

Date: 25/02/2025



SET-2  
CODE 32/4/2

Corporate Office : AESL, 3rd Floor, Incuspaze Campus-2, Plot-13, Sector-18, Udyog Vihar,  
Gurugram, Haryana-122015

Time: 3 Hrs.

# SOCIAL SCIENCE

## CBSE Class-X (2025)

### Answers & Solutions

Max. Marks: 80

#### GENERAL INSTRUCTIONS

Read the following instructions carefully and follow them :

1. This question paper contains **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** - Question numbers **1 to 20** are Multiple Choice (MCQ) type questions. Each question carries **1** mark.
4. **Section B** - Question numbers **21 to 24** are Very Short Answer (VSA) type questions. Each question carries **2** marks. Answer to these questions should not exceed **40** words.
5. **Section C** - Question numbers **25 to 29** are Short Answer (SA) type questions. Each question carries **3** marks. Answer to these questions should not exceed **60** words.
6. **Section D** - Question numbers **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** - Question numbers **34 to 36** are **Case-based/Source-based** questions with three sub-questions. Each question carries **4** marks.
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.
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 :**

**[20×1=20]**

1. Read the following developmental goals and choose- correct option of goals related to a student studying in university. [1]
- (i) Good opportunities for research.
  - (ii) Opportunities to pursue higher education abroad.
  - (iii) Opportunities for independence.
  - (iv) Opportunities for good employment.
- (a) Only (i), (ii) and (iii) are correct                      (b) Only (ii), (iii) and (iv) are correct
- (c) Only (i), (ii) and (iv) are correct                      (d) Only (i), (iii) and (iv) are correct

**Answer (c)**

2. The growth of digital technology has greatly influenced globalization. Which of the following is its main benefit? [1]
- (a) Increased Communication Cost                      (b) Limited Access to Information
- (c) Enhanced Connectivity                              (d) Slower Transaction Speed

**Answer (c)**

3. Read the following sources of loan carefully and choose the correct option related to formal sources of credit. [1]
- (i) Commercial Bank                                      (ii) Landlords
  - (iii) Government    (iv) Money Lender
- (a) (i) and (iii) are correct                              (b) (ii) and (iv) are correct
- (c) (i) and (ii) are correct                              (d) (ii) and (iii) are correct

**Answer (a)**

4. Choose the correct option to fill the blank: [1]

| Sector                             | Criteria Used                   |
|------------------------------------|---------------------------------|
| • Primary, Secondary and Tertiary  | .....                           |
| • Organized and Unorganized Sector | Nature of Employment Activities |

- (a) Nature of social activities                      (b) Nature of political activities
- (c) Nature of production activities                      (d) Nature of government activities

**Answer (c)**

5. Choose the odd one out from the following options regarding the sectors of economy: [1]
- (a) Pilot, Driver, Gardener                              (b) Fisherman, Teacher, Lawyer
- (c) Engineer, Professor, Farmer                              (d) Doctor, Teacher, Lawyer

**Answer (d)**

6. The World Bank's development report is prepared on the basis of which of the following: [1]
- (a) Per Capita Income                                      (b) Health Services
- (c) Literacy    (d) Freedom

**Answer (a)**

7. Read the table given below carefully and answer the question that follow:

[1]

**Data of few Countries**

| Country | Gross National Income (GNI) per capita (2017 PPP) in US \$ | Life Expectancy at birth | Mean Years of Schooling of People aged 25 and above | HDI Rank in the world (2021-22) |
|---------|--|--------------------------|---|---------------------------------|
| A       | 12,578   | 76.4                     | 10.8  | 73                              |
| B       | 6,590  | 67.2                     | 6.7   | 132                             |
| C       | 3,851  | 65.7                     | 6.4   | 149                             |
| D       | 4,624  | 66.1                     | 4.5   | 161                             |
| E       | 3,877  | 68.4                     | 5.1   | 143                             |
| F       | 5,472  | 72.4                     | 7.4   | 129                             |

Which of the following countries has high per capita income, life expectancy at birth and high rank in human development index?

