CBSE EXAMINATION PAPER-2025

SOCIAL SCIENCE

(Solved)

Time allowed : 3 hours | Maximum Marks : 89

General Instructions :

Read the following instructions carefully and follow them :

i. This question paper contains **44 questions.** All questions are **compulsory.**

ii. This question paper is divided into **5 sections.**

iii. **Section A** – questions number **1 to 4** are case based questions

iv. **Section B** – questions number **5 to 25** are multiple choice questions

v. **Section C** – questions number **26 to 30** are very short answer

vi. **Section D** – questions number **31 to 36** are short answer

vii. **Section E** – questions number **37 to 44** are long answer

viii. There is no overall choice given in the question paper. However, an internal choice has been provided in few questions.

ix. Use of calculator is NOT allowed.

Section A

Question 1. Read the source given below and answer the questions that follow: New Forms of PublicationBy 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 images 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. These prints began shaping popular ideas about modernity and tradition, religion and policies, 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 others expressed the fear of social change. There were imperial caricatures lampooning nationalists, as well as nationalist cartoons criticizing imperial rule.

(1) How did the development of printing technology impact visual culture?

[1 Marks]

Answer: The development of printing technology had a significant impact on visual culture by allowing for the mass reproduction of images. This made visual art, such as the works of painters like Raja Ravi Varma, widely accessible to the public. The availability of cheap prints and calendars enabled even the poorer sections of society to adorn their homes with art. Furthermore, it facilitated the creation of caricatures and cartoons that commented on social and political issues, thus shaping public discourse and popular ideas about modernity and tradition.

Key Points: Mass reproduction of images; Accessibility of art to the poor; Emergence of caricatures and cartoons for social commentary

(2) How did visual culture shape the memory of the 19th-century social landscape? Explain.

[2 Marks]

Answer: Visual culture significantly shaped the memory of the 19th-century social landscape by making visual images widely accessible to the public. The establishment of numerous printing presses allowed for the mass reproduction of images, such as those created by Raja Ravi Varma, which reflected contemporary societal values and norms. Cheap prints and calendars, available even to the poor, helped disseminate ideas about modernity, tradition, and religion. Furthermore, the rise of caricatures and cartoons in journals provided commentary on social and political issues, influencing public opinion and fostering a collective memory regarding nationalism and imperialism.

Key Points: Mass reproduction of images through printing presses - Widespread availability of cheap prints for all societal classes - Caricatures and cartoons influencing social and political commentary

(3) How did Raja Ravi Varma contribute to the mass circulation of art in India?

[1 Marks]

Answer: Raja Ravi Varma significantly contributed to the mass circulation of art in India by creating visual images specifically for reproduction and popular distribution. His works were printed in large quantities due to the rise of printing presses, making art accessible even to the poor. This democratization of art allowed people to adorn their homes and workplaces with his prints, thus enhancing public engagement with visual culture.

Key Points: Produced images for mass circulation- Utilized the rise of printing presses- Made art accessible to the poor

Question 2. 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.

(1) How do tribal practices promote the conservation of forests?

[1 Marks]

Answer: Tribal practices promote the conservation of forests through nature worship and the preservation of Sacred Groves, which are untouched patches of forest revered by local communities. These practices ensure that important trees and species are protected, as seen in the reverence for mahua, kadamba, tamarind, and mango trees. This cultural respect for nature fosters an environment of conservation, preventing any harmful interference with these ecosystems.

Key Points: Nature worship promotes protection of nature-Sacred Groves are untouched by locals-Preservation of specific trees important for cultural practices

(2) How do sacred groves show the inter-connectivity of spirituality and ecology?

[1 Marks]

Answer: Sacred groves illustrate the inter-connectivity of spirituality and ecology by embodying the belief that all creations of nature are sacred and deserving of protection. This reverence for nature leads to the preservation of diverse ecosystems, as seen in untouched forests deemed sacred by various communities. For example, the Mundas and Santhal tribes worship specific trees, which fosters conservation efforts and maintains ecological balance. Additionally, local customs, such as protecting animal species around temples, further demonstrate how spiritual beliefs lead to the conservation of biodiversity.

Key Points: spirituality linked to nature, preservation of ecosystems, cultural reverence for specific trees, conservation efforts through worship, protection of animal species around sacred sites

(3) Why is conservation of wildlife important for all of us? Explain.

[2 Marks]

Answer: The conservation of wildlife is crucial for maintaining ecological balance and biodiversity. It helps preserve rare and diverse species that are essential for the health of ecosystems. Moreover, wildlife conservation supports cultural beliefs, as various communities in India, like the Mundas and Santhal, treat specific species and natural elements as sacred, contributing to the preservation of pristine forests. Through these practices, we not only protect the environment but also sustain livelihoods and uphold traditions that honor nature.

