

**CBSE Board Examination – 2024**  
**SOCIAL SCIENCE**  
**Solved Paper**  
**Class– 10<sup>th</sup>**

(All Sets of Delhi & Outside Delhi)

Maximum Marks: 80

Time allowed: 3 hours

**GENERAL INSTRUCTIONS:**

1. This question paper contains 37 questions. All questions are compulsory.
2. Question paper is divided into SIX sections – Section A, B, C, D, E and F.
3. Section A – Question Nos. 1 to 20 are multiple choice type questions. Each question carries 1 mark.
4. Section B – Question Nos. 21 to 24 are Very Short Answer type questions. Each question carries 2 marks. Answer to these questions should not exceed 40 words.
5. Section C – Question Nos. 25 to 29 are Short Answer type questions. Each question carries 3 marks. Answer to these questions should not exceed 60 words.
6. Section D – Question Nos. 30 to 33 are Long Answer (LA) type questions. Each question carries 5 marks. Answer to these questions should not exceed 120 words.
7. Section E – Question Nos. 34 to 36 are Case-based/Source-based questions with three sub-questions. Each question carries 4 marks.
8. In Section F – Question Nos. 37 is Map skill based question with two parts 37(i) History (2 marks) and 37(ii) Geography (3 marks). This question carries total 5 marks.

Delhi Set– 1

32/1/1

**SECTION– A**

(Multiple Choice Questions) (20 × 1 = 20)

1. From which of the following countries Giuseppe Garibaldi belonged to? 1  
(a) Austria (b) Italy  
(c) Greece (d) Spain
2. Two statements are given below. They are **Assertion (A)** and **Reason (R)**. Read both the statements and choose the correct option. 1  
**Assertion (A):** The 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.  
**Options:**  
(a) Both, (A) and (R) are true and (R) is the correct explanation of (A).  
(b) Both, (A) and (R) are true but (R) is not the correct explanation of (A).  
(c) (A) is true but (R) is false.  
(d) (A) is false but (R) is true.
3. Arrange the following events in chronological order and choose the correct option from the following: 1  
I. Treaty of Constantinople  
II. Defeat of Napoleon  
III. Unification of Italy  
IV. Unification of Germany  
**Options:**  
(a) I, II, IV and III (b) II, III, I and IV  
(c) II, I, IV and III (d) IV, I, III and II
4. Which one of the following pairs regarding Indian nationalism is correctly matched? 1

Leaders	Contribution
(a) Sardar Patel	: Hindustan Socialist Republican Army
(b) Bhagat Singh	: Swaraj Party
(c) C.R. Das	: Bardoli Satyagraha
(d) Jawahar Lal Nehru	: Oudh Kisan Sabha
5. Choose the correctly matched pair. 1

(a) Ferrous	–	Natural Gas
(b) Non– Ferrous	–	Nickel
(c) Non– Metallic Minerals	–	Limestone
(d) Energy Minerals	–	Cobalt
6. Read the given statements and choose the correct option with regard to Rabi cropping season from the following: 1  
I. Rabi crops are sown in winter.  
II. Sown from October to December and harvested from April to June.  
III. Important crops are Maize, Cotton, Jute.  
IV. Punjab, Haryana, Uttar Pradesh are important for the production of wheat.  
**Options:**  
(a) I, III and IV (b) II, III and IV  
(c) I, II and IV (d) I, II and III
7. Identify the soil with the help of following information. 1
  - It develops in areas with high temperature.
  - It is the result of intense leaching due to heavy rain.
  - Humus content is low.

**Soil:**

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

8. Which of the following term refers to the belief in and advocacy for the social, political and economic equality of women? **1**

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

9. Read the given statements: **1**

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

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

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

10. Match the Column I with 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.

I.    II.    III.    IV.

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

11. Which of the following was the primary objective of Belgium to form the separate government in Brussels? **1**

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

12. Which one of the following countries has two-party system? **1**

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

13. What role do checks and balances play in a democratic country? Choose the most suitable option from the following. **1**

- (a) To establish a direct form of government without representatives.

(b) To create a separation of powers to prevent from authoritarianism.

(c) To prevent any change to the Constitution.

(d) To ensure absolute power for one branch of government.

14. Suppose, the monthly income of the family members is as follows respectively: **1**

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

The average income of the family would be:

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

15. Which one of the following indices is given priority by the World Bank with respect to development? **1**

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

16. Choose the correct option to fill the blank. **1**

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

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

17. Which one of the following is an example of organised sector activities? **1**

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

18. Which of the following are developmental goals of a prosperous farmer? Choose the correct option from the given options. **1**

- I. Better wages  
II. Higher support prices for crops  
III. Assured high family income  
IV. More days for work

**Options:**

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

19. Why do lenders often require collateral before lending loan? Choose the most suitable option from the following. **1**

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

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



Choose the correct option from the following.

- The difference between the amount deposited and borrowed by the bank to Reserve Bank of India.
- The difference of amount of interest between what is charged from borrowers and what is paid to depositors.
- The difference of interest rate between what is charged from borrowers and what is charged from depositor.
- The difference between the amount deposited by the depositor and borrowed by the borrower.

### SECTION- B

(Very Short Answer Type Questions) (4×2 = 8)

- "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
- (A) Suggest any two measures for the conservation of forest. 2  
OR  
(B) Suggest any two measures for the conservation of wildlife. 2
- Why is power sharing desirable? Explain. 2
- Differentiate between Public and Private Sector. 2

### SECTION- C

(Short Answer Type Questions) (5×3= 15)

- (A) Describe any three causes that led to the Non-Cooperation Movement. 3  
OR  
(B) Describe any three causes of 'Civil Disobedience Movement.' 3
- 'Manufacturing industries are considered the backbone of economic development.' Justify the statement. 3
- Analyse the role of political parties in a democracy. 3
- How is credit essential for economic activities? Explain with examples. 3
- How is the issue of sustainability important for development? Explain. 3

### SECTION- D

(Long Answer Type Questions) (3×4= 12)

- (A) How did the ideology of 'liberalism' affect the Europe in early nineteenth century? Explain. 5  
OR  
(B) Explain the process of formation of 'United Kingdom of Great Britain'. 5
- (A) How is energy a basic requirement for economic development? Explain. 5  
OR  
(B) How are conventional sources of energy different from non-conventional sources? Explain. 5
- (A) How are democratic governments better than other forms of government? Explain. 5  
OR  
(B) How do democracies lead to peaceful and harmonious life among citizens? Explain. 5
- (A) 'Globalisation is the process of rapid integration or interconnection between countries.' Explain the statement with examples. 5  
OR  
(B) 'Improvement in technology has stimulated the globalisation process.' Explain the statement with examples. 5

### SECTION- E

(Case-based/Source-based Questions) (3×5= 12)

- 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!'

