nagarjuna Sagar	Kaveri
Salal	Beas

- (A) Gandhi Sagar – Chambal
- (B) Hirakud – Godavari
- (C) Nagarjuna Sagar – Kaveri
- (D) Salal – Beas

Correct Answer: (A) Gandhi Sagar – Chambal

Solution:

Gandhi Sagar Dam is built on the Chambal River and is part of the Chambal Valley Project. Other options are mismatched—Hirakud is on the Mahanadi, Nagarjuna Sagar is on the Krishna, and Salal is on the Chenab.

 Quick Tip

Match major dams with their correct rivers; Gandhi Sagar → Chambal.

SECTION-B

Very short Answers type questions

21. How did information and communication technology promote the process of Globalization? Explain.

Solution:

Information and communication technology (ICT) played a major role in promoting globalization by enabling faster and more efficient communication across countries. It allowed businesses to manage international operations, coordinate production, and deliver services globally, reducing costs and improving connectivity.

 Quick Tip

ICT bridges time and distance, facilitating economic and cultural exchange globally.

22. How did Indians react to the Jallianwala Bagh massacre? Explain.

Solution:

Indians reacted with nationwide anger and sorrow to the Jallianwala Bagh massacre. Protests spread across the country, Rabindranath Tagore renounced his knighthood, and the incident united Indians against colonial oppression, intensifying the freedom movement.

 Quick Tip

The massacre transformed moderate protest into mass resistance against British rule.

23. Why is the conservation of conventional sources of energy significant? Explain any two reasons.

Solution:

1. Conventional sources like coal and petroleum are non-renewable and finite. Conservation helps prevent their rapid depletion.
2. Burning these fuels causes pollution and global warming. Conservation reduces environmental damage and promotes sustainability.

 Quick Tip

Save fossil fuels today to ensure a cleaner, secure energy future tomorrow.

24(a). Suggest any two measures to promote secularism as mentioned in the Indian Constitution.

Solution:

1. The state provides equal protection to all religions without favoring any.
2. Citizens are free to profess, practice, and propagate any religion of their choice.

 Quick Tip

Secularism protects religious freedom and promotes national unity.

24(b). Suggest any two measures to ensure participation of women in public life.

Solution:

1. Reservation of seats for women in local governance bodies increases political participation.
2. Promoting women's education and awareness empowers them to take leadership roles in society.

 Quick Tip

Empowered women lead to an inclusive and progressive society.

SECTION-C
Short Answers Type questions

25. Define ‘Gross Domestic Product’ and explain its importance.

Solution:

Gross Domestic Product (GDP) is the total monetary value of all final goods and services produced within a country during a specific period, usually a year.

Importance:

- It reflects the economic performance of a country.
- It helps in comparing economic productivity across countries and time.
- Policymakers use it to formulate economic policies and allocate resources.

 Quick Tip

GDP measures national income and is a key indicator of economic health.

26. Explain the main provisions of the Napoleonic Code – 1804.

Solution:

- It established equality before the law and abolished feudal privileges.
- It secured the right to property and promoted legal uniformity.
- It simplified administrative systems and was adopted in many European regions under French rule.

 Quick Tip

The Napoleonic Code was a foundation for modern civil law in Europe.

27. Explain any three features of Plantation Agriculture.

Solution:

- It is a large-scale commercial farming system focused on a single crop like tea, coffee, or rubber.
- It requires large capital investment, skilled labor, and modern equipment.
- The produce is mainly for export and is linked to global markets.

 Quick Tip

Plantation farming = monoculture + commercial + export-oriented.

28(a). Explain any three factors responsible for water pollution.

Solution:

- Industrial waste discharge into rivers and lakes.
- Agricultural runoff containing pesticides and fertilizers.
- Domestic sewage and garbage dumped into water bodies.

 Quick Tip

Pollution sources = Industrial + Agricultural + Domestic.

28(b). Explain any three factors responsible for air pollution.

Solution:

- Emissions from vehicles and industrial activities.
- Burning of fossil fuels and biomass.
- Release of harmful gases like carbon monoxide and sulfur dioxide.