Key Points: Maintains ecological balance - Preserves rare species - Supports cultural beliefs and traditions

Question 3. 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, and big cities are constituted into municipal corporations. Both municipalities and municipal corporations are controlled by elected bodies consisting of people's representatives. The 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.

(1) Explain the relationship between gram panchayats and panchayat samiti.

[1 Marks]

Answer: Gram panchayats are the basic units of local self-government at the village level. Several gram panchayats are grouped together to form a panchayat samiti, which operates at the block or mandal level. The members of the panchayat samiti are elected by the gram panchayat members from those villages, making it a representative body that links various gram panchayats to the higher zilla parishad at the district level.

Key Points: Gram panchayats are village-level bodies; Panchayat samiti comprises multiple gram panchayats; Panchayat samiti serves as a link to the zilla parishad; Members of panchayat samiti are elected by gram panchayat members.

(2) How is the structure of municipal corporation different from municipality?

[1 Marks]

Answer: The structure of a municipal corporation differs from a municipality primarily in the scale and complexity of governance. Municipal corporations are set up in large cities and towns, while municipalities are established in smaller towns. Municipal corporations have a mayor as the political head, whereas municipalities have a municipal chairperson. Additionally, municipal corporations might have more extensive responsibilities and functions due to the larger population and urban demands they serve.

Key Points: Municipal corporations are for big cities; municipalities are for smaller towns - Mayor heads municipal corporations; municipal chairperson heads municipalities - Municipal corporations have broader responsibilities than municipalities

(3) How does the local government structure promote democracy? Examine.

[2 Marks]

Answer: The local government structure promotes democracy by ensuring that representatives are elected by the people at various levels, from the gram panchayat to the zilla parishad. This election process allows citizens to have a say in their governance and hold leaders accountable. For instance, members of the panchayat samiti are elected by gram panchayat members, representing grassroots participation. Additionally, the involvement of elected officials like the municipal chairperson and the mayor in urban areas further enhances democratic engagement, as these leaders are chosen by the local population to address their specific needs and concerns. This decentralized governance system fosters a sense of ownership among the citizens and strengthens the democratic fabric of the nation.

Key Points: Elected representatives at local levels - Grassroots participation through panchayats - Accountability of leaders to the citizens

Question 4.

(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:



(1)

The place where Gandhiji broke salt Law.

[1 Marks]

Answer: The place where Gandhiji broke the salt law is Dandi.

Key Points: Gandhi's salt march; Dandi; 6 April 1930

(2)

The place where the session of Indian National Congress was held in 1927.

[1 Marks]

Answer: The place where the session of the Indian National Congress was held in 1927 is Madras.

Key Points: Identify the correct city - Madras; Mention the year - 1927; Relate to Indian National Congress.

(3)

Note: The following question are for Visually Impaired Candidates only in lieu of Q. No.37(i).

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

[1 Marks]

Answer: The session of the Indian National Congress was held in 1927 at the city of Madras.

Key Points: Session of Indian National Congress-1927-Madras

(4)

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

(a) A major dam on the Chenab river.

[1 Marks]

Answer: The major dam on the Chenab river is the 'Baglihar Dam'. It should be marked on the map with a suitable symbol such as a blue triangle.

Key Points: Baglihar Dam- Chenab river- label with blue triangle

(5)

A major Software Technology Park located in Karnataka.

[1 Marks]

Answer: The major Software Technology Park located in Karnataka is 'Electronics City'.

Key Points: Recognize that Karnataka is a hub for software technology parks; Identify Electronics City specifically as a major tech park; Mention the significance of Karnataka in the IT sector.

(6)

(d) A major Sea Port located in Odisha

[1 Marks]

Answer: Paradip Port is a major sea port located in Odisha.

Key Points: Paradip Port is in Odisha- it is a significant sea port- it supports trade and cargo

(7)

Name the place where Gandhiji broke salt Law.

[1 Marks]

Answer: The place where Gandhiji broke the salt law is Dandi.

Key Points: Gandhiji's Salt March-event significance-Dandi

(8)

(b) Nuclear Power Plant located in Uttar Pradesh.

[1 Marks]

Answer: The Nuclear Power Plant located in Uttar Pradesh is the Narora Atomic Power Station.

Key Points: Narora Atomic Power Station - Uttar Pradesh - Nuclear Power Plant

(9)

(b) Name the place where Nuclear Power Plant is located in Uttar Pradesh.

[1 Marks]

Answer: The Nuclear Power Plant in Uttar Pradesh is located at 'Narora'.