- How does the passage reflect the immersive nature of reading of Mercier? 1
- Why did Mercier describe himself as a virtual writer? 1

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

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

### FLOODS



#### Basic Safety Precautions to be Taken:

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

35.1 Mention any two essential items that should be included in a 'family emergency kit'. 1

35.2 Why are the items of family emergency kit important during flood situation? 1

35.3 In case of a flood, what are the recommended actions to ensure the safety of your family and belongings? Describe any two. 2

36. 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.

36.1 Analyse the significance of the elected representatives in the Panchayats. 1

36.2 In what way has the representation of women in democracy influenced by Constitutional status for local government? 1

36.3 What has been the impact of granting Constitutional status to local government on the democratic landscape of the country? Analyse any two impacts. 2

### SECTION- F

#### (Map Skill Based Questions)

(2+3=5)

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

(a) The place where Mahatma Gandhi broke the salt law. 1

(b) The place where Session of Indian National Congress was held in 1927. 1

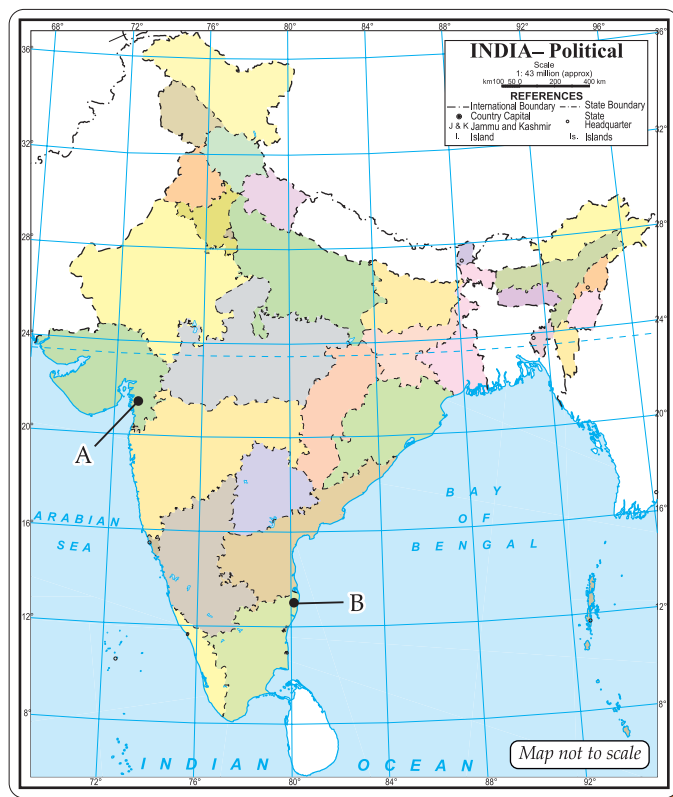
(ii) On the same Political outline map of India, locate and label **any three** of the following with suitable symbols: (3×1=3)

(a) Hirakud – Dam 1

(b) Mumbai – Software Technology Park 1

(c) Raja Sansi – International Airport 1

(d) Naraura – Nuclear Power Plant 1

**Delhi Set- 2**

32/1/2

Except the following all other questions are from Set- 1

**SECTION- B**

(Very Short Answer Type Questions) (4×2=8)

23. Why is horizontal distribution of power sharing important? Explain. 2
24. Differentiate between organised and unorganised sectors. 2

**SECTION- C**

(Short Answer Type Questions) (5 × 3 = 15)

26. 'The industries have undergone significant changes due to advancement in technology and shifts in consumer preferences'. Justify the statement. 3
27. How do political parties function within a democratic system? Explain. 3

28. Formal sector of credit is better than informal sector. Give arguments in support of your answer. 3

**SECTION- D**

(Long Short Answer Type Questions) (20×1=20)

31. (A) How is the per capita consumption of electricity considered as an index of development? Explain with examples. 5

OR

- (B) Explain with examples the significance of the usage of non-conventional sources of energy for the country. 5
32. (A) Analyse the positive outcomes of the democracy. 5

OR

- (B) Analyse the political outcomes associated with democracy. 5

**Delhi Set- 3**

32/1/3

Except the following all other questions are from Set-1 and 2

**SECTION- B**

(Very Short Answer Type Questions) (4×2=8)

23. Explain the prudential reasons of power sharing. 2
24. Differentiate between primary and secondary sectors of the economy. 2

**SECTION- C**

(Short Answer Type Questions) (5 × 3 = 15)

26. Suggest any three ways to protect fresh water from industrial pollution. 3
27. Explain any three challenges that political parties often face in their functioning. 3

28. Self-help-groups (SHGs) in rural society serve as empowering platform towards socio-economic development. Give arguments in support of your answer. 3

### SECTION– D

(Long Short Answer Type Questions) (20×1=20)

31. (A) Analyse the advantages of Natural Gas as a source of energy. 5

OR

- (B) 'Minerals generally occur in different rocks.' Examine the statement. 5

32. (A) Analyse any five values of democracy. 5

OR

- (B) "The passion for respect and freedom are the basis of democracy." Justify the statement. 5

### Outside Delhi Set– 1

32/2/1

### SECTION– A

(Multiple Choice Questions) (20 × 1 = 20)

1. The German philosopher 'Johann Gottfried' belonged to which one of the following schools of thought? 1  
(a) Socialist (b) Liberalist  
(c) Romanticist (d) Marxist
2. Two statements are given below. They are Assertion (A) and Reason (R). Read both the statements and choose the correct option. 1

**Assertion (A):** 'The Act of Union 1707' between England and Scotland resulted in the formation of 'United Kingdom of Great Britain'.