 Quick Tip

Air pollution mainly comes from vehicles, industries, and burning fuels.

29. Differentiate between federal and unitary form of government with examples.

Solution:

Federal Government	Unitary Government
Power is divided between central and state governments.	Power is concentrated in the central government.
Examples: India, USA	Examples: UK, China
Constitution provides for multiple levels of government.	Constitution may or may not recognize regional governments.

 Quick Tip

Federal = shared powers; Unitary = centralized power.

SECTION-D

Long Answer Type Questions

30(a). “The consequences of environmental degradation do not respect national and state boundaries.” Examine the statement in context of sustainability of development.

Solution:

Environmental degradation refers to the deterioration of the natural environment due to human activities such as deforestation, pollution, and over-exploitation of resources. These effects are not limited by political boundaries. For example:

- **Air pollution** from industries in one region can drift into neighboring states or countries, causing acid rain or smog.
- **River pollution** in one state affects water quality downstream in others.
- **Climate change** impacts global weather patterns, leading to floods, droughts, and sea-level rise that affect all nations.

Sustainable development means meeting present needs without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs. This requires:

- International cooperation on environmental issues.
- Use of cleaner technologies and renewable resources.
- Environmental laws and cross-border agreements to reduce degradation.

Quick Tip
Global environmental issues demand sustainable development strategies beyond political borders.

30(b). “The question of sustainability of development becoming more complex day by day.” Examine the statement in context of use of underground water in India.

Solution:

The sustainability of development refers to the balanced use of natural resources for economic growth without harming ecological balance. The case of underground water in India highlights the growing complexity:

- **Over-extraction:** Excessive use of groundwater for irrigation in states like Punjab and Haryana has led to alarming declines in water tables.
- **Inequity:** Rich farmers using tube wells and electric pumps deplete water, leaving small farmers with less access.
- **Lack of regulation:** In many areas, there is no control over groundwater usage.

- **Pollution:** Groundwater is also becoming polluted due to fertilizers and industrial waste.

To ensure sustainable development, there must be:

- Rainwater harvesting and groundwater recharge.
- Improved irrigation methods like drip and sprinkler systems.
- Legal frameworks to regulate extraction.

💡 Quick Tip

Sustainable groundwater use requires regulation, awareness, and efficient technology.

31(a). Analyse the changes in Indian printing by the end of the 19th century.

Solution:

The Indian printing industry witnessed major developments by the end of the 19th century:

- **Increased access:** With the expansion of literacy and education, printed material in vernacular languages spread among the masses.
- **Nationalism:** Reformers and revolutionaries used print media to spread awareness about social evils and British exploitation.
- **Women's participation:** Magazines and books began addressing women's education and social roles.
- **Social reforms:** Leaders like Raja Ram Mohan Roy and Ishwar Chandra Vidyasagar used print to campaign against child marriage and promote widow remarriage.
- **Growth of newspapers:** Regional newspapers such as 'Kesari' (Marathi) and 'Amrita Bazar Patrika' (Bengali) gained popularity.

💡 Quick Tip

Print in India became a tool for education, reform, and freedom struggle.

31(b). Analyze the significant changes in printing technology during 19th century in the world.

Solution:

The 19th century was a revolutionary period for global printing:

- **Steam-powered printing press:** Increased speed and volume of printing, making newspapers and books affordable.
- **Rotary press (1843):** Enabled continuous printing on paper rolls, increasing efficiency.
- **Cheaper paper and ink:** Lowered costs, making printed material accessible to the middle and working classes.

- **Growth in literacy:** Public education created demand for textbooks, newspapers, novels, etc.
- **Rise of public opinion:** Print media became a vehicle for social, political, and cultural change.

💡 Quick Tip

Advancements in printing helped spread literacy and democratic ideas globally.

32(a). Explain the main features of alluvial soil.

Solution:

Alluvial soil is one of the most fertile and widely spread soils in India. Its features include:

- **Formation:** Formed by deposits from rivers like the Ganga, Brahmaputra, and Indus.
- **Fertility:** Rich in minerals like potash, lime, and phosphoric acid, making it ideal for agriculture.
- **Texture:** Fine particles and good water retention capacity.
- **Distribution:** Found in the Indo-Gangetic plain, deltas, and river valleys.
- **Types:** Khadar (new alluvium – more fertile) and Bangar (old alluvium – less fertile).