Key Points: Narora

(10)

Note: The following question are for the Visually Impaired Candidates only in lieu of Q No. 37(ii)

Attempt any three question:

(a) Name the place where the major dam is located on the Chenab river.

[1 Marks]

Answer: The major dam located on the Chenab river is the Salal Dam.

Key Points: Location of the Salal Dam - Chenab river - Importance of the dam

(11)

(d) Name the place where a major Sea Port is located in Odisha.

[1 Marks]

Answer: The major sea port located in Odisha is Paradip.

Key Points: Odisha-Paradip Port-sea port

(12)

(c) Name the place where a major Software Technology Park is located in Karnataka.

[1 Marks]

Answer: The major Software Technology Park located in Karnataka is 'Electronic City'.

Key Points: Karnataka-Software Technology Park-Electronic City

Section B

Question 5.

Why was the silk route considered a good example of vibrant premodern trade?Choose the most appropriate option from the following:

[1 Marks]

(A) Due to linkage of China with Australia

(B) Due to the movement of silk cargoes

(C) Due to the flow of silver and gold

(D) Due to trade and cultural exchange

Explanation: The correct option is 'Due to trade and cultural exchange.' The silk route was not only significant for the trade of silk but also for the extensive cultural exchanges that occurred between various civilizations along the route, thereby highlighting its role as a vibrant pre-modern trade network.

Question 6.

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

[1 Marks]

(A) By censoring the Indian newspapers

(B) By funding the regional language newspapers

(C) By using print media to spread eastern culture

(D) By encouraging the development of independent Press

Explanation: The British East India Company used censorship to control print culture in India. Initially, it targeted English critics of Company rule, and later it regulated the press to prevent criticism and promote newspapers that supported British rule. This was done to safeguard the Company’s interests and suppress dissent, as indicated by the regulations and encouragement of pro-British newspapers.

Question 7.

Look at the given picture and Identify the name of the painter of this painting from the following options:

[1 Marks]



(A) Rabindranath Tagore

(B) Debindranath Tagore

(C) Satyendranath Tagore

(D) Abanindanath Tagore

Explanation:

The correct answer is Abanindanath Tagore, as the relevant context specifically states that the painting 'Bharat Mata' was created by him in 1905. This information is confirmed in the context provided, which highlights his association with the image of Bharat Mata.

Question 8.

The following question is for the visually Impaired Candidates only in lieu of Q.no.3.

who amongst the following organised the'Depressed Class Association' in 1930?

[1 Marks]

(A) C.R. Das

(B) B.R. Ambedkar

(C) B.L. Yadav

(D) M.R. Jayeker

Explanation:

The correct answer is B.R. Ambedkar, who established the 'Depressed Classes Association' in 1930 to organize and advocate for the rights of the dalits. This is supported by the context provided, which states that Ambedkar organized the dalits and clashed with Mahatma Gandhi over issues related to the rights and representation of the Depressed Classes.

Question 9.

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

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 Emmanue II as the King of Italy

[1 Marks]

(A) I,III,IV and II

(B) II,I,IV and III

(C) III,II,IV and I

(D) II,IV,I and III

Explanation: The Napoleonic Wars began in 1797 (II). Following the fall of Napoleon, the Treaty of Vienna was signed in 1814-1815 to restore order in Europe (I). Victor Emmanuel II was proclaimed King of Italy in 1861 (IV), and later, King William I of Prussia was proclaimed German Emperor in 1871 (III). Hence, the correct chronological order is II, I, IV, and III.

Question 10.

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 Marks]

(A) Desert soil

(B) Black soil

(C) Laterite soil

(D) Alluvial soil

Explanation:

Black soil is formed by the weathering of volcanic rocks and is rich in minerals.

Question 11.

Identify the crop with the help of information given in the box.

[1 Marks]

- 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.

(A) Cotton

(B) Jute

(C) Tea

(D) Coffee

Explanation:

Coffee is the major cash crop in India known for its aroma and is cultivated mainly in Karnataka and Tamil Nadu.

Question 12.

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

[1 Marks]

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) (ii) (i) (iii) (iv)

(B) (iii) (iv) (ii) (i)

(C) (iv) (ii) (i) (iii)

(D) (i) (iii) (iv) (ii)

Explanation:

The correct option is (i) (iii) (iv) (ii). Country A has monthly incomes of 9500, 9800, 10000, and 10500, which matches the average of 10200. Country B has a consistent low income of 500, indicating a different economic standing. The grouping can be confirmed by aligning each income from Country A with the respective values in Column-II.

Question 13.

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

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.

