



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



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

Read the following instructions very carefully and strictly follow them:

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

Section - A (Multiple Choice Questions)

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

Options:

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

Correct Answer: (b) Italy

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

💡 Quick Tip

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

Question 2: Two statements are given below. They are Assertion (A) and Reason (R). Read both the statements and choose the correct option.

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

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

Options:

- (a) Both (A) and (R) are true and (R) is the correct explanation of (A).
- (b) Both (A) and (R) are true but (R) is not the correct explanation of (A).
- (c) (A) is true but (R) is false.
- (d) (A) is false but (R) is true.

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

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

💡 Quick Tip

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

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



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

Options:

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

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

Solution: The chronological order of the events is:

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

💡 Quick Tip

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

Question 4: Which one of the following pairs regarding Indian nationalism is correctly matched?

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

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

Solution:

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



Oudh Kisan Sabha, which was led by others.(Correct)

💡 Quick Tip

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

Question 5: Choose the correctly matched pair.

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

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

Solution: - Ferrous: Refers to minerals containing iron, not natural gas. - Non-Ferrous: Includes metals like Nickel, but not in the provided context. - Non-Metallic Minerals: Limestone is a correct example of this category. - Energy Minerals: Include coal, petroleum, and uranium, but not cobalt.

💡 Quick Tip

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

Question 6: Read the given statements and choose the correct option with regard to Rabi cropping season from the following:

- I. Rabi crops are sown in winter.
- II. Sown from October to December and harvested from April to June.
- III. Important crops are Maize, Cotton, Jute.
- IV. Punjab, Haryana, Uttar Pradesh are important for the production of wheat.

Options:

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

Correct Answer: (c) I, II and IV

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

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



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

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

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

💡 Quick Tip

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

Question 7: Identify the soil with the help of the following information:

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

Soil:

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

Correct Answer: (c) Laterite soil

Solution: The characteristics described match Laterite soil, which:

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

Other options do not fit:

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

💡 Quick Tip

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



Question 8: Which of the following terms refers to the belief in and advocacy for the social, political, and economic equality of women?

Options:

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

Correct Answer: (d) Feminists

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

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

💡 Quick Tip

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

Question 9: Read the given statements:

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

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

Options:

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

Correct Answer: (b) Secular

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



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

Other options do not apply here:

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

💡 Quick Tip

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

Question 10: Match the items in Column I with those in Column II and choose the correct option:

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

Options:

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

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

Solution: The correct matching is as follows:

1. Union list subjects (B): These are subjects of national importance, and for uniformity, only the Central Government legislates on them (e.g., defense, foreign affairs).
2. State list subjects (A): These are of local importance, and only the State Governments can legislate on them (e.g., police, public health).
3. Concurrent subjects (C): Both the Centre and State Governments have jurisdiction over these subjects (e.g., education, forests).
4. Residuary subjects (D): Subjects not included in any list are legislated by the Central Government (e.g., cyber laws).



💡 Quick Tip

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

Question 11: Which of the following was the primary objective of Belgium to form the separate government in Brussels?

Options:

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

Correct Answer: (d) Ensuring linguistic accommodation

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

Other options do not align with the primary objective:

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

💡 Quick Tip

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

Question 12: Which one of the following countries has a two-party system?

Options:

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

Correct Answer: (b) United Kingdom



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

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

💡 Quick Tip

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

Question 13: What role do "checks and balances" play in a democratic country?

Options:

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

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

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

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

💡 Quick Tip

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

Question 14: Suppose, the monthly income of the family members is as follows respectively:



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

The average income of the family would be:

Options:

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

💡 Quick Tip

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

Question 15: Which one of the following indices is given priority by the World Bank with respect to development?

Options:

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

Correct Answer: (d) Per Capita Income

Solution: The World Bank prioritizes Per Capita Income as a measure of development. It is an indicator of the average income of individuals in a country and is commonly used to classify countries as low, middle, or high-income economies. Other indices, like Infant Mortality



Rate, are also important but not given the same priority by the World Bank in its economic classifications.

💡 Quick Tip

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

Question 16: Choose the correct option to fill the blank.

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

Options:

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

Correct Answer: (c) Liberalisation

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

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

💡 Quick Tip

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

Question 17: Which one of the following is an example of organized sector activities?