- (a) A (b) C  
(c) E (d) F

**Answer (a)**

8. In which year the Constitution amendment providing for 33% representation of women in the local self-governance system in India was made? Choose the correct option: [1]

- (a) 1990 (b) 1984  
(c) 1992 (d) 1984

**Answer (c)**

9. In a democratic country the government adopts environment friendly policies with the help of citizens and experts. Which one of the following is a positive outcome of this process? [1]

- (a) The government is capable of determining policies on its own.  
(b) Citizens feel empowered to determine policies.  
(c) Corporates protect their own interest in determining policies.  
(d) Market forces also influence the government for their interests.

**Answer (b)**

10. Which one of the following pairs is correctly matched? [1]

|     | List-I (Regional Parties) |   | List-II (Regions) |
|-----|---------------------------|---|-------------------|
| (a) | Rashtriya Janta Dal       | – | Uttar Pradesh     |
| (b) | Janta Dal (Secular)       | – | Bihar             |
| (c) | Rashtriya Lok Dal         | – | Assam             |
| (d) | Biju Janta Dal            | – | Odisha            |

**Answer (d)**

11. Which of the following is an example of horizontal power sharing in Indian democracy? [1]
- (a) Division of power between Central and State Governments.
  - (b) Division of power between Rural and Urban Governments.
  - (c) Division of power among Administration, Judiciary and Army.
  - (d) Division of power among Legislative, Executive and Judiciary.

**Answer (d)**

12. How does the Indian federal structure promote balance governance across the nation? Choose the most suitable option from the following: [1]
- (a) By allowing states to exercise complete autonomy on all issues.
  - (b) By ensuring a division of power between centre and states.
  - (c) By allowing all decision-making processes under the Union Government.
  - (d) By giving more powers to local governments in comparison to states.

**Answer (b)**

13. Two statements are given below. They are **Assertion (A)** and **Reason (R)**.  
Read both the statements and choose the correct option: [1]

**Assertion (A)** : The French speaking community was rich in comparison to Dutch speaking community in Belgium.

**Reason (R)** : Dutch speaking community got the benefit of economic development and education much later.

- (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.

**Answer (b)**

14. Match **Column-I** with **Column-II** and choose the correct option: [1]

| Column-I (Minerals) |           | Column-II (Features) |  |
|---------------------|-----------|----------------------|--|
| A.                  | Copper    | (i)                  | Used in manufacturing of steel and paints  |
| B.                  | Bauxite   | (ii)                 | Used in electric and electronic industries |
| C.                  | Mica      | (iii)                | Used in electric cables and utensils       |
| D.                  | Manganese | (iv)                 | Used in aluminium production               |

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

**Answer (d)**

15. Identify the crop with the help of information given in the box. [1]

- This crop is a major cash crop in India.
- It is cultivated mainly in the states of Karnataka and Tamil Nadu.
- It is known for its aroma.

**Options :**

- (a) Tea (b) Coffee  
(c) Jute (d) Cotton

**Answer (b)**

16. A researcher is examining a soil type which is formed by the weathering of volcanic rock and is rich in minerals. Which one of the following soils is it? [1]

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

**Answer (c)**

17. Arrange the following events in the chronological order and choose the correct option: [1]

- I. The Treaty of Vienna  
II. The beginning of Napoleonic wars  
III. Proclamation of the Prussian King William I as German Emperor  
IV. Proclamation of Victor Emmanuel II as the King of Italy.