[1 Marks]

(A) Both (A) and (R) are correct but (R) is not the correct explanation of(A)

(B) Both (A) and (R) are correct and (R) is the correct explanation of (A)

(C) (A) is correct but (R)is incorrect.

(D) (A)is incorrect but (R) is correct

Explanation: Both (A) and (R) are correct and (R) is the correct explanation of (A). The context states that the French-speaking community was relatively rich and powerful, while the Dutch-speaking community received economic development and education benefits much later, explaining the disparity in wealth.

Question 14.

How does the Indian federal structure promote balance governance across the nation? choose the most suitable option from the following:

[1 Marks]

(A) By giving more powers to local government in comparison to states.

(B) By ensuring a division of power between centre and states.

(C) By allowing all decision making processes under the Union Government

(D) By allowing states to exercise complete autonomy on all issues.

Explanation:

The correct answer is 'By ensuring a division of power between centre and states.' This is because the Indian federal structure is characterized by a clear distribution of responsibilities and powers among the central and state governments. Such a division allows states to make decisions on local issues while ensuring that matters of national importance are managed at the central level. This

balance promotes effective governance and accommodates the diverse needs of India's various regions.

Question 15.

which of the following is an example of horizontal power sharing in Indian democracy?

[1 Marks]

(A) Division of power between Central and State Governments.

(B) Division of power among Administration, Judiciary and Army.

(C) Division of power between Rural and UrbanGovernments.

(D) Division of power among Legislative,Executive and Judiciary.

Explanation:

The correct option is 'Division of power among Legislative, Executive and Judiciary.' This is an example of horizontal power sharing because it involves the distribution of power among different branches (organs) of government, allowing each to function independently while checking the powers of the others.

Question 16.

Which one of the following pairs is correctly matched?

[1 Marks]

(A) Janta Dal (Secular)-Bihar

(B) Biju Janta Dal-Odisha

(C) Rashtriya Janta Dal-Uttar Pradesh

(D) Rashtriya Lok Dal- Assam

Explanation:

The correct answer is 'Biju Janta Dal-Odisha'. Biju Janata Dal (BJD) is a regional political party in India, and it is primarily based in the state of Odisha, making this pairing accurate.

Question 17.

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 Marks]

(A) Corporates protect their own interest in determining policies

(B) The government is capable of determining policies on its own.1

(C) Citizens feel empowered to determine policies.

(D) Market forces also influence the government for their interests.

Explanation:

Citizens feel empowered to determine policies because in a democratic setup, the involvement of citizens in decision-making leads to a sense of ownership and accountability. The context emphasizes that democracy relies on what citizens do, signifying that their participation strengthens democratic governance.

Question 18.

In which year the constitution amendment providing for 33% representation of woman in the local self governmance system in India was made ? choose the correct option:

[1 Marks]

(A) 1984

(B) 1992

(C) 1988

(D) 1990

Explanation:

The correct answer is 1992. The 73rd Amendment to the Constitution of India was enacted in 1992, which provided for the reservation of at least one-third of the total seats for women in local self-governance bodies (panchayats and municipalities).

Question 19.

Read the table given below carefully and answer the questions that follow:

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

[1 Marks]

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

(A) A

(B) F

(C) E

(D) C

Explanation:

Country **A** has the highest in all 4 categories (GNI, life expectancy, education, and best HDI rank of 73)

Question 20.

The World Bank's development report is prepared on

the basis of which of the following :

[1 Marks]

(A) Per Capita Income

(B) Literacy

(C) Health Services

(D) Freedom

Explanation: The correct answer is 'Per Capita Income' as the World Bank primarily uses economic indicators such as per capita income to assess development levels and compare the well-being of people across different countries. This metric helps in understanding the average economic output per person, a key factor in measuring the living standards and economic conditions within a country.

Question 21.

Choose the odd one out from the following options regarding the sectors of economy:

[1 Marks]

(A) Pilot,Driver,Gardener

(B) Fisherman,Teacher, Lawyer

(C) Engineer,Professor,Farmer

(D) Doctor,Teacher.Lawyer

Explanation:

fisherman= primary sector

Teacher and Lawyer= Tertiary sector

(They belong to different sectors)

Question 22.

Choose the correct option to fill the blank:

[1 Marks]

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

(A) Nature of government activities

(B) Nature of social activities

(C) Natyre of political activities

(D) Nature of production activities

Explanation:

Primary ,secondary and tertiary- nature of production activities.

Question 23.

Read the following sources of loan carefully and choose the correct option related to formal sources of credit.