Options:

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



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

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

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

💡 Quick Tip

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

Question 18: Which of the following are developmental goals of a prosperous farmer?

Choose the correct option from the given options:

1. Better wages
2. Higher support prices for crops
3. Assured high family income
4. More days for work

Options:

- (a) Only I and II are correct.
- (b) Only I and IV are correct.
- (c) Only II and III are correct.
- (d) Only I and IV are correct.

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

Solution: The developmental goals of a prosperous farmer include:

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

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



💡 Quick Tip

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

Question 19: Why do lenders often require collateral before lending a loan? Choose the most suitable option from the following:

Options:

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

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

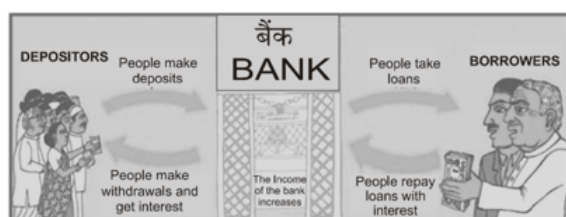
Solution: Lenders require collateral as a security measure to reduce the risk of default. Collateral is an asset pledged by the borrower that the lender can claim if the borrower fails to repay the loan. It ensures that the lender's financial interests are protected.

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

💡 Quick Tip

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

Question 20: Look at the given picture carefully and infer the income of the bank.



Choose the correct option from the following:

Options:

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

- (c) The difference of interest rate between what is charged from borrowers and what is charged from depositors.
- (d) The difference between the amount deposited by the depositor and borrowed by the borrower.

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

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

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

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

Other options are incorrect:

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

💡 Quick Tip

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

Section - B (Very Short Answer)

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

Question 21: "The Silk Route was a good example of vibrant pre-modern trade and cultural links between distant parts of the world." Explain the statement with any two examples.

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

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



Quick Tip

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

Question 22: (A) Suggest any two measures for the conservation of forests.

Answer: 1. Promote afforestation by planting trees and restoring degraded forest lands. 2. Enforce strict laws to prevent illegal logging and encroachment on forest areas.

Quick Tip

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

OR

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

Answer:

1. Establish wildlife sanctuaries and national parks to protect species in their natural habitats.
2. Create awareness programs to educate people about the importance of wildlife conservation.

Quick Tip

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

Question 23: Why is power sharing desirable?

Answer: Power sharing is desirable because:

1. It helps to reduce the possibility of conflicts between social groups by ensuring political stability.
2. It promotes democratic governance by involving multiple stakeholders in decision-making processes.

Quick Tip

Power sharing strengthens democracy and unity by accommodating diverse interests in society.



Question 24: Differentiate between Public and Private Sector.

Answer:

Public Sector	Private Sector
Owned and operated by the government.	Owned and operated by individuals or private companies.
Aims to provide essential services and welfare to the public.	Aims to earn profits by providing goods and services.
Examples: Indian Railways, LIC.	Examples: Reliance Industries, TCS.

Quick Tip

Public sector focuses on welfare and development, while private sector emphasizes profit-making and efficiency.

Section - C (Short Answer)

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

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

Answer:

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

Quick Tip

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

OR



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

Answer:

1. Salt Law: The British monopoly on salt and the imposition of heavy taxes made it a symbol of oppression, leading to protests like the Dandi March.
2. Economic Depression: The global economic crisis of the 1930s worsened Indian farmers' conditions due to falling agricultural prices.
3. Simon Commission: The appointment of the all-white Simon Commission without Indian representation was seen as an insult and sparked protests.

Quick Tip

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

Question 26: 'Manufacturing industries are considered the backbone of economic development.' Justify the statement.

Answer:

1. Employment Generation: Manufacturing industries provide large-scale employment, especially in developing countries.
2. Contribution to GDP: They contribute significantly to the national income and export earnings.
3. Infrastructure Development: Industries drive infrastructure growth and technological advancements.

Quick Tip

Focus on economic contributions like job creation, GDP growth, and export promotion to explain the importance of manufacturing industries.

Question 27: Analyse the role of political parties in a democracy.

Answer:

1. Representation: Political parties represent diverse opinions and ensure people's participation in governance.
2. Policy Formation: They form and implement policies to address societal needs.
3. Accountability: Parties keep the government accountable and provide choices during elections.



Quick Tip

Highlight representation, policy formation, and accountability to explain the importance of political parties in a democracy.