**Reason (R):** England wanted to impose its influence on Scotland.

**Options:**

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

3. Arrange the following events in chronological order and choose the correct option. 1

- I. Treaty of Constantinople  
II. Hamburg granted autonomy to Hungary  
III. Balkan Conflict  
IV. Napoleonic Civil Code

**Options:**

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

4. Which one of the following pairs is correctly matched? 1

**List– I**

(Author)

(a) Jyotiba Phule

(b) Sudarshan Chakra

(c) Rash Sundari Debi

(d) Kashi Baba

**List– II**

(Book)

*Amar Jiban*

*Sachhi Kavitayen*

*Gulamgiri*

*Chotte aur Bade Sawal*

5. Choose the correct option to fill the blank. 1

Non Metallic Mineral: Mica

Energy Mineral: \_\_\_\_\_

(a) Natural Gas

(b) Bauxite

(c) Manganese

(d) Platinum

6. Read the following characteristics of a soil and identify the soil from the given options. 1

- It is widely spread and important soil.
- Northern plains are made of it.
- It consists of sand, silt and clay.

**Options:**

(a) Yellow soil

(b) Black soil

(c) Laterite soil

(d) Alluvial soil

7. Match Column-I with Column-II and choose the correct option: 1

Column I (Crop)		Column II (Type)	
I.	Wheat	A.	Millet crop
II.	Ragi	B.	Beverage crop
III.	Tea	C.	Food crop
IV.	Maize	D.	Food and fodder crop

**Options:**

I. II. III. IV.

(a) d a c b

(b) c d b a

(c) c a b d

(d) d b a c

8. Read the following statements and choose the correct term mentioned in the Indian Constitution from the given options: 1

- There is no official religion for the Indian State.
- There is freedom to profess, practise and propagate any religion in India.

**Options:**

(a) Republic

(b) Sovereign

(c) Socialist

(d) Secular

9. Which one of the following pairs is correctly matched? 1

Subject List in the Indian Constitution		Subject	
(a)	Union List Subjects	–	Communication
(b)	State List Subjects	–	Education
(c)	Concurrent List Subjects	–	Adoption
(d)	Residuary Subjects	–	Marriages

10. Read the following statements about power sharing arrangement in Belgium and choose the correct option. **1**

- I. Brussels has a separate govt. with equal representation.  
 II. Dutch & French speaking ministers are equal in Central Govt.  
 III. Community Govt. is elected by people belonging to one language.  
 IV. Series of majoritarian measures adopted in Belgium.

**Options:**

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

11. Which one of the following countries has 'one-party system'? **1**

- (a) United States of America  
 (b) United Kingdom  
 (c) India  
 (d) China

12. Which one of the following is a fundamental principle of democracy? **1**

- (a) Rule of single individual  
 (b) Rule with hereditary norms  
 (c) Rule of people with freedom  
 (d) Rule of military chiefs

13. Which one of the following languages is included in Eighth Schedule in Indian Constitution? **1**

- (a) Hariyanavi                      (b) Rajasthani  
 (c) Garhwali                        (d) Odia

14. Choose the correct option to fill the blank. **1**

Literacy Rate measures the proportion of literate population in the \_\_\_\_\_ years and above age group.

- (a) 10                                  (b) 7  
 (c) 5                                    (d) 8

15. Assume there are four families in a locality. If the incomes of these four families in a week are ₹2,000, ₹5,000, ₹3,000 and ₹6,000, then the weekly average income of the locality will be: **1**

- (a) 4,000                              (b) 5,000  
 (c) 2,000                              (d) 1,000

16. Which one of the following pairs is correctly matched? **1**

- Sector of the Economy** – **Example**  
 (a) Primary Sector – Tailor

- (b) Secondary Sector – Fisherman  
 (c) Tertiary Sector – Astronaut  
 (d) Primary Sector – Courier

17. Look at the given image. The work done in the image comes under which one of the following sectors? **1**



- (a) Organised sector    (b) Primary sector  
 (c) Unorganised sector (d) Public sector

18. Which of the following is the primary purpose of loan activities offered by banks? **1**

- (a) To compete with other financial institutions  
 (b) To generate profits for the primary sector only  
 (c) To increase income of MNCs  
 (d) To support economic growth

19. Match the following aspects of globalisation with their descriptions and choose the correct option. **1**

List- I (Global Aspect)		List- II (Description)	
I.	Technological Advancement	a.	Interaction of ideas, values and traditions
II.	Liberalisation of Trade	b.	Companies operating in many countries
III.	Cultural Exchange	c.	Innovation in manufacturing, communication and information
IV.	Multinational Corporations	d.	The removal of restriction on trade

**Options:**

- I. II. III. IV.  
 (a) A B C D  
 (b) C D A B  
 (c) D C B A  
 (d) B A D C

20. Choose the correct option regarding 'Body Mass Index (BMI)' from the following. **1**

- (a) Assessment of Blood Pressure  
 (b) Assessment of Blood Sugar Level  
 (c) Assessment of Body Composition  
 (d) Assessment of under Nutrition

**SECTION- B****(Very Short Answer Type Questions) (4×2=8)**

21. "Conservative regimes set up in Europe in 1815 were autocratic." Support the statement by giving any two arguments. 2
22. How is horizontal power sharing different from vertical? Explain. 2
23. (a) Differentiate between Primitive Subsistence and Commercial Farming. 2
- OR**
- (b) Differentiate between Rabi and Kharif cropping seasons. 2
24. How can a nation achieve a balance between economic growth and environment sustainability? Explain by giving any two arguments. 2

**SECTION- C****(Short Answer Type Questions) (5 × 3 = 15)**

25. (a) How was the 'Silk Route' an example of vibrant pre-modern trade? Explain. 3
- OR**
- (b) How did food promote long-distance cultural contacts in the pre-modern world? Explain. 3
26. "India's prosperity lies in expanding and diversifying its manufacturing industries." Justify the statement. 3
27. Explain any three responsibilities carried out by the political parties in a democracy. 3
28. Examine the significance of credit in economic development of the country. 3
29. "Tertiary sector has a pivotal role in the economy of the country." Support your answer with day-to-day examples. 3

**SECTION- D****(Long Short Answer Type Questions) (4×5=20)**

30. (a) "The Gandhian idea of Satyagraha, emphasised the power of truth and struggle against injustice." Explain the statement with examples. 5
- OR**
- (b) How did people belonging to different communities, regions and language groups develop a sense of collective belonging in the late-nineteenth century India? Explain with examples. 5
31. (a) "Promotion of energy conservation is important plank of sustainable energy." Explain the statement with examples. 5
- OR**
- (b) "Energy is required for all kinds of activities." Explain this statement with examples. 5
32. (a) Democracy is a better form of govt. than dictatorship. Analyse. 5
- OR**
- (b) Democracy accommodates social diversities. Analyse. 5

33. (a) "Rapid improvement in technology has been one major factor that has stimulated the globalisation process." Explain the statement with examples. 5

**OR**

- (b) "Foreign trade and foreign investment policies are the aspects of liberalisation and globalisation." Explain the statement with examples. 5

**SECTION- E****(Case-based Questions) (3×4= 12)**

34. Read the following source and answer the questions that follow: 4

**Print and Censorship**

The power of the printed word is most often seen in the way governments seek to regulate and suppress print. The colonial government kept continuous track of all books and newspapers published in India and passed numerous laws to control the press.