**Options:**

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

**Answer (c)**

18. Look at the given picture and identify the name of the painter of this painting from the following option: [1]



- (a) Rabindranath Tagore (b) Abanindranath Tagore  
(c) Debindranath Tagore (d) Satyendranath Tagore

**Answer (b)**

19. How did the British East India Company use Print Culture to promote its interests in India? Choose the correct option from the following: [1]

- (a) By censoring the Indian newspapers
- (b) By funding the regional language newspapers
- (c) By encouraging the development of independent Press
- (d) By using print media to spread eastern culture

**Answer (a)**

20. Why was the silk route considering a good example of vibrant pre-modern trade? Choose the most appropriate option from the following: [1]

- (a) Due to movement of silk cargoes
- (b) Due to flow of silver and gold
- (c) Due to linkage of China and Australia
- (d) Due to trade and cultural exchange

**Answer (d)**

### SECTION-B

**Very Short Answer Questions:** [4×2=8]

21. (A) "Planning is the widely accepted strategy for judicious use of resources." Explain the statement. [2]

**OR**

(B) "An equitable distribution of resources has become essential for a sustained quality of human life." Explain the statement. [2]

**Sol. (A)** "Planning is the widely accepted strategy for judicious use of resources."

- (i) India has enormous diversity in the availability of resources. There are certain regions which are rich in certain types of resources but some are deficient in some resources.
- (ii) Resource planning helps in creating a balance structure matching with the availability of resources and levels of human resource and technology which helps in judicious use of resources and development.

**OR**

(B) Equitable distribution of the resources involves allowing the natural resources to be distributed equally to each section of the society rather than accumulating the resources in the hand of few individual. [2]

- (i) Limited availability of resources having high economic importance gives rise to many conflicts at local, regional, national, and global levels.
- (ii) Rich people also exploit these resources by accumulating them which prevents the poor and vulnerable section of the society from getting access to these resources.
- (iii) These conflicts can be resolved or minimized through equitable distribution of resources. **[Any Two]**

Equitable distribution of resources ensures that all sections of society, both rich and poor, have equal access to these resources. It helps prevent social division and stops wealth from being concentrated in the hands of a few individuals.

22. How did the feminist movements help to enhance the role of women in public life? Explain.

[1]

**Sol.** These are the movements which are organised by various organisations to create equality for women in personal and family life.

(i) Education and Awareness:

The feminist movement emphasized the importance of education for women. It fought for equal access to schools and colleges, enabling women to gain knowledge and skills.

(ii) Political Participation:

Feminists campaigned for women's participation in practical process and their due representation.

(iii) Economic Independence:

The feminist movement has significantly enhanced the role of women in public life by promoting education, economic independence, political participation, and legal reforms. It has challenged stereotypes and empowered women to break free from traditional roles, contributing to a more equal and just society.

23. Explain the role of public facilities for quality of life.

[2]

**Sol.** Public facilities are those services that individuals cannot access at an economic cost, so the government provides them to ensure a better quality of life and foster the development of the country. Four major facilities provided by the government are as follows:

[?]

(i) **Basic Education:** The government offers schools and associated educational resources, such as playgrounds and furniture, which are available to everyone.

(ii) **Basic Health Facilities:** The government establishes hospitals and vaccination programs to maintain a basic quality of life for all citizens.

(iii) **Law and Order/Security:** The government provides police outposts and stations to maintain public safety and protect the interests of its citizens through state laws.

(iv) **Public Distribution System:** The government operates Public Distribution System (PDS) shops, also known as ration shops, where basic food items like rice, wheat, and pulses are distributed at subsidized rates to low-income and underprivileged individuals.

[Any Two]

24. Why was the Indian subcontinent significant to trade networks before European intervention? Explain?

[2]

**Sol.** The Indian subcontinent was significant to trade networks before European intervention

(i) Due to its strategic geographical location, acting as a central hub connecting the East and West through major trade routes.

(ii) The subcontinent produced a variety of valuable goods like cotton textiles, spices (pepper, cardamom), indigo, and precious stones, which were highly demanded in other regions.

(iii) The Silk Route connected India to Central Asia, China, and Europe, facilitating the exchange of goods, ideas, and cultures.

[Any Two]

Before European intervention, the Indian subcontinent was a significant and prosperous center of global trade due to its strategic location, rich resources, and cultural influence.

