CBSE EXAMINATION PAPER-2024

SOCIAL SCIENCE

(Solved)

Time allowed : 3 hours | Maximum Marks : 88

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 5** are case based questions

iv. **Section B** – questions number **6 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 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, and I heard nothing. My lamp began to run out of oil and produced only a pale light, but still I read on. I could not

even take out time to raise the wick for fear of interrupting my pleasure. How those new ideas rushed into my brain! How my intelligence adopted them!

(1) How does the passage reflect the immersive nature of reading of Mercier?

[1 Marks]

Answer: The passage illustrates the immersive nature of reading through Mercier's experience of losing track of time and being fully absorbed in the act of reading.

Key Points: "Immersive nature of reading, Power of ideas, Personal experience"

(2) How did reading influence Mercier's intellectual capacity and his engagement with new concepts? Explain in any two points.

[2 Marks]

Answer: Reading enhanced Mercier's intelligence by introducing him to new ideas and stimulating his thoughts, leading to deeper intellectual engagement.

Key Points: "Enhancement of intelligence, Adoption of new ideas"

(3) Why did Mercier describe himself as a virtual writer?

[1 Marks]

Answer: Mercier describes himself as a virtual writer because reading fuels his creativity and intellectual engagement, akin to the act of writing.

Key Points: "Engagement with ideas, Mental stimulation, Absorption in writing"

Question 2.

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

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..



(1) Why are the items of the family emergency kit important during flood situations?

[1 Marks]

Answer: The items in a family emergency kit are important during flood situations to ensure safety preparedness and to enable quick response to emergencies.

Key Points: "Safety preparedness, Immediate response"

(2) Mention any two essential items that should be included in a 'family emergency kit.'

[1 Marks]

Answer: Two essential items that should be included in a 'family emergency kit' are a portable radio and a first aid kit.

Key Points: "Portable radio, First aid kit"

(3) In case of a flood, what are the recommended actions to ensure the safety of your family and belongings? Describe any two.

[2 Marks]

Answer: In case of a flood, it is recommended to evacuate to safer areas such as relief camps and turn off power and gas connections to prevent accidents.

Key Points: "Evacuate to safer areas, Turn off power and gas"

Question 3.

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

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.

(1) Analyse the significance of the elected representatives in the Panchayats.

[1 Marks]

Answer: The elected representatives in the Panchayats play a significant role in promoting democracy and ensuring representation of local issues in governance.

Key Points: "Promotion of democracy, Representation of local issues"

(2) In what way has the representation of women in democracy been influenced by Constitutional status for local government?

[1 Marks]

Answer: The Constitutional status for local government has empowered women by increasing their numbers in decision-making positions within local governance.

Key Points: "Empowerment of women, Increased numbers in decision-making"

(3) What has been the impact of granting Constitutional status to local government on the democratic landscape of the country? Analyse any two impacts.

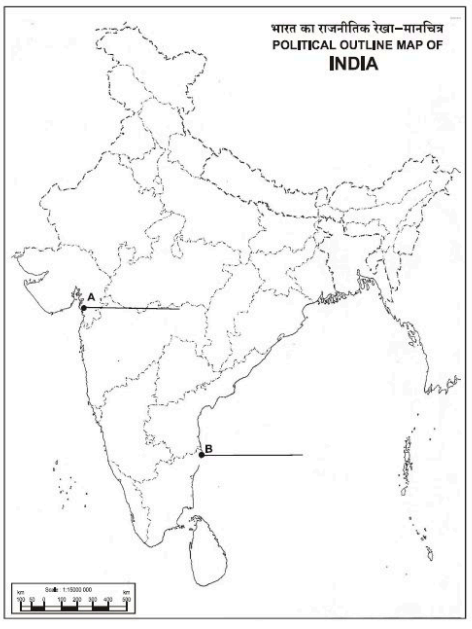
[2 Marks]

Answer: Granting Constitutional status to local government has deepened democracy by increasing local participation and addressing local needs more effectively through elected representation.

Key Points: "Deepening of democracy, Addressing local needs"

Question 4.

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 Mahatma Gandhi broke the salt law.

[1 Marks]

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

> **Key Points: Dandi-Salt March-1930**

(2)

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

(a) Hirakund - Dam

(b) Mumbai - Software Technology Park

(c) Raja Sansi - International Airpot

(d) Naraura - Nuclear Power Plant

[3 Marks]

Answer: On the outline map of India, I have located and labeled the following three places: (a) Hirakund Dam, which is marked with a dam symbol near Sambalpur in Odisha. (b) Mumbai, indicated with a computer symbol, highlighting the Software Technology Park located in the city. (c) Raja Sansi, marked with an airplane symbol, denoting the International Airport located in Amritsar, Punjab.