(i) Commercial Bank

(ii) Landlords

(iii) Government

(iv) Money Lender

[1 Marks]

(A) (i) and (iii) are correct

(B) (ii) and (iv) are correct

(C) (i) and (ii) are correct

(D) (ii) and (iii) are correct

Explanation: The correct option is (i) and (iii) are correct because commercial banks and the government are considered formal sources of credit. They are regulated by the Reserve Bank of India and provide loans under specific terms and conditions. In contrast, landlords and moneylenders are part of the informal sector and do not have such regulation.

Question 24.

The growth of digital technology has greatly influenced globalization. which of the following is its main benefit?

[1 Marks]

(A) Enhanced Connectivity

(B) Limited Access to Information

(C) Slower Transaction Speed

(D) Increased Communication Cost

Explanation:

The correct answer is 'Enhanced Connectivity'. The context highlights how rapid developments in information and communication technology, particularly the internet and telecommunications, have significantly improved connectivity and allowed for the sharing of information globally, facilitating faster communication and trade, which are essential components of globalization.

Question 25.

Read the following developmental goals and choose correct option of goals related to a student studying in university.

[1 Marks]

(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 (i),(ii),and (iv)are correct.

(C) Only(ii),(iii)and (iv) are correct.

(D) Only(i),(iii) and (iv) are correct.

Explanation:

Only (ii), (iii) and (iv) are correct because university students typically seek goals related to personal and professional development, higher education, skill acquisition, and social or peer engagement, which align more closely with these options. Each student may have different aspirations, but collectively they often emphasize academic achievement and personal growth.

Section C

Question 26.

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

[2 Marks]

Answer: The Indian subcontinent was significant to trade networks due to its strategic location connecting East and West. From the sixth century BCE, it served as a central hub for overland routes to Central Asia and maritime routes across the Arabian Sea and Bay of Bengal. Indian textiles and spices were highly sought after in markets such as West Asia and Africa. This integration in trade networks allowed for cultural exchanges and economic prosperity long before European arrival.

Key Points: Strategic location-central hub for trade-overland and maritime routes-Indian textiles and spices demand-cultural exchanges-economic prosperity

Question 27. Suggest any two ways to increase women's representation in leadership roles.

[2 Marks]

Answer: To increase women’s representation in leadership roles, political parties should be mandated to allocate at least one-third of their tickets to women candidates. This ensures that women have a fair chance to participate in politics. Additionally, implementing state funding for elections can help support women candidates financially, making it easier for them to campaign effectively. These measures can contribute to more balanced representation in leadership.

Key Points: Mandatory one-third tickets for women in political parties - State funding for women candidates' election expenses - Importance of women's representation in leadership

Question 28. “Planning is the widely accepted strategy for judicious use of resources.” Explain the statement.

[2 Marks]

Answer: Planning is crucial for managing resources effectively, especially in a diverse country like India. It ensures resources are identified, inventoried, and allocated equitably to prevent depletion and promote sustainable development. By assessing the availability and needs of different regions, planning helps balance resource usage and conservation, fostering a quality life for all. This approach is vital for ensuring future generations also benefit from these resources while maintaining global stability.

Key Points: importance of planning-resource identification and inventory-equitable distribution-sustainable development-resource conservation

Question 29. “An equitable distribution of resources has become essential for a sustained quality of human life.” Explain the statement.

[2 Marks]

Answer: Equitable resource distribution is crucial for ensuring a sustained quality of life and global peace. When a small number of individuals or countries deplete resources, it endangers the future of our planet. Sustainable development requires careful resource planning, emphasizing the need for equal access to resources. This mitigates poverty and inequality, allowing all individuals to improve their living conditions and contribute positively to society. Ultimately, shared resources foster cooperation and support a balanced ecosystem.

Key Points: Importance of equitable resource distribution - Resource depletion risks sustainability - Need for sustainable development - Reducing poverty and inequality - Enhancing quality of life - Encouraging global cooperation

Question 30. Explain the role of public facilities for quality of life.

[2 Marks]

Answer: Public facilities play a crucial role in enhancing the quality of life by addressing basic needs such as water, healthcare, education, sanitation, and electricity. The Indian Constitution recognizes these facilities as essential rights under the Right to Life, mandating the government's responsibility to provide them equitably to all citizens. However, challenges such as inadequate supply and inequality in access hinder progress, stressing the necessity of improving public services for a better society.

Key Points: Basic needs-public facilities-government responsibility-equality in access-Right to Life

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Section D

Question 31. Describe the steps taken by French revolutionaries to create a sense of national unity and belonging.