**SECTION-C**

**Short Answer Questions :** **[5×3=15]**

25. How did the trade policy implemented in 1991 stimulated the globalization in India? Explain with example. **[3]**

**Sol.** The following are the effects of trade policy implemented in 1991. **[Any three]**

- (i) The **New Economic Policy (1991)** removed trade barriers, reduced import duties, and allowed **foreign companies** to invest in India.
- (ii) The government reduced its control over industries and **allowed private businesses** to grow, attracting multinational companies.
- (iii) Policies like **Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) reforms** and the **removal of restrictions on exports and imports** connected India with global markets.
- (iv) Labour laws were made flexible.

Ex.- Entry of Global brands like Pepsi, Coca-Cola, and Suzuki in Indian market and growth in telecom sector by the entry of Private players like Vodafone and Airtel.

26. (A) Describe the steps taken by French revolutionaries to create a sense of national unity and belonging. **[3]**

**OR**

(B) Describe the historical factors that contributed to the emergence of nationalist tensions in the Balkans. **[3]**

**Sol.** (A) The following steps were taken to create the sense of national unity and belonging. **[Any Three]**

- (i) The revolutionaries introduced a **new national flag (Tricolor)**, a national anthem (**La Marseillaise**), and slogans like "**Liberty, Equality, Fraternity**" to unite the people.
- (ii) Feudal privileges, titles of nobility, and special rights of the clergy were abolished, ensuring **equal laws and rights** for all citizens.
- (iii) Regional dialects were discouraged and French was promoted, making it the official language.
- (iv) **Uniform laws, weights, and measures** were introduced to create a unified identity across France.

**OR**

(B) The following factors contributed to the emergence of nationalist tensions in Balkan region. **[3]**

- (i) The weakening of **Ottoman rule** in the 19th century led to the rise of nationalist movements as different ethnic groups sought independence.
- (ii) The Balkans had **many ethnic groups** (Serbs, Greeks, Bulgarians, etc.) with different languages, cultures, and religions, leading to conflicts over territory and identity.
- (iii) Balkan states were jealous of each other and hoped to gain more territory at the expense of other
- (iv) Major powers like **Austria-Hungary, Russia, and Germany** supported different nationalist groups for their own interests, further fuelling tensions and conflicts.

27. Examine the measures taken by the government to make agriculture profitable in India. **[3]**

**Sol.** The following measures have been taken by the government to make agriculture profitable in India.

- (i) Use of HYV (High-Yielding Variety) seeds, irrigation facilities, fertilizers, and mechanization increased productivity and profits for farmers.
- (ii) The government provides MSP for key crops, along with subsidies on fertilizers, seeds, and electricity, ensuring stable income for farmers.
- (iii) Initiatives like PM-KISAN, Personal Accident Insurance Scheme, Kisan credit cards, cheap credit facilities and rural road development improve access to markets, reducing middlemen and increasing farmers' earnings.

28. Explain the role of opposition in democracy. [3]

**Sol.** Following points explain the role of opposition in democracies [3]

- (i) The opposition **questions government policies**, ensures transparency, and prevents misuse of power through debates and discussions.
- (ii) Represents the concerns of citizens, **raises public issues**, and suggests **better policies and solutions** for governance.
- (iii) Criticizes unfair decisions, **demands explanations**, and keeps the ruling party accountable, ensuring a **healthy and balanced democracy**.

29. Examine the role of Government policies in promoting economic growth [3]

**Sol.** Following is the role government policies in promoting economic growth in India

- (i) The **1991 economic reforms** opened markets, reduced trade barriers, and encouraged **foreign investment**, boosting industrial and service sectors.
- (ii) Government initiatives like **Make in India, Startup India, and Digital India** promote manufacturing, and technological advancement.
- (iii) Policies such as various tax reforms like **GST (Goods & Services Tax), support to micro, small and medium scale enterprises**, enhancement of ease of business and credit support to businesses.