> **Key Points: Hirakund Dam-labeled near Sambalpur, Mumbai-Software Technology Park-labeled with computer symbol, Raja Sansi-International Airport-labeled with airplane symbol**

(3)

The place where Session of India National Congress was held in 1927.

[1 Marks]

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

Key Points: Session of Indian National Congress-1927-Sabarmati-Gujarat

Question 5.

Note: The following question is for Visually Impaired Candidates only

Attempt any five questions:

(1)

Name the place where Mahatma Gandhi Broke salt law

[1 Marks]

Answer: Mahatma Gandhi broke the salt law at Dandi on April 6, 1930.

Key Points: Dandi-April 6, 1930-salt law

(2)

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

[1 Marks]

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

Key Points: Indian National Congress session-1927-Lahore

(3)

Name the state where Mumbai Software Technology Park is located.

[1 Marks]

Answer: Mumbai Software Technology Park is located in the state of Maharashtra.

Key Points: Mumbai-Software Technology Park-Maharashtra

(4)

Name the state where Hirakund dam is located.

[1 Marks]

Answer: The Hirakud Dam is located in the state of Odisha.

Key Points: Hirakud Dam-Location-Odisha

(5)

Name the state where Raja Sansi International Airpot is located.

[1 Marks]

Answer: Raja Sansi International Airport is located in the state of Punjab.

Key Points: Raja Sansi International Airport-Punjab

(6)

Name the state where Naraura Nuclear Plant is located.

[1 Marks]

Answer: The Naraura Nuclear Plant is located in the state of Uttar Pradesh.

Key Points: Naraura Nuclear Plant - Uttar Pradesh

Section B

Question 6. From which of the following countries Giuseppe Garibaldi belonged to?

[1 Marks]

(A) Austria

(B) Italy

(C) Greece

(D) Spain

Explanation: Giuseppe Garibaldi belonged to Italy, as he was an Italian revolutionary leader who played a key role in the unification of Italy during the 19th century. The context provided states his involvement in military actions within Italy, leading troops to drive out foreign rulers such as the Spanish.

Question 7.

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 Balkan.

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

[1 Marks]

(A) (A) is false but (R) is true.

(B) (A) is true but (R) is false.

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

(D) Both (A) and (R) are true and (R) is the correct explanation of (A).

Explanation: Both (A) and (R) are true and (R) is the correct explanation of (A). The assertion is true as the Balkans indeed were a significant source of nationalist tension in Europe after 1871, primarily due to the complex nationalist aspirations and the weakening of the Ottoman Empire. The reason is also true because the presence of the Ottoman Empire in the Balkans had a direct impact on the rise of nationalism in the region, leading to conflicts and tensions among different ethnic groups.

Question 8.

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

[1 Marks]

(A) IV, I, II, III

(B) III, I, II, IV

(C) I, II, IV, III

(D) II, III, IV, I

Explanation: The correct chronological order is II, III, IV, I. The Defeat of Napoleon marked the end of the Napoleonic Wars in 1814-1815, which was followed by the Unification of Italy between 1859 and 1870, and then the Unification of Germany from 1866 to 1871. The Treaty of Constantinople is later, signed in 1841. Thus, the sequence is: Defeat of Napoleon (II), Unification of Italy (III), Unification of Germany (IV), and Treaty of Constantinople (I).

Question 9.

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

[1 Marks]

(A) Bhagat Singh - Swaraj Party

(B) Jawahar Lal Nehru - Oudh Kisan Sabha

(C) CR Das - Bardoli Satyagraha

(D) Sardar Patel - Hindustan Socialist Republican Army

Explanation:

The correct answer is 'Jawahar Lal Nehru - Oudh Kisan Sabha.' This is because Jawahar Lal Nehru was actively involved in the Oudh Kisan Sabha, which was significant in mobilizing peasants around the issues of landrights and their agrarian struggles. The other pairs listed do not correctly align the individuals with their respective organizations or movements.

Question 10.

Choose the correctly matched pair.

[1 Marks]

(A) Non-Metallic Minerals - Limestone

(B) Ferrous - Natural Gas

(C) Non-Ferrous - Nickel

(D) Energy Minerals - Cobalt

Explanation:

The correct option is 'Non-Ferrous - Nickel'. This is accurate because Nickel is classified as a non-ferrous mineral, which means it does not contain iron. Other options are incorrect as they misclassify the minerals respectively. Limestone is a non-metallic mineral; Natural Gas is an energy mineral, not ferrous; and Cobalt is a ferrous mineral.