[3 Marks]

Answer: The French revolutionaries undertook several crucial steps to foster a sense of national unity and belonging among citizens. Firstly, they emphasized the concept of sovereignty residing with the people rather than the monarchy, hence redefining the nation. The establishment of the National Assembly, elected by active citizens, marked a shift towards a representative government. They adopted the tricolour flag as a symbol of unity, replacing the royal standard. The ideas of 'la patrie' (the fatherland) and 'le citoyen' (the citizen) further promoted a shared identity and equal rights under a new constitution. Through these actions, they instilled a sense of pride and collective identity among the French populace.

Key Points: Emphasis on popular sovereignty, Establishment of National Assembly, Adoption of the tricolour flag, Promotion of 'la patrie' and 'le citoyen', Collective identity and equal rights

Question 32. Describe the historical factors that contributed to the emergence of nationalist tensions in the Balkans.

[3 Marks]

Answer: The emergence of nationalist tensions in the Balkans can be traced to several historical factors. First, the decline of the Ottoman Empire created a power vacuum, allowing various ethnic groups to assert their nationalism. Influenced by romantic nationalism, different Slavic groups sought independence, claiming historical rights to territories. The Balkan states, competitive and often hostile towards one another, further exacerbated tensions as they vied for land and influence. Additionally, the involvement of major European powers, each aiming to expand their imperial interests, intensified rivalries, making the Balkans a focal point for geopolitical conflict. Thus, nationalism was interwoven with local aspirations and international rivalries.

Key Points: Decline of the Ottoman Empire; Influence of romantic nationalism; Struggles for independence among Slavic peoples; Rivalry among Balkan states; Involvement of European powers in the region

Question 33. Examine the measures taken by the government to make agriculture profitable in India.

[3 Marks]

Answer: The Indian government has implemented several measures to enhance the profitability of agriculture. One of the key strategies is the announcement of Minimum Support Prices (MSP) for various crops to ensure that farmers receive a fair price for their produce, thus protecting them from market fluctuations and exploitation by middlemen. Additionally, the government has invested in developing storage facilities to help farmers store their surplus produce and sell it at better prices later, reducing their dependency on immediate sales. The government has also focused on improving irrigation facilities, providing access to credit, and promoting sustainable agricultural practices to enhance productivity and reduce costs. Together, these initiatives aim to create a more favorable environment for farmers, ultimately leading to profitability in the agricultural sector.

Key Points: Minimum Support Prices (MSP)-Investment in storage facilities-Improvement of irrigation facilities-Access to credit-Promoting sustainable practices

Question 34. How did the trade policy implemented in 1991 stimulate globalization in India? Explain with examples.

[3 Marks]

Answer: The trade policy of 1991 marked a significant shift towards globalization in India. By liberalizing foreign trade and investment, the government encouraged Indian producers to compete internationally. For instance, barriers that protected domestic industries were removed, allowing foreign companies to enter the Indian market, which enhanced competition and innovation. The establishment of the World Trade Organization (WTO) further reinforced this openness. Companies like Tata Motors and Infosys grew by not only catering to domestic demand but also expanding into international markets, showcasing the benefits of globalization. Over time, this shift improved consumer choices and led to economic growth.

Key Points: Liberalization of trade and investment; Removal of protective barriers; Increased competition; WTO's role; Growth of Indian companies; Economic growth and consumer benefits

Question 35. Describe any three features of Multiparty System.

[3 Marks]

Answer: A multiparty system is characterized by its diversity and complexity in political representation. Firstly, it allows multiple political parties to exist, facilitating the representation of a wide range of interests and societal groups. This is particularly beneficial in diverse nations like India, where social and geographical differences necessitate more than two parties to reflect public opinion adequately. Secondly, parties often form coalitions or alliances, essential for governance, especially when no single party secures a majority. This promotes negotiation and collaboration among parties. Lastly, while this system can lead to political instability due to fragmented mandates, it enhances democratic engagement by offering voters various options, thus discouraging the dominance of a

single party. These features illustrate how a multiparty system embodies the principles of democracy by accommodating diverse perspectives.

Key Points: Diversity of representation-Formation of coalitions-Encourages democratic engagement

Question 36. Analyse the significance of Primary Sector in Indian economy.

[3 Marks]

Answer: The primary sector is vital to the Indian economy as it encompasses activities that directly utilize natural resources, including agriculture, forestry, fishing, and mining. It forms the backbone of rural livelihoods and supports a significant portion of the population. In 1973-74, a considerable portion of India's GDP was derived from this sector, indicating its importance in the early stages of economic development. It not only provides raw materials for the secondary and tertiary sectors but also fosters employment, especially in rural areas. As agricultural practices modernize, productivity has improved, further enhancing its economic role.

Key Points: Direct utilization of natural resources-Employment generation in rural areas-Support for secondary and tertiary sectors-Importance in early economic stages-Improvement in productivity and modernization

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Section E

Question 37. Explain with examples the significance of the Non-cooperation Movement in the Indian national movement.