## SECTION-D

**Long Answer Questions :** [4×5=20]

30. (A) Explain the role of Gandhiji in the Non-cooperation Movement with examples. [5]

OR

(B) How did the Civil Disobedience Movement able to bring all communities together in India? Explain with examples. [5]

**Sol.** (A) Mahatma Gandhi played a pivotal role in the Non-Cooperation Movement.

- (i) **Satyagraha Philosophy of Gandhiji:** Gandhi's concept of "Satyagraha" (truth force) was central to the movement, encouraging people to resist oppression through peaceful means like non-violent protests and civil disobedience.
- (ii) **Leadership and Strategy:** Gandhi was the driving force behind the movement, persuading the Indian National Congress to adopt the strategy of non-cooperation, which involved mass civil disobedience through boycotts and non-violent protests. He led the movement by initiating and leading the nationwide campaign of non-violent resistance against British rule.
- (iii) **Boycott of British goods:** Gandhiji urged Indians to boycott British goods, institutions, and government jobs. People were urged to withdraw from government schools, colleges, and courts. Indians holding British titles were asked to surrender them.
- (iv) **Mass mobilization:** Gandhi's nationwide tours and speeches helped mobilize people from all walks of life, including peasants, workers, and women, to participate in the movement.

**Example of Gandhi's role in the Non-Cooperation Movement:**

The Khilafat Movement: Gandhi strategically linked the Non-Cooperation Movement with the Khilafat movement, which was protesting against the British mistreatment of the Ottoman Kaliph, thereby uniting Muslims and Hindus in the struggle against British rule.

Chauri Chaura incident: Although the movement gained momentum, Gandhi called off the Non-Cooperation Movement after a violent incident in Chauri Chaura, Uttar Pradesh, where a mob attacked a police station, demonstrating his commitment to non-violence.

Overall, Gandhi's leadership and emphasis on non-violent resistance through the Non-Cooperation Movement significantly propelled the Indian independence struggle, making it a mass movement that brought widespread public participation against British rule.

OR

- (B) The Civil Disobedience Movement was a non-violent protest against the British government that began in 1930. It was led by Mahatma Gandhi and was a key part of India's struggle to gain freedom.

**The movement united different communities together in following ways:**

- (i) **Non-violent methods of struggle:** Gandhiji philosophy of non-violent resistance allowed people from different backgrounds to participate in protests without fear of physical harm.
- (ii) **The Salt Satyagraha:** Gandhi's iconic Dandi March, was a pivotal moment in uniting people across India as it targeted a commodity essential to everyone, regardless of being rich or poor.
- (iii) **Appeal to the masses:** Gandhi's simple message of non-violent resistance and the focus on basic issues made the movement easily understandable and accessible to people from diverse backgrounds. e.g.: In areas like Gujarat, rich peasant communities like the Patidars actively joined the movement by refusing to pay land taxes.
- (iv) **Broad participation:** The movement saw participation from various sections of society including businessmen, women, workers, and students, who actively participated in boycotts, protests, and manufacturing salt illegally. e.g.: Women from all social strata were picketing liquor shops and participating in salt marches, signifying their role in the movement.
- (v) **Local leadership:** The movement was strengthened by local leaders mobilizing their communities across different regions, addressing specific grievances while aligning with the overall goal of Purna Swaraj. Khan Abdul Gaffar Khan led the movement in Peshawar.

31. (A) "It would be beneficial to develop sustainable way to meet the growing energy demand in India." Support the statement by giving suitable arguments. [5]

OR

- (B) "We have to use a planned and sustainable manner to conserve our minerals." Support the statement by giving suitable arguments. [5]

- Sol.** (A) Yes, It is beneficial for India to develop sustainable ways to meet its growing energy demands in India.

It is important because:

- (i) **Energy security:** Relying on renewable sources lessen the burden of energy security. It has less polluting effect and is easily available in our environment.
- (ii) **Renewable energy sources:** India is endowed with availability of enormous Renewable resources. It should focus on the development of solar, wind, and hydro power to generate electricity without depleting natural resources.
- (iii) **Environmental protection:** India is facing various environmental problems like Air pollution, Water depletion and desertification to name a few. Reducing dependence on conventional sources of energy minimizes greenhouse gas emissions, thereby mitigating climate change.
- (iv) **Socio- economic development:** Investing in renewable energy can create new jobs and stimulate economic growth by focusing on clean sources of energy that are available in India.