Question 11.

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.

[1 Marks]

(A) I, II and IV

(B) I, II and III

(C) II, III and IV

(D) I, II and IV

Explanation:

The correct statements regarding rabi cropping season are I (Rabi crops are sown in winter) and II (sown from October to December and harvested from April to June). Option IV is also correct as Punjab, Haryana, and Uttar Pradesh are indeed important for wheat production. Statement III is incorrect because important rabi crops include wheat, barley, and peas, not maize, cotton, and jute, which are primarily kharif crops. Thus, the correct option is 'I, II and IV'.

Question 12.

Identify the soil with the help of following information -

• It develops in areas with high temperature.

• It is the result of intense leaching due to heavy rain.

• Humus content is low.

[1 Marks]

(A) Arid soil

(B) Black soil

(C) Laterite soil

(D) Yellow soil

Explanation: The correct answer is 'Laterite soil' as it develops in tropical and subtropical climates with high temperatures and experiences intense leaching due to heavy rainfall. Additionally, laterite soil is generally low in humus content, consistent with the information provided.

Question 13.

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

[1 Marks]

(A) Socialist

(B) Feminist

(C) Patriarchy

(D) Matriarchy

Explanation: The correct answer is 'Feminist'. This term specifically refers to the advocacy for women's rights and equality based on the belief in the social, economic, and political equality of genders, as mentioned in the context provided.

Question 14.

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?

[1 Marks]

(A) Secular

(B) Sovereign

(C) Socialist

(D) Republic

Explanation:

The correct term is 'Secular'. A secular state does not establish any one religion as the official religion and ensures that all communities can practice their religion freely. This aligns with the statements provided, which reflect the principles enshrined in the Indian Constitution regarding religious freedom and the state's neutrality towards all religions.

Question 15.

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.

[1 Marks]

(A) B, A, C, D

(B) C, D, A, B

(C) A, B, C, D

(D) D, C, B, A

Explanation:

The correct matches based on the given context are: I - B (Union List includes subjects of national importance, for which the Central Government legislates for uniformity), II - A (State List contains subjects of state and local importance, which State Governments alone can legislate on), III - C (Concurrent subjects are shared jurisdiction, where both Central and State Governments can legislate), and IV - D (Residuary subjects are those not covered in the first three lists, which the Central Government can legislate on). Therefore, the correct option is B, A, C, D.

Question 16. Which one of the following countries has a two-party system?

[1 Marks]

(A) United Kingdom

(B) China

(C) Pakistan

(D) India

Explanation: The correct answer is the United Kingdom. According to the context, a two-party system is characterized by the dominance of two major political parties competing for power, which is exemplified by the political system in the United Kingdom. In contrast, India has a multiparty system, Pakistan has a history of political instability with various parties, and China operates under a one-party system with the Communist Party being the sole ruling party.

Question 17. What role do 'checks and balances' play in a democratic country? Choose the most suitable option from the following.

[1 Marks]

(A) To establish a direct form of government without representatives

(B) To create a separation of powers to prevent authoritarianism

(C) To ensure absolute power for one branch of government

(D) To prevent changes to the Constitution

Explanation: The correct answer is 'To create a separation of powers to prevent authoritarianism.' This is because the system of checks and balances ensures that no one branch of government can exert excessive power over the others, providing safeguards against the misuse of authority, and thus maintaining the democratic principles.

Question 18.

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:

[1 Marks]

(A) Rs. 30,000

(B) Rs. 33,000

(C) Rs. 32,500

(D) Rs. 32,000

Explanation:

To find the average income, sum the incomes of all family members (50,000 + 40,000 + 20,000 + 20,000 = 130,000) and divide by the number of members (4). Thus, the average income = 130,000 / 4 = 32,500. Therefore, the correct answer is Rs. 32,500.

Question 19. Which one of the following indices is given priority by the World Bank with respect to development?

[1 Marks]

(A) Equality

(B) Per Capita Income

(C) Body Mass Index

(D) Infant Mortality Rate

Explanation: The correct option is 'Infant Mortality Rate'. This index is prioritized by the World Bank because it reflects a country's health and well-being, indicating how many children die before the age

of one year out of 1000 live births. As highlighted in the relevant context, human development focuses on improving the lives and health of citizens, making infant mortality a crucial indicator of overall development.