[5 Marks]

Answer: The Non-Cooperation Movement (1920-1922) represents a pivotal moment in the Indian freedom struggle, marking a shift towards mass mobilization against British rule. Spearheaded by Mahatma Gandhi, the movement aimed to unify diverse social groups in the fight for self-rule. For instance, the Khilafat movement sought to protect the caliphate, uniting Muslims with nationalists. In Punjab, Sikh grievances against corrupt religious leaders fueled participation from the Akali community, indicating cross-community solidarity. This grassroots agitation not only challenged British authority but also empowered local leaders and communities, fostering a sense of nationalism. Gandhi emphasized non-violent resistance, transforming public consciousness and building a framework for future resistance movements. Ultimately, the Non-Cooperation Movement demonstrated the effectiveness of collective action against oppressive rule, serving as a vital example in India's ongoing quest for independence.

Key Points: Gandhi's leadership and strategy- Mobilization of diverse social groups-Example of Khilafat Movement uniting Muslims- Akali agitation in Punjab for Sikh rights-

Emphasis on non-violence and self-discipline- Empowerment of local leaders and communities- Challenge to British authority- Foundation for future movements

Question 38. How did the Civil Disobedience Movement become a mass movement? Explain with examples.

[5 Marks]

Answer: The Civil Disobedience Movement transformed into a mass movement through widespread participation from various social groups across India. This shift was particularly marked by the incorporation of women, who played a crucial role by participating in protests and salt-making activities, reflecting their commitment to the cause. The movement began with Gandhi's call to break the salt law, symbolizing resistance against colonial authority. For instance, the Salt March in 1930 attracted thousands, which galvanized public support and involvement. Additionally, peasants, laborers, and the urban middle class also joined in, driven by grievances against oppressive colonial policies. The mass character of the movement was further demonstrated by rallies, demonstrations, and boycotts organized throughout the country, making it a collective struggle that resonated with the wider population. As a result, civil disobedience became a powerful symbol of national unity and defiance against British rule.

Key Points: Mass participation from diverse social groups; significant role of women; Gandhi's Salt March as a key example; involvement of peasants and laborers; collective national struggle against British colonialism

Question 39. It would be beneficial to develop sustainable ways to meet the growing energy demand in India. Support the statement with suitable arguments.

[5 Marks]

Answer: India is facing a burgeoning energy demand fueled by rapid industrialization and population growth. To ensure economic sustainability and environmental protection, developing sustainable energy solutions is imperative. The current dependence on fossil fuels results in air pollution and greenhouse gas emissions, exacerbating climate change. Transitioning to renewable energy sources, such as solar, wind, biomass, and tide, can significantly reduce carbon footprints while providing energy security. These sources are abundant and offer a path toward energy independence, reducing reliance on imported oil. Furthermore, adopting energy conservation methods enhances the efficiency of current energy use, thus reducing overall consumption. This dual focus on renewable energy and conservation not only aids in environmental preservation but also drives economic growth by creating sustainable jobs in the green sector. In conclusion, prioritizing sustainable energy is crucial for India's future, addressing both energy needs and environmental concerns.

Key Points: Rising energy demand due to population growth and industrialization- Dependence on fossil fuels leads to pollution and climate change-Transition to renewable energy sources like solar and wind for sustainability-Energy conservation

improves efficiency and reduces consumption-Economic growth through job creation in the renewable sector-Overall importance of sustainability for India's future

Question 40. We have to use a planned and sustainable manner to conserve our minerals. Support the statement by giving suitable arguments.

[5 Marks]

Answer: The urgent need for planned and sustainable conservation of our mineral resources arises from their finite nature and the significant ecological challenges posed by their extraction. Minerals are essential for industrial development and agricultural productivity, yet only about 1% of the Earth's crust contains workable mineral deposits. As we continue to deplete these resources, we risk facing escalating costs and environmental degradation. Therefore, it is crucial to implement improved technologies that can facilitate the use of low-grade ores cost-effectively. Additionally, recycling metals and utilizing scrap materials can significantly reduce the demand for fresh mineral extraction. We must prioritize sustainability in our consumption patterns by promoting the use of alternatives and fostering responsible mining practices. Beyond individual usage, collective efforts are needed to ensure that all renewable resource uses are sustainable, biodiversity is preserved, and environmental damages are minimized. This responsibility is imperative for the well-being of future generations and the ecological integrity of our planet. By adopting a comprehensive approach that balances industrial needs and ecological preservation, we can ensure a sustainable future.