Question 28: How is credit essential for economic activities? Explain with examples.

Answer:

1. Facilitates Investment: Credit enables businesses to invest in equipment and expand operations. Example: Farmers use loans to buy seeds and fertilizers.
2. Promotes Consumption: It allows consumers to purchase goods and services, boosting demand. Example: Housing loans help individuals buy homes.
3. Supports Economic Growth: Credit fuels production and trade, creating a multiplier effect in the economy.

Quick Tip

Credit acts as a financial enabler, facilitating both production and consumption in the economy.

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

Answer:

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

Quick Tip

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

Section - D



(Long Answer)

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

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

Answer:

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

1. **Political Changes:** Liberalism advocated the ideas of liberty, equality, and constitutional governance, influencing revolutions like the 1830 and 1848 uprisings.
2. **Economic Reforms:** Liberal thinkers supported free markets and the abolition of feudal restrictions, promoting industrial growth.
3. **Nationalism:** The idea of liberal nationalism inspired movements for unification in Italy and Germany.
4. **Education and Individual Rights:** Liberalism emphasized education, freedom of speech, and the rule of law, shaping democratic ideals.
5. **Abolition of Privileges:** It opposed the dominance of aristocracy and clergy, promoting meritocracy in society.

Quick Tip

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

OR

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

Answer:

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

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

Quick Tip

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



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

Answer:

Energy is essential for economic development due to the following reasons:

1. **Industrial Growth:** Energy powers machinery and industries, boosting production and contributing to GDP.
2. **Transportation:** Reliable energy is necessary for operating transport systems, facilitating trade and connectivity.
3. **Infrastructure Development:** Energy is crucial for running infrastructure like communication networks, hospitals, and schools.
4. **Improved Living Standards:** Access to energy enables better housing, lighting, and cooking, improving quality of life.
5. **Agricultural Advancements:** Energy is required for irrigation, mechanized farming, and food processing.

Quick Tip

Remember that energy drives every sector, from agriculture to industries, making it the backbone of economic development.

OR

(B) How are conventional sources of energy different from non-conventional sources? Explain.

Answer:

Conventional Sources of Energy	Non-Conventional Sources of Energy
Derived from fossil fuels like coal, petroleum, and natural gas.	Includes renewable sources like solar, wind, and tidal energy.
Limited in supply and non-renewable.	Unlimited supply and renewable.
Causes environmental pollution, such as greenhouse gas emissions.	Eco-friendly and does not contribute to pollution.
Widely used due to established technology and infrastructure.	Requires advanced technology and infrastructure for widespread use.
Examples: Coal, oil, natural gas.	Examples: Solar energy, wind energy, hydropower.



Quick Tip

Conventional sources are non-renewable and polluting, while non-conventional sources are renewable and eco-friendly.

Question 32: (A) How are democratic governments better than other forms of government? Explain.

Answer:

Democratic governments are better than other forms of government for the following reasons:

1. Accountability: In a democracy, leaders are accountable to the people and must justify their decisions through elections and public forums.
2. Representation: It ensures that all sections of society are represented, providing an equal platform for diverse opinions.
3. Transparency: Democratic governments operate with transparency, allowing citizens to know about the decision-making process.
4. Peaceful Conflict Resolution: Democracy allows peaceful resolution of conflicts through dialogue and negotiations rather than violence or coercion.
5. Protection of Rights: Fundamental rights and freedoms like freedom of speech and equality are guaranteed and protected in a democracy.

Quick Tip

Focus on key features like accountability, representation, and transparency to explain why democracy is superior.

OR

Question 32: (B) How do democracies lead to peaceful and harmonious life among citizens? Explain.

Answer:

Democracies promote peaceful and harmonious living in the following ways:

1. Conflict Resolution: Democracies encourage dialogue and negotiation to resolve disputes, preventing violence and unrest.
2. Equal Representation: All groups, including minorities, have a voice in decision-making, ensuring inclusiveness and reducing social tensions.
3. Rule of Law: Democratic systems uphold laws that apply equally to everyone, creating trust and stability among citizens.
4. Protection of Rights: Fundamental rights like freedom of speech, religion, and equality are safeguarded, fostering mutual respect and tolerance.
5. Political Participation: Citizens actively participate in governance through voting and public discourse, creating a sense of ownership and unity.