Question 20.

Choose the correct option to fill the blank.

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

[1 Marks]

(A) Foreign Direct Investment

(B) Special Economic Zones

(C) Liberalization

(D) Disinvestment

Explanation: The correct answer is 'Liberalization' as it specifically refers to the removal of barriers or restrictions set by the government, allowing businesses the freedom to trade without excessive regulations. This concept is highlighted in the context provided, which discusses how liberalization enables easier import and export decisions for businesses.

Question 21. Which one of the following is an example of organized sector activities?

[1 Marks]

(A) A handloom weaver working in her house

(B) A farmer irrigating his field

(C) A teacher taking classes in a government school

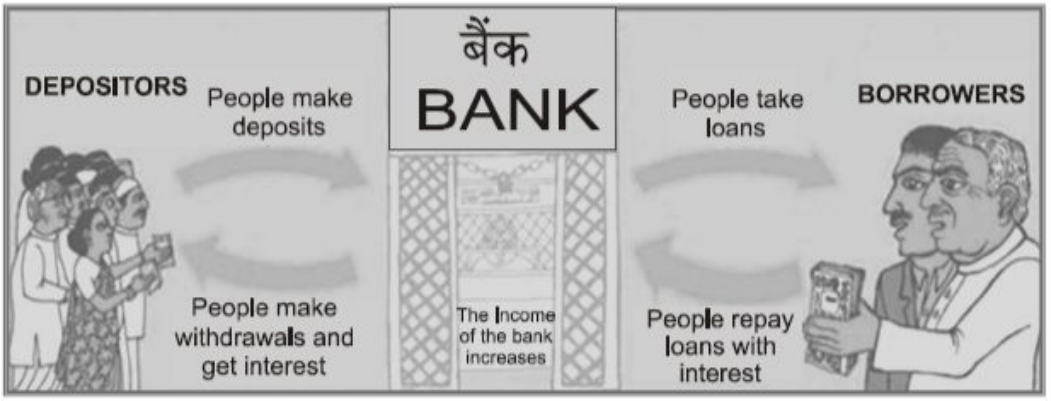
(D) A headload worker carrying cement

Explanation: A teacher taking classes in a government school is the correct answer because government schools operate under formal regulations and organized structures, which define their employment conditions and ensure adherence to specific rules. This distinguishes it from the other options, which represent unorganized sector activities.

Question 22.

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

[1 Marks]



(A) The difference of amount of interest between what is charged from borrowers and what is paid to depositors.

(B) The difference of interest rate between what is charged from borrowers and what is charged from depositors

(C) The difference between the amount deposited by the depositor and borrowed by the bank

(D) The difference between the amount deposited and borrowed by the bank to Reserve Bank of India.

Explanation: The correct option is 'The difference of amount of interest between what is charged from borrowers and what is paid to depositors.' This is because banks earn their income primarily from the interest they charge on loans, which is generally higher than the interest they pay on deposits, as stated in the context where it mentions that the difference is their main source of income.

Question 23.

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

[1 Marks]

(A) Only I and IV are correct

(B) Only II and III are correct.

(C) Only I and IV are correct.

(D) Only I and II are correct.

Explanation:

Only II and III are correct. The context refers to prosperous farmers who seek assured high family incomes and higher support prices for their crops, which directly connects to options II (Higher support prices for crops) and III (Assured high family income). Options I (Better wages) and IV (More days for work) are more aligned with the goals of landless rural laborers rather than prosperous farmers.

Question 24.

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

[1 Marks]

(A) Enforcing local laws

(B) Ensuring linguistic accommodation.

(C) Managing international relations.

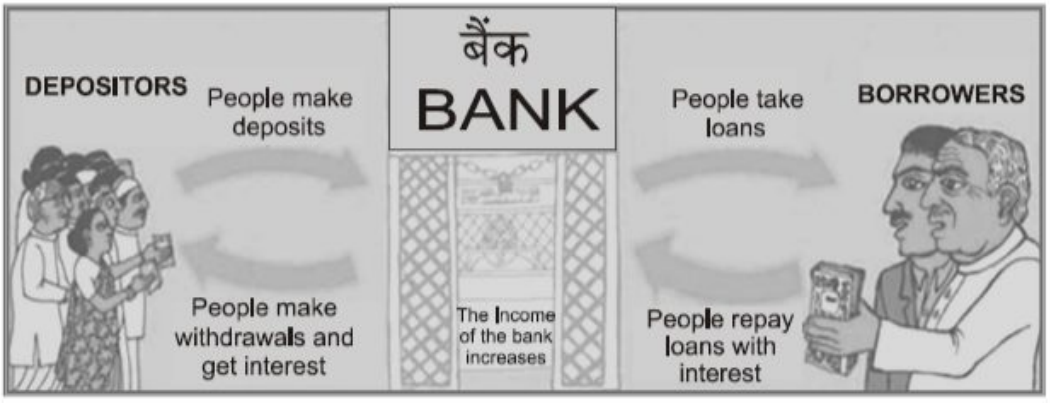
(D) Promoting cultural events.