During the First World War, under the Defense of India Rules, 22 newspapers had to furnish securities. Of these, 18 shut down rather than comply with government orders. (The Sedition Committee Report under Rowlatt in 1919 further strengthened controls that led to imposition of penalties on various newspapers. At the outbreak of the Second World War, the Defense of India Act was passed, allowing censoring of reports of war-related topics. All reports about the Quit India Movement came under its purview. In August 1942, about 90 newspapers were suppressed.

34.1 What method did the colonial government employ to keep track of Indian newspapers? 1

34.2 How did the colonial government's laws affect the press? 1

34.3 Analyse the impact of 'Sedition Committee' on Newspapers. 2

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

**Project Tiger**

Tiger is one of the key wildlife species in the faunal web, In 1973, the authorities realised that the tiger population had dwindled to 1,827 from an estimated 55,000 at the turn of the 20th century. The major threats to tiger population are numerous, such as poaching for trade, shrinking habitat, depletion of prey base species, growing human population, etc. The trade of tiger skins and the use of their bones in traditional medicines, especially in the Asian countries left the tiger population on the verge of extinction, Since India and Nepal provide habitat to about two-thirds of the surviving tiger population in the world, these two nations become prime targets for poaching and illegal trading.

"Project Tiger", one of the well publicised wildlife campaigns in the world, was launched in 1973. Tiger conservation has been viewed not only as an effort to save an endangered species but with



equal importance as a means of preserving biotypes of sizeable magnitude. Corbett National Park in Uttarakhand, Sunderbans National Park in West Bengal, Bandhavgarh National Park in Madhya Pradesh, Sariska Wildlife Sanctuary in Rajasthan, Manas Tiger Reserve in Assam and Periyar Tiger Reserve in Kerala are some examples of the tiger reserves in India.

35.1 Why was 'Project Tiger' considered a significant step for Tiger Conservation? 1

35.2 What role did India play in the global tiger population? 1

35.3 Mention any two major threats to the wildlife species. 2

36. Read the following extract and answer the questions that follow:

#### Linguistic diversity of India

How many languages do we have in India? The answer depends on how one counts it. The latest information that we have is from the Census of India held in 2011. This census recorded more than 1300 distinct languages which people mentioned as their mother tongues. These languages were grouped together under some major languages. For example, languages like Bhojpuri, Magadhi, Bundelkhandi, Chhattisgarhi, Rajasthani and many others were grouped together under 'Hindi'. Even after this grouping, the Census found 121 major languages. Of these, 22 languages are now included in the Eighth Schedule of the Indian Constitution and

are therefore called 'Scheduled Languages'. Others are called 'Non-Scheduled Languages'. In terms of languages, India is perhaps the most diverse country in the world.

36.1 How many languages were recorded as mother tongues in the 2011 Census of India? 1

36.2 How were the languages grouped together in the Census report? 1

36.3 How does the inclusion of languages in the Eighth Schedule of the Indian Constitution contribute to linguistic diversity? Explain. 2

### SECTION- F

(Map Skill Based Questions) (2+3=5)

37. (a) Two places A and B have been marked on the given political outline map of India. Identify them with the help of the following information and write their correct names on the lines drawn near them: 2×1=2

(i) The place where Gandhiji broke Salt Law. 1

(ii) The place where the Indian National Congress Session was held in 1920. 1

(b) On the same political outline map of India, locate and label any three of the following with suitable symbols: 3×1=3

(i) Salal – Dam 1

(ii) Kalpakkam – Nuclear Power Plant 1

(iii) Bengaluru – Software Technology Park 1

(iv) Mormugao – Major Sea Port 1



## Outside Delhi Set- 2

32/2/2

Except the following all other questions are from Set- 2

**SECTION- B**

(Very Short Answer Type Questions) (4×2=8)

24. Different people have different notions of development. Explain the statement with examples. 2

**SECTION- C**

(Short Answer Type Questions) (5 × 3 = 15)

26. 'Manufacturing sector is considered the backbone of an economic development.' Justify the statement. 3  
 29. Give any three suggestions to increase the employment in rural society and explain them. 3

**SECTION- D**

(Long Short Answer Type Questions) (4×5=20)

31. (a) How is energy a basic requirement for economic development? Explain with examples. 5

OR

- (b) How do minerals occur? Explain with examples. 5

32. (a) How are democratic governments accountable, responsible and legitimate? Explain. 5

OR

- (b) How does democracy promote social justice and equality? Explain. 5

## Outside Delhi Set- 3

32/2/3

Except the following all other questions are from Set- 1 and 2

**SECTION- B**

(Very Short Answer Type Questions) (4×2=8)

21. Explain the impact of French Revolution on other European countries. 2  
 22. Why is power shared among different social groups? Explain. 2

**SECTION- C**

(Short Answer Type Questions) (5 × 3 = 15)

26. How can fresh water be saved from the industrial pollution? Suggest any three ways. 3  
 29. What efforts are being made by the government to increase employment in the urban areas? Explain. 3

**SECTION- D**

(Long Short Answer Type Questions) (4×5=20)

31. (a) "Solar energy has a bright future in India." Explain the statement with examples. 5

OR

- (b) Why do we need to conserve mineral resources? Explain with examples. 5

32. (a) 'Dignity and freedom of peoples are the basis of democracy.' Explain the statement. 5

OR

- (b) 'Democracy is related with deep values.' Explain the statement. 5



# ANSWERS

Delhi Set- 1

32/1/1

## SECTION- A

(Multiple Choice Questions) (20 × 1 = 20)

1. **Option (b) is correct.**

*Explanation:* A famous Italian revolutionary who was born in 1807 in Genoa. He was part of a secret society called Carbonari and founded two underground societies called Young Italy in Marseilles and Young Europe in Berne.