Suitable crops include rice, wheat, sugarcane, and pulses.

💡 Quick Tip

Alluvial soil supports dense farming and feeds a large part of India's population.

32(b). Explain the various stages of resource planning and its need in India.

Solution:

Stages of Resource Planning:

1. **Identification and inventory of resources:** Mapping of resources through surveys and technology like GIS.
2. **Planning structure:** Based on need, availability, and development priorities of a region.
3. **Implementation and monitoring:** Using appropriate technology and administrative measures.

Need in India:

- Resources are unevenly distributed – some regions are rich, others are poor.
- Over-exploitation in some areas causes degradation.
- To ensure equitable, sustainable, and long-term use of resources.

💡 Quick Tip

India's vast diversity requires region-specific resource planning.

33(a). “The law enacted in 1956 and other Constitutional Provisions led to major conflict between the two communities in Sri Lanka.” Support the statement.

Solution:

The 1956 Sinhala Only Act made Sinhala the sole official language of Sri Lanka, excluding Tamil. This, along with other policies, led to:

- **Discrimination in jobs and education** – Tamils faced reduced opportunities.
- **Political exclusion** – Tamils were denied equal representation.
- **Cultural marginalization** – Tamil language and identity were undermined.
- **Emergence of Tamil nationalism** – Peaceful protests were followed by demands for autonomy, and eventually civil war.

The majoritarian policies of the Sinhala-dominated government led to deep distrust and prolonged ethnic conflict.

💡 Quick Tip

Ethnic conflicts can arise when majority communities suppress minority rights.

33(b). “Power sharing increases trust between different groups.” Support the statement.

Solution:

Power sharing is essential in democracies to prevent the dominance of one group over others. It promotes:

- **Social harmony:** By ensuring that all groups feel represented.
- **Political stability:** Prevents conflicts by distributing power between various organs and levels of government.
- **Examples:**
 - **Belgium:** Equal representation of Dutch and French communities ensured peace.
 - **India:** Federal structure and reservation system give voice to minorities.
- **Decentralization:** Local governments give people power over local issues.

💡 Quick Tip

Sharing power makes governance inclusive and builds public trust.

SECTION-E

(Case/Source Based Questions)

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

Loans from Co-operatives

Besides banks, the other major source of cheap credit in rural areas are the co-operative societies. Members of a co-operative pool their resources for co-operation in certain areas. There are several types of co-operatives possible such as farmers co-operatives, weavers co-operatives, industrial workers co-operatives etc.

Krishak Co-operative 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 co-operative 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 Co-operative provides loans for the purchase of agriculture equipments, loans for cultivation and agricultural trade, fishery loans, loans for constructions of houses and for variety of other expenses.

(34.1) Which sector includes credit facilities offered by Co-operative Societies?

Solution:

The credit facilities offered by Co-operative Societies are part of the **formal sector of credit**. These are regulated institutions that operate under financial and legal frameworks and offer secure credit to their members.

Quick Tip
Formal credit includes banks and co-operatives that follow official norms and offer low-interest loans.

(34.2) How do Self-Help Groups access external funding?

Solution:

Self-Help Groups (SHGs) access external funding by pooling the small savings of their members regularly. After demonstrating good financial discipline, they become eligible for bank loans. Banks lend to the group collectively, and the group distributes the funds to individual members for personal or entrepreneurial use.

Quick Tip
SHGs strengthen rural credit by using pooled savings and building trust with banks.

(34.3) Explain the functioning of Co-operative Societies.

Solution:

Co-operative Societies operate by pooling resources from their members, often within the same profession or locality. Their functioning includes:

- Accepting deposits from members which are used as collateral to borrow from banks.
- Using these loans to give affordable credit to members for agriculture, housing, trade, and other needs.
- Recycling repaid loans for new lending rounds.
- Operating democratically with each member having a voice in decisions.