Explanation: The correct answer is 'Ensuring linguistic accommodation.' This is because the context highlights that the separate government in Brussels was established to provide equal representation for both the Dutch and French-speaking communities, reflecting the need for accommodation of linguistic differences and regional diversity within Belgium.

Question 25.

Note : The following question is for Visually Impaired Candidates only

[1 Marks]



(A) Reserve Bank of India

(B) State Bank Of India

(C) National Finance Commission

(D) National Development Council

Explanation:

The correct option is 'Reserve Bank of India'. The relevant context states that the Reserve Bank of India (RBI) issues currency notes on behalf of the central government and plays a critical role in the banking system of India, including maintaining cash balance and providing loans. This indicates the importance of the RBI in the context of currency and banking regulations in the country.

Section C

Question 26. 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.

[2 Marks]

Answer: The Silk Route exemplified rich trade and cultural exchanges between distant regions. Firstly, silk from China was a major export towards the West, facilitating the introduction of various cultures and goods. Secondly, Buddhism spread from eastern India to Central Asia and China along these routes, showcasing spiritual and cultural exchange. This interconnection significantly impacted economies and societies across continents, marking the Silk Route as a vital historical corridor.

> **Key Points: Importance of Chinese silk export-Spread of Buddhism from India-Permitted cultural exchange and economic interconnection**

Question 27. Suggest any two measures for the conservation of forests.

[2 Marks]

Answer: Two effective measures for the conservation of forests include afforestation and the introduction of community-based conservation practices. Afforestation involves planting trees in deforested areas, helping restore ecosystems and enhance biodiversity. Community-based conservation encourages local people to participate in protecting forests, which enhances their livelihoods and fosters a greater understanding of ecological balance. These measures can significantly mitigate the degradation of forest resources and preserve them for future generations.

> **Key Points: Afforestation-Community-based conservation**

Question 28. Suggest any two measures for the conservation of wildlife.

[2 Marks]

Answer: Two effective measures for wildlife conservation include establishing national parks and wildlife sanctuaries, which protect diverse species and their habitats from human encroachment. Additionally, implementing strict anti-poaching laws is crucial to prevent illegal hunting and trade of endangered species, ensuring their survival. Raising awareness about the importance of wildlife protection within communities further supports conservation efforts.

Key Points: Establish national parks and wildlife sanctuaries - Implement anti-poaching laws - Raise awareness about wildlife conservation

Question 29. Why is power sharing desirable? Explain.

[2 Marks]

Answer: Power sharing is desirable as it reduces the possibility of conflicts among social groups, fostering political stability. It embodies the democratic spirit by ensuring that those affected by governance are involved in decision-making. This participation not only legitimizes authority but also helps citizens feel a sense of ownership in their government. Moreover, through sharing power among various groups, democracy ensures a system of checks and balances, preventing concentration of power and promoting equality.

Key Points: reduces conflict-political stability-democratic participation

Question 30. Differentiate between Public and Private Sector.

[2 Marks]

Answer: The public sector is owned and operated by the government, providing essential services without profit motives, such as railways and post offices. In contrast, the private sector is managed by individuals or private companies focused on profit. For example, companies like TISCO and Reliance Industries represent the private sector. Funding and management are also distinct; public sector services are funded by the government, while private sector services require customer payments.

Key Points: Ownership by government vs. private individuals or companies - Profit motive in private sector - Examples of public (railways, post office) and private sector (TISCO, Reliance)

Section D

Question 31. Describe any three causes that led to the Non-Cooperation Movement.

[3 Marks]

Answer: The Non-Cooperation Movement was propelled by several significant causes. Firstly, the Jallianwala Bagh massacre of 1919 ignited widespread anger against British oppression, uniting the

Indian populace in their call for independence. Secondly, the imposition of the harsh Treaty of Sèvres in 1920 on the Ottoman Sultan infuriated Indian Muslims who felt a strong religious and political affinity with the Khalifa, urging them to rally for justice. Lastly, the increasing discontent with colonial economic policies, such as oppressive taxes, led to widespread calls for boycotts of foreign goods and government institutions, as opposed by Mahatma Gandhi's principles of non-violent resistance and self-governance.