2. **Option (b) is correct.**

*Explanation:* Large part of the Balkans was under the control of the Ottoman Empire. The spread of the ideas of romantic nationalism in the Balkans together with the disintegration of the Ottoman Empire made this region very explosive.

3. **Option (c) is correct.**

*Explanation:* Completion of Unification of Italy and Germany took place in same year.

Completion of unification of Germany took place on Jan 1871 and Unification of Italy later on same year.

II. Defeat of Napoleon- 1815

I. Treaty of Constantinople- 1832

IV. Unification of Germany- Jan 1871 (completion)

III. Unification of Italy- 1871 (completion)

4. **Option (d) is correct.**

*Explanation:* October 1920: Setup of Oudh Kisan Sabha headed by J. L. Nehru.

5. **Option (c) is correct.**

*Explanation: Non- Metallic Minerals:* These minerals do not contain metals. Limestone, mica and gypsum are examples of such minerals. The mineral fuels like coal and petroleum are also non- metallic minerals.

6. **Option (c) is correct.**

*Explanation:* It starts with the beginning of winter and continues until the beginning of summer (October- December to April- June). The rabi crops include wheat, barley, gram and oilseeds.

7. **Option (c) is correct.**

*Explanation:* Laterite soil develops in areas with high temperature and heavy rainfall. Formed due to leaching. Laterite soil is mainly found in Karnataka, Kerala and the hilly areas of Odisha and Assam.

8. **Option (d) is correct.**

*Explanation:* Most of the women's movements aim at equality in personal and family life, of women. These movements are called feminist movements.

9. **Option (b) is correct.**

*Explanation:* In a **secular state** like India, there is no official religion for the Indian state. The Constitution provides to all individuals and communities freedom to profess, practice and propagate any religion, or not to follow any.

10. **Option (d) is correct.**

*Explanation:* Union list subjects- For uniformity Central Government legislates on it.

State list subjects - State Governments alone make laws on it.

Concurrent subjects - Subjects under Jurisdiction of Centre and State Governments.

Residuary subjects - Central Government legislates on new subjects

11. **Option (d) is correct.**

*Explanation:* In Brussels, the Dutch-speaking people are in minority which is the opposite of the rest of the country, where they are in majority.

12. **Option (b) is correct.**

*Explanation:* Since the Second World War, all the Governments in the UK have been formed by either **the Labour Party or the Conservative Party.**

13. **Option (b) is correct.**

*Explanation:* Power is shared among the legislature, executive and judiciary, this is known as horizontal distribution of power because it allows these organs of government placed at the same level to exercise different powers.

14. **Option (c) is correct.**

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Average Income} &= \frac{\text{₹}(50,000 + 20,000 + 40,000 + 20,000)}{4} \\ &= \frac{\text{₹}(1,30,000)}{4} \\ &= \text{₹}32,500 \end{aligned}$$

15. **Option (d) is correct.**

*Explanation:* World Bank considers only the per capita income as an indicator of the development.

16. **Option (c) is correct.**

*Explanation:* Liberalisation of economy means to free it from direct or physical controls imposed by the government. In other words, removing barriers or restrictions set by the government is what is known as liberalisation.

17. **Option (d) is correct.**

*Explanation:* Organised sector is registered by the government. In organised sector, the workers enjoy the security of employment, the numbers of working hours are fixed, workers get several benefits such

as paid leaves, payment during holidays, provident fund, etc.

**18. Option (c) is correct.**

*Explanation:* A prosperous farmer has developmental goals of high family income and cheap labour. A successful farmer has already fulfilled all his basic needs. He only seeks a high income so that his family does not face any financial issues.

**19. Option (d) is correct.**

*Explanation:* Security against the loan to recover the money if the borrower fails to repay it. This security is called collateral.

**20. Option (c) is correct.**

*Explanation:* Banks charge higher interest rate on the loan in comparison to the interest paid on the deposits of the public. This difference in the interest charged on loan and interest given on deposit is the income of the banks.

## SECTION– B

(Very Short Answer Type Questions) (4×2=8)

**21.** The following explains why the silk routes are an excellent illustration of commerce and cultural ties between distant regions of the world:

- (i) Several land– and sea– based silk routes that connected Asia with Europe and Northern Africa as well as enormous swathes of Asia have been recognised by historians.
- (ii) Through these paths, the China– monopolised arts of silk weaving and sericulture expanded to Iran, Central Asia and other countries.
- (iii) Gold and silver, two precious metals, were traded from Europe to Asia.
- (iv) Buddhism originated in India and dispersed across the Silk Road’s intersections in multiple directions. **(Any two points) 2**

**22. (A) (i) Deforestation control:** Cutting of tree should be limited and selective cutting should be done. Young trees should not be cut down as far as possible. Harvesting should be plan and should be optimal for the benefit of forests.

**(ii) Methods of farming should be changed:** Farming practices such as burn slash agriculture should be changed because they are very harmful to the environment and forest.

**(iii) Prevention from forest fire:** Forest should be protected from forest fires. The dried leaves and bark of trees must be regularly cleared out and chemicals to control fire should be available easily.

**(iv) Regulating overgrazing:** Overgrazing should be regulated in order to conserve forest and protect them from the verge of exploitation. **2**

OR

**(B) (i)** Any laws that prohibit the killing or capturing of birds or animals in danger of extinction should be passed. It must be designated as a criminal offence. These laws ought to be upheld in their entirety and not just on paper.

**(ii)** Regardless of the quantity of wild birds and animals, forest authorities should not permit their indiscriminate killing.

The natural habitats of wild animals and birds should be preserved by creating more national parks and sanctuaries across the nation.

**(iv)** Every forest should regularly undergo a wildlife conservation survey by the Department of Government. To help them during floods and famines, they should be informed about the numbers of every wild animal and bird species. **2**

### 23. Desirability of Power Sharing:

- (i) Power sharing is good because it helps to reduce the possibility of conflict between social groups.
- (ii) Power sharing is the very spirit of democracy.

[CBSE Marking Scheme, 2019] **2**

### 24. Comparison of economic activities in private sector and public sector:

- (i) Most of the assets of public sector are owned by the government while private sector is owned by individuals or group of individuals.
- (ii) Government provides all services in public sector while in private sector it depends on private owner.
- (iii) Government raises money for various activities through taxes while private sector collects money for the services they provide.
- (iv) Activities in the private sector are guided by the motive to earn profits while public sector is not just to earn profits.