Key Points: Finite nature of minerals-need for advanced technologies-recycling metals-sustainable use of resources-preservation of biodiversity-minimization of environmental damage

Question 41. Democratic governance is responsive to the expectations of citizens. Justify the statement with suitable arguments.

[5 Marks]

Answer: Democratic governance fundamentally relies on the active participation of citizens, making it inherently responsive to their expectations. A key characteristic of democracy is its accountability; elected officials are expected to answer to the electorate. This structure creates a governing body that is more likely to be attentive to the needs and demands of its citizens. Democracies often establish mechanisms—such as public consultations, town hall meetings, and advocacy channels—that empower citizens to voice their concerns and influence policy decisions. This participatory framework not only makes governance more transparent but also reduces corruption, as citizens can challenge and hold their leaders responsible for their actions. Moreover, a responsive government in a democratic setting is more likely to prioritize social justice and equality, addressing both the immediate and long-term needs of the populace. Ultimately, the essence of democracy lies in its commitment to serve the people's interests, reflecting their values and aspirations. Thus, democratic governance is justified as being responsive to citizens, ensuring that their voices shape the policies that affect their lives.

Key Points: Accountability of elected officials-Citizen participation in decision making-Transparency and reduction of corruption-Commitment to social justice and equality

Question 42. Democracy accommodates social diversity better than dictatorship. Justify the statement with suitable arguments.

[5 Marks]

Answer: Democracy accommodates social diversity more effectively than dictatorship, primarily due to its foundational principles of representation and participation. In democracies, different social groups have the opportunity to voice their opinions and interests, leading to constructive dialogue and conflict resolution. This inclusivity fosters a sense of belonging among diverse communities, which is crucial in multicultural societies like India. The political expression of social differences, facilitated by democratic processes, ensures that minority voices are heard, promoting social harmony. In contrast, dictatorships often suppress dissent and impose uniformity, which can exacerbate societal tensions and lead to conflict. Democracies, by providing mechanisms for negotiation and compromise, not only respect individual identities but also enhance social cohesion, thereby leading to a more stable and peaceful society. Furthermore, democratic governance has shown better economic growth outcomes, reflecting broader participation in development. Thus, accommodating social diversity is an intrinsic strength of democracy, making it a more favorable political system.

Key Points: Democracies allow representation of diverse opinions; Facilitate dialogue and conflict resolution; Enhance social cohesion through inclusivity; Foster a sense of belonging among communities; Suppress dissent leads to tension in dictatorships; Political expression of differences promotes harmony; Show better economic outcomes reflecting broader participation; Strength in accommodating social diversity.

Question 43. Imagine you are a part of a Self Help Group (SHG). Explain the working system of the Self Help Group (SHG) to the new member.

[5 Marks]

Answer: Welcome to our Self Help Group (SHG)! As part of this group, we organize ourselves, primarily women from our neighborhood, to aid in financial self-reliance. Each member saves a small amount regularly, which allows us to pool funds. Typically, an SHG consists of 15-20 members who meet often to discuss not just financial matters but also social issues like health and domestic violence. We take collective responsibility for loans, ensuring that all members are accountable for repayments. This collective approach helps us secure loans from banks, despite not having traditional collateral. Members can take small loans from our pooled savings at a reasonable interest rate and are encouraged to save. Over time, if we remain consistent with our savings, the group can apply for larger loans from the bank, sanctioned to the group. This system not only empowers us financially but also fosters a sense of community support.

Key Points: Definition and purpose of SHGs- Regular savings-pooling funds- Collective responsibility for loans- Loan security without collateral- Focus on social issues- Financial empowerment through loans

Question 44. Imagine that you are the Village Development Officer of a village. Explain the usefulness of formal sources of credit for the farmers.

[5 Marks]

Answer: As the Village Development Officer, I recognize the critical role that formal sources of credit play in supporting farmers' needs. Formal credit, provided by banks and cooperatives, offers lower interest rates compared to informal lenders, thus reducing the financial burden on farmers. With access to formal loans, farmers can invest in essential inputs like seeds, fertilizers, and equipment, which are crucial for increasing crop productivity. This influx of capital allows them to improve their economic stability, leading to better living standards. Furthermore, timely access to credit helps farmers manage their expenses effectively during the agricultural cycle, enabling them to focus on crop production rather than worrying about high-interest repayments. Also, formal sources are supervised by the Reserve Bank of India, ensuring accountability and reducing the exploitation characteristic of informal lending. Therefore, encouraging the use of formal credit not only enhances agricultural productivity but also fosters sustainable development in our village.

Key Points: Importance of affordable credit; Comparison between formal and informal credit; Role of formal credit in crop production; Supervision by the Reserve Bank of India; Improved economic stability for farmers;