> **Key Points: Jallianwala Bagh massacre; British treatment of the Khalifa; discontent with colonial economic policies.**

Question 32. Describe any three causes of the Civil Disobedience Movement.

[3 Marks]

Answer: The Civil Disobedience Movement was driven by several key factors. Firstly, widespread economic hardship during the Great Depression made it increasingly difficult for people, especially the peasantry, to pay high revenue demands imposed by the British government. Secondly, the frustration towards the British colonial laws, particularly the Salt Act, motivated people to engage in acts of civil disobedience, such as making salt. Lastly, the movement saw significant participation from various social groups, including women, who were inspired by Gandhi's vision of nonviolent resistance to colonial rule. These factors combined to create a powerful impetus for the movement, uniting diverse sections of Indian society in a shared struggle for independence.

> **Key Points: Economic hardship due to the Great Depression - high revenue demands; Frustration with British laws, especially the Salt Act; Significant participation of women and various social groups in the movement.**

Question 33.

"Manufacturing industries are considered the backbone of economic development". Justify the statement.

[3 Marks]

Answer: Manufacturing industries play a crucial role in economic development by transforming raw materials into finished goods, creating employment opportunities across various sectors. This sector reduces reliance on agricultural income by providing alternative job options, thereby modernizing agriculture. Additionally, the export of manufactured goods contributes to foreign exchange and overall trade balance. The development of industries, particularly in backward regions, fosters infrastructure growth and alleviates poverty, driving regional equity. Furthermore, industries like steel, textiles, and agro-based production show how manufacturing can lead to higher productivity and economic strength, greatly contributing to national prosperity.

Key Points: Job creation in secondary and tertiary sectors - Export of goods brings foreign exchange - Modernization and productivity increase in agriculture - Development in tribal and backward areas - Growth of infrastructure and reduction of regional disparities

Question 34. Analyse the role of political parties in a democracy.

[3 Marks]

Answer: Political parties are integral to the functioning of a democracy, as they fulfill multiple critical roles. Primarily, they contest elections and represent the political interests of citizens. Parties recruit leaders, form governments, and push forward policies that reflect their ideological stance. They act as intermediaries between the government and the people, facilitating communication and accountability. Furthermore, political parties shape public opinion by raising issues, mobilizing support, and promoting civic engagement. Despite facing challenges such as internal democracy issues and public dissatisfaction, their existence is fundamental for ensuring a vibrant and representative democratic process.

Key Points: Contest elections-Represent citizen interests-Formulate and implement policies-Shape public opinion-Bridge communication between government and citizens-Accountability mechanisms-Political mobilization-Addressing challenges like internal democracy

Question 35. How is credit essential for economic activities? Explain with examples.

[3 Marks]

Answer: Credit plays a vital role in economic activities by providing individuals and businesses with the necessary funds to invest in various ventures. For instance, farmers need credit to purchase seeds, fertilizers, and equipment, allowing them to grow crops. Similarly, entrepreneurs rely on loans to start small businesses, facilitating job creation and contributing to economic growth. Credit also enables established businesses to meet operational costs, ensuring timely production and service delivery. By bridging the gap between income and expenses, credit fosters economic stability and growth, benefiting both borrowers and the economy as a whole.

Key Points: Credit provides funding for farming and businesses-Important for purchasing inputs like seeds and fertilizers-Entrepreneurs rely on loans for starting businesses-Credit helps established businesses manage operational costs-Contributes to job creation and economic growth-Ensures efficient production and service delivery-Acts as a bridge between income and expenses.

Question 36. How is the issue of sustainability important for development? Explain.

[3 Marks]

Answer: Sustainability is vital for development as it ensures that today's economic growth does not compromise the needs of future generations. It emphasizes responsible resource consumption, minimizing environmental degradation, and conserving biodiversity. Sustainable development promotes equity in resource distribution, which supports global peace and a better quality of life for all. For instance, practices such as recycling and reducing consumption help in maintaining ecological balance. Ultimately, sustainability is about improving human well-being while fostering a healthy planet for the future.

Key Points: Sustainability balances economic growth and environmental health; responsible resource use prevents depletion; ensures future generations' needs are met; promotes equity and quality of life; encourages community involvement in environmental care.