They reduce dependency on moneylenders and provide an organized credit system in rural areas.

Quick Tip

Co-operatives work on mutual trust and shared resources, providing low-cost credit to members.

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

The Independence Day Pledge, 26 January 1930

“We believe that it is the inalienable right of the Indian people, as of any other people, to have freedom and to enjoy the fruits of their toil and have the necessities of life, so that they may have full opportunities of growth. We also believe that if any government deprives people of these rights and oppresses them, the people have a further right to alter it or abolish it. The British Government in India has not only deprived the Indian people of their freedom but based itself on the exploitation of the masses, and has ruined India economically, politically, culturally and spiritually. We believe, therefore, that India must sever the British connection and attain Purna Swaraj or Complete Independence.”

(35.1) Why was Swaraj considered as an inalienable right of the Indian people?

Solution:

Swaraj, or self-rule, was considered an inalienable right because it symbolized the natural entitlement of every citizen to freedom and dignity. It ensured that Indians could govern themselves, enjoy economic benefits from their labor, and live free from foreign domination and exploitation.

Quick Tip

Swaraj was linked to freedom, equality, and national pride.

(35.2) Which type of government is supported in the source?

Solution:

The source supports a **democratic and independent government** where the people have the power to elect representatives and govern themselves. It opposes colonial rule and promotes the idea of self-governance rooted in liberty and justice.

 Quick Tip

The pledge supports democratic self-rule over exploitative colonial control.

(35.3) Explain any two effects of British rule in India.

Solution:

- **Economic Ruin:** The British drained India's wealth by exporting raw materials and importing manufactured goods, leading to the collapse of traditional industries and unemployment.
- **Political Oppression:** Indians were denied political rights and participation in administration. Decisions were taken by British officials without Indian consent, fueling discontent and national movements.

 Quick Tip

British rule weakened India's economy and suppressed its political autonomy.

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 took place in 1927. **B.** The place where Mahatma Gandhi led the movement of cotton mill workers.

Solution:

- A. Madras (now Chennai)
B. Ahmedabad

 Quick Tip

Link key historical events to locations—Madras for INC session (1927), Ahmedabad for Gandhi's labor movement.

37(a) [For Visually Impaired Candidates]

(i) Name the place where the session of Indian National Congress took place in 1927.

Solution:

Madras (now Chennai)

 Quick Tip

1927 INC session at Madras endorsed complete independence.

(ii) Name the place where Mahatma Gandhi led the movement of cotton mill workers.

Solution:

Ahmedabad

 Quick Tip

Ahmedabad was central to Gandhi's early Satyagraha and labor movements.

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

- (i)** An International Airport located in Punjab.
- (ii)** A major Sea port located in Gujarat.
- (iii)** A major oil field of India located in Arabian Sea.
- (iv)** A Nuclear Power Plant located in Uttar Pradesh.

Solution:

- (i) Sri Guru Ram Dass Jee International Airport – Amritsar (Punjab)
- (ii) Kandla Port – Gujarat
- (iii) Mumbai High Oil Fields – Arabian Sea
- (iv) Narora Nuclear Power Plant – Uttar Pradesh



💡 Quick Tip

Practice map labeling for major ports, airports, oil fields, and power stations.

37(b). Note : The following questions are for Visually Impaired Candidates only in lieu of Question No. 37(b) (Attempt three):

(i) Name the place where an International Airport is located in Punjab.

Solution:

Sri Guru Ram Dass Jee International Airport, Amritsar

 Quick Tip

Amritsar is home to Punjab's major international airport named after Guru Ram Dass Ji.

(ii) Name the place where major sea port is located in Gujarat.

Solution:

Kandla

 Quick Tip

Kandla is a tidal port and one of the largest in India, located in Gujarat.

(iii) Name an oil field of India located in Arabian Sea.

Solution:

Mumbai High

 Quick Tip

Mumbai High is India's most productive offshore oil field in the Arabian Sea.

(iv) Name the place where nuclear power plant is located in Uttar Pradesh.

Solution:

Narora

 Quick Tip

Narora Nuclear Power Plant is a key source of atomic energy in Uttar Pradesh.