- (v) **Use of Potential Resources:** India lies In the Northern Hemisphere and experience Tropical conditions making sunlight availability. It has wind energy available in Rajasthan, Uranium available in Ladakh and has many water resources. These resources can be used to make clean sources of energy.
- (vi) **Awareness campaigns:** Educating the public about the importance of sustainable energy practices and responsible consumption can help to switch from conventional sources of energy.

**OR**

- (B) Minerals are a non-renewable resource, and we should use them in judicious manner to conserve them.
  - (i) Minerals need to be conserved because industry and agriculture depends upon minerals and the substances manufactured from them.
  - (ii) **Slow formation:** The rate of consumption is too high when compared to the formation rate of minerals. It takes millions of years for minerals to form and concentrate.
  - (iii) **Environmental Pollution:** If we don't manage mineral resources, they could become extinct and cause environmental damage.
  - (iv) **Finite resource:** The amount of minerals available on Earth is limited and will eventually run out if not used in a sustainable manner.
  - (v) **Increase in cost:** As we do more mining, the mines go deeper, the quality of minerals will decrease and the cost of extraction will increase.

32. (A) "Democracy elevates humans from the status of subject to citizen." Justify the statement with suitable arguments. **[5]**

**OR**

- (B) "Democracy and Development go together". Justify the statement with suitable arguments. **[5]**

- Sol.(A)**
- (i) It stands much superior to any other form of government in promoting dignity and freedom of citizens.
  - (ii) The passion for respect and freedom are the basis of democracy, because throughout the world this principle has been recognized.
  - (iii) All citizens have equal right in electing their leaders, this means that they are participating in decision making as responsible citizen which is going to affect them all.
  - (iv) The Fact that people are complaining is itself a testimony to the success of democracy, it shows that people have developed awareness and ability to expect and to look critically at power holders.
  - (v) Respect to and equal treatment of women are being recognized in democracy all over.
  - (vi) Democracy has empowered and strengthened the claims of weaker section and disadvantage groups.

**[Any Five]**

**OR**

- (B) Democracy and development go together, this may not be entirely true because of following reason:-
  - (i) If we consider all democracies and all dictatorships for the fifty years (1950-2000), dictatorships have slightly higher rate of development
  - (ii) Democracy do not appear to be successful in reducing economic inequality.
 

But we cannot reject democracy due to this as:

    - (a) Economic development of country does not depend on the system of governance, but it depends on several other factors such as country's population size, global situation, cooperation from other countries, etc.
    - (b) Overall, we cannot say that democracy is a guarantee of economic development, but we can expect democracy not to lag behind dictatorships in this respect
    - (c) It is better to prefer democracy as it has several other positive outcomes.
    - (d) The gap between poor democracy and poor non-democracy is very less so we can expect democracy to better.

33. (A) Analyse the role of credit in rural economy. [5]

**OR**

(B) Analyse the differences between formal and informal sectors of credit. [5]

**Sol.** (A) (i) Credit is needed in the rural areas for land development, rural infrastructure like roads, canals, small scale industries. [5]

(ii) Credit is needed in the rural areas by farmers to buy agricultural inputs like fertilizer, seeds, insecticides, pesticides etc.

(iii) Credit is needed in the urban areas for building roads, infrastructure, industries etc.

(iv) Credit is needed in by manufacturers to buy raw material and other inputs.

(v) Credit is needed for day to day working like festivals, family functions.