Section E

Question 37. How did the ideology of ‘liberalism’ affect Europe in the early nineteenth century? Explain.

[5 Marks]

Answer: The ideology of liberalism significantly influenced Europe in the early nineteenth century, promoting ideas of individual freedom, equality before the law, and representative government. Following the French Revolution, liberals opposed autocratic rule and advocated for constitutionalism and civil liberties. They played a vital role in shaping national unity movements in states like Germany and Italy, where demands for independence were intertwined with liberal ideals. Secret societies formed to disseminate these revolutionary concepts, and many working-class individuals united around liberal causes, seeking socio-political reforms. Furthermore, the liberal emphasis on market freedom spurred economic development and sought the abolition of restrictive state policies. Despite its focus on civil rights, liberalism did not encompass universal suffrage, as voting rights were primarily granted to property-owning men. Nevertheless, its principles paved the way for increased political participation and social change, laying the groundwork for subsequent democratic movements throughout Europe.

Key Points: Liberalism promoted individual freedom and equality; it opposed autocracy, advocating for constitutionalism and civil liberties; influenced national unity movements in Italy and Germany; led to the formation of secret societies; united working-class individuals for reforms; emphasized market freedom; did not embrace universal suffrage; laid groundwork for democratic movements.

Question 38. Explain the process of formation of the ‘United Kingdom of Great Britain’.

[5 Marks]

Answer: The formation of the ‘United Kingdom of Great Britain’ was a gradual process rooted in the Act of Union of 1707, which unified England and Scotland under a single parliament. Prior to this, the British Isles were characterized by distinct ethnic identities, including English, Scottish, Welsh, and Irish, each with their own cultural traditions. However, as England gained economic and political supremacy, it began to impose its influence on Scotland, leading to the propagation of a dominant English culture across the UK. The English parliament's control resulted in the suppression of local customs and institutions in Scotland, fostering a sense of British identity that overshadowed the ethnic diversities. The 1801 incorporation of Ireland further solidified this union, as the British parliament became increasingly English-dominated. Symbols of a new British nation, such as the Union Jack and the national anthem, were promoted vigorously. Meanwhile, other nations like Scotland and Ireland experienced cultural repression, diminishing their historical legacies as they became subordinate partners in the union. Thus, through a combination of legal frameworks, cultural domination, and strategic suppression of local identities, the modern notion of the ‘United Kingdom of Great Britain’ was established.

Key Points: Act of Union (1707), unification of England and Scotland, suppression of local cultures, English dominance, creation of a British identity, inclusion of Ireland in 1801, cultural symbols (Union Jack, national anthem), gradual process rather than sudden upheaval.

Question 39. How is energy a basic requirement for economic development? Explain.

[5 Marks]

Answer: Energy is fundamental to economic development as it fuels every sector of an economy, including agriculture, industry, and transport. Without sufficient energy, these sectors cannot operate efficiently, hindering production and growth. Since India's independence, the demand for energy has escalated to support various developmental plans. The lack of energy can restrict technological advancements and industrial capacity, leading to underdevelopment in resource-rich regions. As energy consumption rises, there is an urgent need for sustainable energy strategies, such as promoting renewable sources and energy conservation, to ensure long-term development. Sustainable energy practices not only support current demands but also allow for a healthier environment, which is essential for future growth. In summary, energy availability and management are critical for advancing economic prospects and ensuring that development is inclusive and sustainable.

Key Points: Energy is essential for agriculture, industry, transport; Increases operational efficiency; Historical increase in energy demand post-independence; Need for sustainable energy development; Renewable sources and conservation are crucial; Energy impacts technological growth and regional development

Question 40. How are conventional sources of energy different from non-conventional sources? Explain.

[5 Marks]

Answer: Conventional sources of energy primarily include fossil fuels such as coal, petroleum, and natural gas, along with biomass like firewood and cattle dung cakes. These sources are traditionally utilized, are often abundant, and have been the backbone of energy supply for many years. However, they are finite and can lead to environmental degradation. In contrast, non-conventional sources such as solar, wind, tidal, geothermal, biogas, and atomic energy are considered renewable as they are replenished naturally and have less detrimental environmental impacts. While conventional energies contribute significantly to energy needs, they also cause pollution and are subject to price volatility, whereas non-conventional sources offer sustainability and reduced carbon footprints, making them vital for future energy security and environmental protection.

Key Points: Definition of conventional vs non-conventional sources-Examples of each type-Impacts on the environment-Economic implications-Sustainability of non-conventional sources

Question 41. How are democratic governments better than other forms of government? Explain.