Quick Tip

Democracies rely on dialogue, representation, and the protection of rights to ensure harmony and prevent conflicts.

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

Answer:

Globalisation refers to the increased integration and interconnection among countries in terms of trade, technology, culture, and finance.

1. Trade and Investment: Companies like Apple and Nike produce goods in multiple countries, integrating their supply chains globally.
2. Cultural Exchange: Globalisation has led to the exchange of cultural practices, such as the spread of fast food chains like McDonald's worldwide.
3. Technological Advancement: The internet connects people globally, facilitating communication, e-commerce, and knowledge sharing.
4. Outsourcing: Many developed countries outsource services to countries like India, boosting economic interdependence.
5. International Institutions: Organisations like the WTO promote global trade and economic integration.

Quick Tip

Use examples like international trade, cultural exchange, and outsourcing to explain globalisation effectively.

OR

(B) ‘Improvement in technology has stimulated the globalisation process.’ Explain the statement with examples.

Answer:

Technological advancements have been a key driver of globalisation in the following ways:

1. Transportation: Innovations in shipping and air travel have reduced the cost and time of transporting goods, enabling global trade.
2. Communication: The internet and mobile phones have connected businesses and individuals across the globe, making collaboration easier.
Example: Platforms like Zoom enable international meetings and partnerships.
3. E-Commerce: Websites like Amazon and Alibaba have made it possible to buy and sell products globally.
4. Automation and Production: Technology like robotics and AI allows efficient production, encouraging multinational companies to operate in multiple countries.



5. Media and Entertainment: Streaming platforms like Netflix share content globally, contributing to cultural integration.

Quick Tip

Highlight key technological advancements like transportation, communication, and e-commerce to explain their role in globalisation.

Section - E (Case-based/Source-based Questions)

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

PRINTED WORDS

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

”Anyone who had seen me reading would have compared me to a man dying of thirst who was gulping down some fresh, pure water.... Lighting my lamp with extraordinary caution, I threw myself hungrily into the reading. An easy eloquence, effortless and animated, carried me from one page to the next without my noticing it. A clock struck off the hours in the silence of the shadows...”

Question 34.1: How does the passage reflect the immersive nature of reading of Mercier?

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

Quick Tip

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

Question 34.2: Why did Mercier describe himself as a virtual writer?

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



Quick Tip

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

Question 34.3: How did reading influence Mercier's intellectual capacity and his engagement with new concepts? Explain in any two points.

Answer:

1. Reading enhanced Mercier's intellectual capacity by exposing him to diverse ideas and perspectives, broadening his understanding of the world.
2. It stimulated his engagement with new concepts by encouraging critical thinking and fostering a deeper connection to the evolving ideologies of his time.

Quick Tip

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

Read the following source carefully and answers the questions that follow :

Question 35. DURING FLOODS

Basic safety precautions to be taken

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

During Floods



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

Question 35.1: Mention any two essential items that should be included in a 'family emergency kit'.

Answer:

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

Question 35.2: Why are the items of family emergency kit important during flood situations?

Answer:

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

Question 35.3: In case of a flood, what are the recommended actions to ensure the safety of your family and belongings? Describe any two.

Answer:

1. Move with family members to safe areas like relief camps or elevated grounds.
2. Turn off power and gas connections before evacuating the house to avoid accidents.

Quick Tip

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



Question 36 : LOCAL GOVERNMENT

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

Question 36.1: Analyse the significance of the elected representatives in the Panchayats.

Answer: Grassroots Governance: Elected representatives ensure that governance and decision-making reach the grassroots level, directly addressing local issues.

Question 36.2: In what way has the representation of women in democracy been influenced by Constitutional status for local government?

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

Question 36.3: What has been the impact of granting Constitutional status to local government on the democratic landscape of the country? Analyse any two impacts.

Answer:

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

Quick Tip

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

Section - F (MAP SKILL BASED QUESTIONS)

Question 37



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

(a) The place where Mahatma Gandhi broke the salt law.

(b) The place where Session of Indian National Congress was held in 1927.

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

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

Answers:

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

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

(b) Mumbai Software Technology Park - Maharashtra

(c) Raja Sansi International Airport - Amritsar, Punjab

(d) Naraura Nuclear Power Plant - Uttar Pradesh

Quick Tip

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