**(v)** Railways, post office are examples of public sector while Tata Steel and Reliance are examples of private sector. **(Any two points)**

[CBSE Marking Scheme, 2019] **2**

## SECTION– C

(Short Answer Type Questions) (5 × 3 = 15)

**25. (A) (i)** Gandhiji launched the Non– Cooperation Movement with the aim of self– governance and obtaining full independence.

- (ii) The Indian National Congress withdrew its support for British reforms against the Rowlatt Act and the Jallianwala Bagh incident.
- (iii) Indian Muslims who had participated in the Khilafat Movement to restore the status of the Caliph (the spiritual leader of Muslims) gave their support to the NonCooperation Movement. [CBSE Marking Scheme, 2020]

OR

**(B) These were some of the main reasons that paved the way for the Civil Disobedience Movement.**

- (i) The Simon Commission arrived in India in 1928. It was greeted with the slogan 'Go back, Simon'. All parties joined the protest. In **October 1929**, Lord Irwin announced a vague offer of '**Dominion Status**' for India but its timing was not specified. He also offered to hold a Round Table Conference to discuss the future Constitution. The demonstrations against the detention of social revolutionaries, etc.
  - (ii) The British salt tax was a severe burden on the Indian population, particularly the poor. The British monopoly over the production and sale of salt was seen as a stark example of their exploitative economic policies.
  - (iii) The Indian National Congress's declaration of Purna Swaraj, or total self- rule, on 26th January 1930, was a critical precursor to the Civil Disobedience Movement.
  - (iv) The harsh and repressive measures taken by the British government, including the Rowlatt Act, further fuelled the Indian populace's anger and frustration. **(any three)**
- 26. The economic strength of a country lies in the development of manufacturing industries because:**
- (i) Manufacturing industries help in modernising agriculture which forms the backbone of our economy.
  - (ii) It reduces the heavy dependence of people on the agriculture sector and creates jobs in secondary and tertiary sectors.
  - (iii) It is necessary for the removal of unemployment and poverty.
  - (iv) It brings down regional disparities.
  - (v) Export of manufactured goods expands trade and commerce and enhances prosperity.
  - (vi) It brings much needed foreign exchange. **(Any three)**

**27. Introduction:** Political parties perform many crucial functions in a democracy.

- (a) They contest elections. Parties choose candidates to contest elections. The process of choosing candidates varies, e.g., in the USA, party members choose the candidates, while in India top party leaders choose the candidates.

- (b) It puts forward policies and programmes and people choose them. They pile up the similar opinions into major stance that the parties support usually on the line of ruling party.
- (c) They make laws. Legislature makes laws since majority of the members are from a party, they go by the lines parties take. Moreover, they train and make people (party members) leader which constitute the executive.

[CBSE Marking Scheme, 2019]

**28. Importance of cheap and affordable credit for the country's development:**

- (i) Cheap and affordable credit would lead to higher income.
- (ii) Many people could borrow for a variety of needs
- (iii) It encourages people to invest in agriculture, do business and set up small scale industries, etc.
- (iv) It enables more investment which will lead to the acceleration of economic activities.
- (v) Affordable credit would also end the cycle of the debt trap. **(Any three points)**

[CBSE Marking Scheme, 2018]

- 29**
- (i) Sustainable development aims at fulfilling the needs of today without compromising the needs of the future generation.
  - (ii) Sustainability is the capability to use the resources judiciously and maintain the ecological balance.
  - (iii) It lays emphasis on environmental protection and check environmental degradation. **(Any three points)**

[CBSE Marking Scheme, 2020]

## SECTION- D

**(Long Short Answer Type Questions) (4×5=20)**

- 30. (A) The ideology of liberalism allied with nationalism in the following ways:**
- (i) Liberalism stood for freedom for individual and equality of all before law.
  - (ii) It emphasised on the concept of government by consent.
  - (iii) It stood for the end of autocracy and clerical privileges.
  - (iv) It believed in a constitution and representative government through Parliament.
  - (v) The coming of the railways further linked harnessing economic interests to national unification as it helped stimulate mobility. **5**

OR

- (B) (i) Different Kingdoms:** A long time ago, England, Scotland and Wales were separate kingdoms with their own rulers and ways of doing things.

- (ii) **One King for Two Kingdoms:** In 1603, a guy named James VI of Scotland also became James I of England. So, he was the king of both countries, but they were still separate.
- (iii) **Joining Parliaments:** In 1707, England and Scotland decided to join their parliaments (the people who make the laws) together. This made them one country called Great Britain.
- (iv) **Wales and Ireland:** Wales had already been part of England for a while and in 1801, Ireland joined the mix. So, it became the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland.
- (v) **Ireland's Split:** Later on, in 1922, Ireland split from the United Kingdom and became its own country (except for Northern Ireland, which stayed part of the UK).

So, the United Kingdom of Great Britain formed when England and Scotland joined forces, later adding Wales and Ireland into the mix. 5

31. (A) (i) Energy is a basic requirement for economic development.
- (ii) Every sector of the national economy needs the input of energy.
- (iii) Energy is a necessity for economic progress. Agriculture, industrial, transportation, commercial and residential sectors require energy inputs.
- (iv) Economic development plans launched since independence have necessitated growing amount of energy to keep them running
- (v) As a result, consumption of all sources of energy has been continuously increasing across the country. In this context, there is an urgent need to design a sustainable energy development path.
- (vi) The twin pillars of sustainable energy are the promotion of energy- saving and the greater use of renewable energy sources.
- (vii) Rising prices of oil and gas and their potential shortage have raised uncertainties about the security of energy supply in the future.
- (viii) India is now one of the least energy- efficient countries in the world. 5

OR

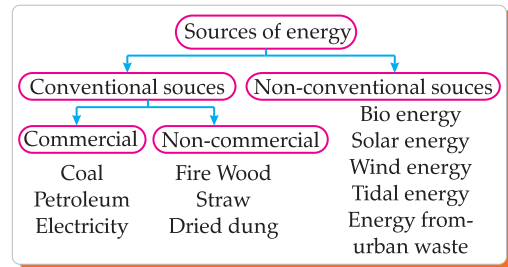
**(B) Conventional Sources of Energy:**

- (i) The energy sources which cannot be renewed are known as **conventional sources of energy**.
- (ii) It includes firewood, cattle dung cake, coal, petroleum, natural gas and electricity.
- (iii) Conventional sources are categorised into commercial- coal, petroleum, electricity and non- commercial sources- firewood, straw and dried dung.