**OR**

| (B) | Formal sector  | Informal sector  | [5] |
|-----|--|--|-----|
|     | The Reserve Bank of India supervises their functioning                                 | There is no government organisation which supervises their credit activities                 |     |
|     | They charge low rate of interest as they are under the supervision of the government   | They can lend at whatever interest rate they can choose which is very high                   |     |
|     | There are rules and regulations as to how repayment will be done                       | There is no one to stop them from using unfair means to get their money back                 |     |
|     | The cost of borrowing is low and there is less chance of borrower to fall in debt-trap | The cost of borrowing is very high and there is more chance of borrower to fall in debt-trap |     |
|     | Ex. Banks and cooperatives   | Ex. Moneylenders, traders, employers etc.  |     |

## SECTION-E

**Case based/Source based Questions :** [3×4=12]

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

### Local Self Government

The local government structure goes right up to the district level. A few gram panchayats are grouped together to form what is usually called a panchayat samiti or block or mandal. The members of this representative body are elected by all the panchayat members in that area. All the panchayat samitis or mandals in a district together constitute the zilla (district) parishad. Most members of the zilla parishad are elected. Members of the Lok Sabha and MLAs of that district and some other officials of other district level bodies are also its members. Zilla parishad chairperson is the political head of the zilla parishad.

Similarly, local government bodies exist for urban areas as well. Municipalities are set up in towns. Big cities are constituted into municipal corporations. Both municipalities and municipal corporations are controlled by elected bodies consisting of people's representatives. Municipal chairperson is the political head of the municipality. In a municipal corporation, such an officer is called the mayor.

This new system of local government is the largest experiment in democracy conducted anywhere in the world.

- (I) Explain the relationship between gram panchayats and panchayat samitis. [1]
- (II) How is the structure of municipal corporation different from municipality? [1]
- (III) How does the local government structure promote democracy? Examine. [2]

**Sol.** (I) Gram panchayat is at the lowest level in the Panchayati raj system whereas Panchayat samiti is at middle level. Panchayat samiti supervises the functioning of Gram panchayat and connect it with Zilla parishad. [1]

(II) Municipal corporation differs from municipality in term of size and population. The political head of municipal corporation is mayor whereas municipal commissioner is the head of municipality. [1]

(III) (a) Decentralization of power.

(b) Direct participation of local people in decision making.

(c) Resolving problem at local level/grass-root level.

(d) It promotes transparency and accountability helping in equitable development. **[Any two]** [2]

35. Read the source given below and answer the questions that follow:

#### New Forms of Publication

By the end of the nineteenth century, a new visual culture was taking shape. With the setting up of an increasing number of printing presses, visual image could be easily reproduced in multiple copies. Painters like Raja Ravi Varma produced images for mass circulation. Poor wood engravers who made woodblocks set up shop near the letterpresses, and were employed by print shops. Cheap prints and calendars, easily available in the bazaar, could be bought even by the poor to decorate the walls of their homes or places of work. This print began shaping popular ideas about modernity and tradition, religion and politics, and society and culture.

By the 1870s, caricatures and cartoons were being published in journals and newspapers, commenting on social and political issues. Some caricatures ridiculed the educated Indians' fascination with Western tastes and clothes, while other expressed the fear of social change. There were imperial caricatures lampooning nationalists, as well as nationalist cartoons criticising imperial rule.

- (I) How did the development of printing technology impact visual culture? [1]
- (II) How did Raja Ravi Vanna contribute to the mass circulation of art in India? [1]
- (III) How did visual culture shape the memory of the 19<sup>th</sup> century social landscape? Explain. [2]

**Sol.** (I) Print technology helped in the spread of different visual materials such as images, cartoons, caricatures etc. as multiple copies could be easily produced. It allowed printed material to reach to common peoples [1]

(II) Raja Ravi Verma produced mythological paintings which helped in mass circulation. Cheap prints and calendars were easily available and could reach common people [1]

(III) (i) Cartoons and caricatures were published in journals and newspapers commenting on socio-political issues. [1]

(ii) Some caricatures ridiculed educated class fascinated with western tastes and clothes, while others expressed the fear of social change. Nationalist cartoons criticised imperial rule.

36. Read the given source and answer the questions that follow :

**Sacred Groves - a wealth of diverse and rare species**

Nature worship is an age-old tribal belief based on the premise that all creations of nature have to be protected. Such beliefs have preserved several virgin forests in pristine form called Sacred Groves (the forests of God and Goddesses). These patches of forest or parts of large forests have been left untouched by the local people and any interference with them is banned.