[5 Marks]

Answer: Democratic governments are generally considered superior to non-democratic systems for several reasons. Firstly, they are built on the principle of legitimacy, meaning they are seen as the people's own government, thus fostering a sense of accountability. Democratic leaders must respond to the citizens' needs and demands, leading to better decision-making. Moreover, democracy encourages active participation from all citizens, which enhances political equality and the representation of various interests. Another vital aspect is the ability of democracies to correct their own mistakes; public scrutiny helps reveal errors that can be addressed through open discussions. Unlike in non-democratic regimes where power often remains concentrated without citizen input, democratic governments rely on consultation and debate. This transparency, along with strong mechanisms for accountability, contributes to less corruption and more effective governance. Ultimately, democracy not only respects the dignity of individuals but also empowers them to influence governance, making it a more favorable form of government.

Key Points: Legitimacy; Accountability; Citizen participation; Political equality; Ability to correct mistakes; Transparency; Reduced corruption; Empowerment of individuals

Question 42. How do democracies lead to a peaceful and harmonious life among citizens? Explain.

[5 Marks]

Answer: Democracies lead to a peaceful and harmonious life among citizens by promoting accommodation of social diversity and ensuring political equality. In democracies, power is not monopolized by a single group, allowing different groups to coexist. This fosters respect for varied opinions and interests, which is essential in a diverse society like India. Moreover, democracies provide mechanisms to resolve conflicts through dialogue rather than force, promoting dignity and freedom. Importantly, citizens feel empowered as they have the right to elect their leaders and

participate in decision-making, thus enhancing their stake in governance. This nurtures a sense of belonging and responsibility within the community. While differences may arise, democracies allow for correcting mistakes and continuously improving, paving the way for a more harmonious society. Ultimately, democracy allows for learning and respecting differences, balancing interests, and reinforcing the dignity of individuals, which leads to a stable and peaceful social fabric.

Key Points: Promotes accommodation of social diversity; Ensures political equality; Mechanisms for conflict resolution; Empowers citizens through participation; Enhances individual dignity and freedom; Allows for correction of governance mistakes; Fosters a sense of belonging.

Question 43.

'Globalization is the process of rapid integration or interconnection between countries'. Explain the statement with examples.

[5 Marks]

Answer: Globalization refers to the increasingly interconnected nature of economies, societies, and cultures across the globe. This integration is primarily driven by advancements in technology, which facilitate faster communication and transportation. For instance, multinational corporations (MNCs) like Tata Motors and Infosys have expanded their reach beyond India, influencing global markets. Similarly, the rise in foreign trade has allowed countries to specialize and compete effectively. In India, globalization has transformed markets, increasing the availability of diverse goods and services that weren't present a few decades ago. Moreover, the flow of people across borders seeking better opportunities showcases another dimension of globalization. While globalization has led to economic growth and development, it has also presented challenges, highlighting disparities and the need for equitable benefits.

Key Points: 1. Definition of globalization as economic and cultural integration. 2. Role of MNCs in expanding markets and opportunities. 3. Impact of technology on communication and transportation. 4. Examples of Indian companies like Tata Motors and Infosys as global players. 5. Increase in foreign trade enhancing market integration. 6. Movement of people seeking better opportunities as a facet of globalization. 7. Acknowledgment of challenges and inequities resulting from globalization.

Question 44.

"Improvement in technology has stimulated the globalization process". Explain the statement with examples.

[5 Marks]

Answer: The assertion that technological improvement has stimulated globalization is evident in several domains. Transportation technology has undergone significant advancements in the last fifty years, enabling faster and morecost-effective movement of goods across long distances. This has facilitated the rise of multinational corporations (MNCs) seeking lower production costs in different regions, such as manufacturers in China and Mexico benefiting from cheaper labor and proximity to markets. Furthermore, the information and communication technology revolution, characterized by the internet and mobile communications, has made it possible for businesses to operate on a global scale, connecting suppliers, consumers, and markets more efficiently than ever before. This interconnectedness has also led to the relocation of industries to low-wage countries, stimulating international trade and enhancing production integration. As a result, consumers now have access to a diverse range of products at competitive prices, exemplified by the global spread of brands and goods. Overall, technology has been a driving force behind the globalization process, reshaping economies and enhancing living standards globally.

Key Points: 1. Advancements in transportation technology enabling faster goods movement. 2. Role of MNCs in relocating production to lower-cost regions like China and Mexico. 3. Impact of information and communication technology on global business operations.