**Non- Conventional Sources of Energy:**

- (i) The potential of non- **conventional sources of energy is large**.
- (ii) They use renewable resources for energy generation.
- (iii) Six main non- **conventional sources of energy:** namely, solar energy, wind energy, biomass

energy, geothermal energy, tidal energy and hydro power. 5



32. (A) Democracy is a better form of Government when compared with any other form of Government because of the following reasons:
- (i) Democracy promotes equality among citizens. Every citizen of the country has equal rights before the law. All individuals have equal weight in electing the representatives.
- (ii) Democracy enhances the dignity of the individual. By giving its citizens equal rights it enhances dignity and freedom of the individual. Democracy gives equal treatment and respect to women, deprived and discriminated castes in our society.
- (iii) Democracy improves the quality of decision-making. As there is open debate in major issues in democracy thus, quality of decisions improves.
- (iv) Democracy provides a method to resolve conflicts. Democracy reduces the possibility of social tension which leads to a peaceful social life. It allows room to correct mistakes.
- (v) A Democratic Government is a legitimate government. Democracy gets the popular support of the people by holding regular, free and fair elections. **(Any five points)**

[CBSE Marking Scheme, 2019] 5

OR

**(B) Democracy leads to peaceful and harmonious life among citizens:**

- (i) Democracy accommodates various social divisions.
- (ii) Democracy reduces the possibility of tensions becoming explosive and violent.
- (iii) Ability to handle social differences and conflicts among different groups is a plus point of democracy.
- (iv) Democracy develops procedure to conduct healthy competitions among different groups in a society.
- (v) Democracy respects differences and provides mechanism to resolve them.
- (vi) Democracy always accommodates minority view.
- (vii) Any other relevant point. **(Any five points)**

[CBSE Marking Scheme, 2018] 5

33. (A) **Globalisation as the process where different countries become more connected to each other, like pieces of a puzzle fitting together.**

- (i) **Trade:** One big part of globalisation is trade. Countries buy and sell stuff to each other more than ever before. For example, your phone might be made in one country, but the parts could come from several others.
- (ii) **Travel:** Globalisation makes it easier for people to travel to other countries. You can hop on a plane and fly to almost any corner of the world. This leads to more cultural exchanges and opportunities for learning from different places.
- (iii) **Communication:** Thanks to technology, we can talk to someone on the other side of the world in seconds. Emails, video calls and social media help us to connect with people from different countries and cultures.
- (iv) **Investment:** Companies from one country might invest money in another country to build factories or offices. This creates jobs and boosts economies in both places. For instance, a car company might invest in a factory overseas to reach new markets.
- (v) **Cultural Exchange:** Globalisation isn't just about business. It's also about sharing ideas, music, movies and food. You can enjoy sushi in New York City or listen to K-pop in South America—all thanks to globalisation.

So, globalisation is like the world becoming smaller and more connected. Countries work together, trade with each other and share ideas and cultures more easily than ever before. 5

OR

- (B) Think of technology like a big engine driving the globalisation train forward. Here's how it works:
  - (i) **Communication:** Technology has made it super easy for people to talk to each other across the globe. You can send an email, chat on social media, or have a video call with someone on the other side of the world instantly. This quick and easy communication helps businesses make deals, friends stay in touch and people learn about different cultures.
  - (ii) **Transportation:** Imagine trying to send a package to another country a hundred years ago. It would take weeks or even months! But now, with airplanes, cargo ships and high-speed trains, we can move goods and people from one place to another in no time. This fast transportation makes global trade possible. For example, you can order products online from halfway around the world and they'll arrive at your doorstep within days.

- (iii) **Information Access:** The internet is like a giant library filled with information from all over the world. You can learn about different cultures, languages and customs with just a few clicks. This easy access to information helps break down barriers between countries and promotes understanding and cooperation.
- (iv) **Automation:** Technology has also made production processes more efficient through automation. Robots and machines can do tasks faster and more accurately than humans. This helps companies produce goods at lower costs, making them more competitive in the global market. For instance, factories can use robots to assemble products, reducing the need for manual labour.
- (v) **E-commerce:** Online shopping has revolutionised the way we buy and sell goods. With e-commerce platforms like Amazon and Alibaba, businesses can reach customers worldwide without needing physical stores in every country. This opens up new markets and opportunities for both sellers and buyers.

So, technology has made the world smaller by making communication faster, transportation easier, information more accessible and production more efficient. These advancements have fuelled the globalisation process, bringing people and countries closer together than ever before. 5

## SECTION- E

(Case-based Questions) (3×4= 12)

34. 34.1 He lighted the lamp and started reading page to page, without keeping a track of time, the clock went on ticking. In spite of the oil being run out in the lamp, he kept on reading. He did not want to interrupt his pleasure of reading. 1
- 34.2 Mercier described himself as a virtual writer because he felt that his true vocation lay in writing, despite the fact that he had not yet written anything substantial. 1
- 34.3 (i) **Broadening of Perspectives:** Through reading, Mercier encountered a diverse range of ideas, perspectives and viewpoints that expanded his intellectual horizons. He engaged with a variety of topics, genres and authors, gaining insights into different cultures, historical periods and philosophical schools of thought. This exposure to diverse perspectives broadened Mercier's understanding of the world, enabling him to critically evaluate and analyse complex concepts and issues from multiple angles.
- (ii) **Development of Critical Thinking Skills:** Reading fostered Mercier's development of critical thinking skills by challenging him to question

assumptions, evaluate evidence and formulate reasoned judgments. As he encountered new concepts, theories and arguments in books, Mercier learned to analyse and interpret information critically, discerning between fact and opinion, identifying logical fallacies and synthesising disparate ideas into coherent frameworks. This process of intellectual inquiry and analysis sharpened Mercier's analytical abilities and enabled him to engage thoughtfully with complex concepts and debates. 1

35. 35.1 A family emergency kit 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. (any two) 1

35.2 Emergency kits typically contain items such as flashlights, batteries, first aid supplies and essential medications. These supplies are crucial during a flood situation when power outages, injuries and medical emergencies may occur. 1

35.3 (i) Don't enter into flood waters; it could be dangerous.