Certain societies revere a particular tree which they have preserved from time immemorial. The Mundas and the Santhal of Chota Nagpur region worship mahua (*Bassia latifolia*) and kadamba (*Anthocaphalus cadamba*) trees, and the tribals of Odisha and Bihar worship the tamarind (*Tamarindus indica*) and mango (*Mangifera indica*) trees during weddings. To many of us, peepal and banyan trees are considered sacred.

Indian society comprises several cultures, each with its own set of traditional methods of conserving nature and its creations. Sacred qualities are often ascribed to springs, mountain peaks, plants and animals which are closely protected. You will find troops of macaques and langurs around many temples. They are fed daily and treated as a part of temple devotees. In and around Bishnoi villages in Rajasthan, herds of blackbuck (chinkara), nilgai and peacocks can be seen as an integral part of the community and nobody harms them.

- (I) How do sacred groves show the inter-connectivity of spirituality and ecology? [1]
- (II) How do tribal practices promote conservation of forests? [1]
- (III) Why is conservation of wildlife important for all of us? Explain. [2]

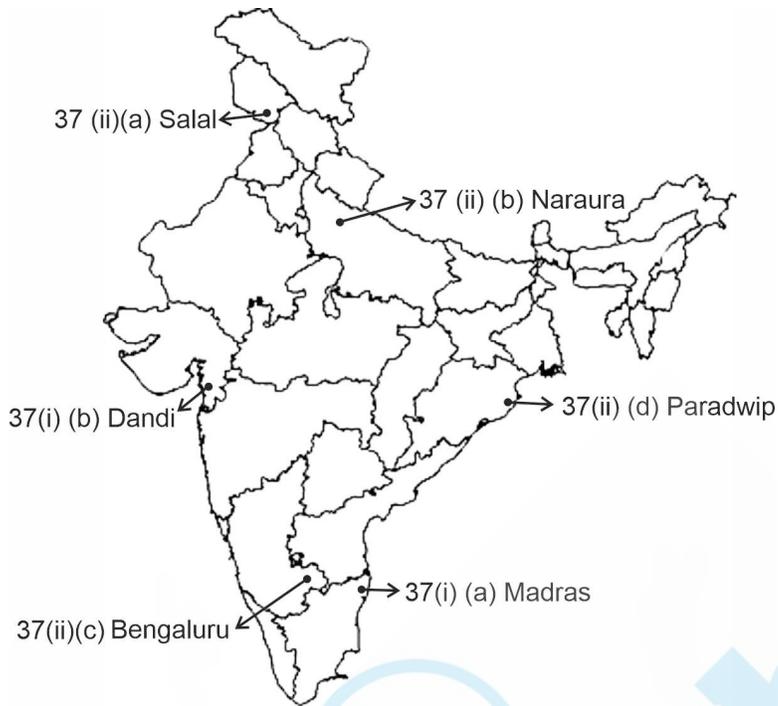
- Sol.**
- (I) Sacred groves are forest preserved by communities due to their cultural, religious and spiritual believes. Hence, helping people to conserve and protect these forest promoting the conservation of ecology. [1]
  - (II) Tribal people worship trees during wedding and religious practices helping promote conservation of forest. They don't harm them and don't allow others to harm them. [1]
  - (III) Conservation of wildlife important for all of us because: [2]
    - (a) To maintain ecological balance.
    - (b) To preserve different kind of flora and fauna which is essential for maintaining diversity.

**SECTION-F**

**Map Skill Based Question :** [2+3=5]

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 line drawn near them:
- (a) The place where the Session of Indian National Congress was held in 1927. [1]
  - (b) The place where Gandhiji broke the Salt Law. [1]
- (ii) On the same political outline map of India, locate and label **any three** of the following with suitable symbols:
- (a) A major dam on the Chenab River. [1]
  - (b) Nuclear Power Plant located in Uttar Pradesh. [1]
  - (c) A major Software Technology Park located in Karnataka. [1]
  - (d) A major Sea Port located in Odisha. [1]

Sol. (i) & (ii)



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