(ii) Don't allow children to play in or near flood waters.

(iii) Stay away from sewerage line, gutters, drains, culverts, etc.

(iv) Be careful of snakes; snakebites are common during floods.

(v) Stay away from electric poles and fallen power—lines to avoid electrocution.

(vi) Don't use wet electrical appliances— get them checked before use.

(vii) Eat freshly cooked and dry food. Always keep your food covered.

(viii) Use boiled and filtered drinking water.

(ix) Keep all drains, gutters near your house clean.

(x) Stagnation of water can breed vector/water—borne diseases. In case of sickness, seek medical assistance.

(xi) Use bleaching powder and lime to disinfect the surroundings. 2

36. 36.1 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. Elected representatives in Panchayats are accountable to the people who elected them. They are responsible for transparent and accountable governance, ensuring that public funds are utilised efficiently and judiciously. 1

36.2 (i) **Constitutional Mandate:** The Constitution mandates reservation of seats for women in

local government bodies through the 73rd and 74th Amendments.

(ii) **Increased Participation:** Reservation of seats has led to a significant rise in women's participation in politics and governance at the grassroots level.

(iii) **Empowerment and Representation:** Women actively engage in decision-making and advocate for their interests, bringing unique perspectives to governance.

(iv) **Socio-economic Development:** Women leaders promote initiatives for education, healthcare and economic empowerment, leading to improved outcomes in various areas.

(v) **Political Empowerment:** Many women leaders from local government bodies have advanced to state and national politics, challenging gender stereotypes. 1

36.3 Granting Constitutional status to local government bodies has had a significant impact on the democratic landscape of the country. Here are two key impacts:

**Decentralisation of Power:** The Constitutional status granted to local government has facilitated the decentralisation of power and decision-making authority from the central and state governments to the grassroots level. For example, the 73rd and 74th Amendments to the Constitution in 1992 mandated the establishment of Panchayats and Municipalities as institutions of self-government, ensuring that governance is more responsive and accountable to local populations.

**Strengthening of Grassroots Democracy:** The Constitutional status of local government has strengthened grassroots democracy by institutionalising mechanisms for citizen participation, representation and accountability at the local level.

Through elected representatives and democratic processes such as elections, public consultations and decision-making forums, local communities have a direct say in shaping policies and programmes that affect their lives. This enhances political awareness, civic engagement and social cohesion among citizens, fostering a culture of democratic governance from the bottom up. Additionally, the reservation of seats for marginalised groups such as women and scheduled castes and tribes ensures greater inclusivity and representation in local governance structures, promoting social justice and equity. In summary, the granting of Constitutional status to local government has led to the decentralisation of power and decision-



making, empowering local communities to govern themselves and address their own needs. It has also strengthened grassroots democracy by institutionalising mechanisms for citizen participation, representation and accountability at the local level, fostering a more inclusive and responsive democratic governance system in the country. 2

**SECTION- F****(Map Skill Based Questions)****(2+3=5)**

37. (i) (A) Dandi  
(B) Madras 1+1
- (ii) (a) Odisha  
(b) Mumbai  
(c) Amritsar  
(d) Uttar Pradesh 1+1+1



Delhi Set- 2

32/1/2

**SECTION- B****(Very Short Answer Type Questions) (4×2=8)**

23. (i) In horizontal division of power, power can be shared among different organs of the government i.e., the legislatures the executive and the judiciary.
- (ii) In horizontal division of power, different organs of government exercise different powers. This is a concept of separation of powers.
- (iii) Horizontal distribution specifies the concept of checks and balances in order to check the exercise of unlimited powers of the organs.

**(Any two points) 2****24. Organised and unorganised sector:**

- (i) Organised sector enjoys security of employment while unorganised sector depends on requirement.

- (ii) In organised sector employees get paid leave while unorganised sector does not provide paid leave.
- (iii) Over time to be paid in organised sector while unorganised sector does not have it necessarily.
- (iv) Government rules and regulations are applicable organised sector while unorganised sector has own rules and regulations.
- (v) Organised sector may be controlled either by government or individuals while unorganised sector is controlled by individuals.

**(Any two points) 2****SECTION- C****(Short Answer Type Questions) (5 × 3 = 15)**

26. The statement is accurate, given the revolutionary changes that have occurred in industries all around the world as a result of changing consumer

preferences and technical advancements. Production processes have been completely transformed by technology, which includes automation, artificial intelligence and digitisation. This has increased productivity and decreased expenses. Simultaneously, shifting consumer expectations brought about by convenience, customisation and sustainability have made it necessary for the industry to adapt in order to satisfy a range of needs. As a result, in order to stay competitive in ever-changing markets, sectors have embraced e-commerce platforms, expanded their product offers and implemented sustainable practices. This continuous development highlights the significant influence that consumer trends and technology have on industrial landscapes throughout the world. **3**

27. In a democracy, political parties are like teams competing in a game. Each party has its own set of ideas, goals and plans for how to run the country. Here's how they work:

- (i) **Representation:** Political parties represent different groups of people with similar beliefs and interests. For example, there might be a party that focuses on environmental issues, another on economic policies and so on. People who agree with a party's ideas can join or support that party.
- (ii) **Elections:** During elections, parties put forward candidates to compete for positions in government, like the president, members of parliament, or local councillors. Voters choose which candidate and therefore which party they want to represent them.
- (iii) **Policy-making:** Once in power, the winning party or coalition gets to make decisions and set policies for the country based on their ideas and promises. This includes making laws, managing the economy and handling issues like healthcare and education.
- (iv) **Checks and balances:** In a healthy democracy, opposition parties keep the ruling party in check by scrutinising their decisions and offering alternative ideas. This helps ensure that decisions are fair and represent the interests of the people as a whole, not just those in power.
- (v) **Engagement:** Political parties engage with the public through campaigns, rallies and debates to gain support for their ideas. They also listen to the concerns of voters and try to address them in their policies. **(Any three points) 3**

28. In India, more formal credit sources must be established.

- (i) To protect individuals from being exploited by the unorganised sector.
- (ii) Loan interest rates are low at formal institutions.
- (iii) To avoid getting into debt.

- (iv) It offers inexpensive and manageable credit.
- (v) The RBI also oversees the formal sector credit through a number of laws and guidelines, ensuring that banks lend money to small farmers, small borrowers and other people rather than merely traders and businesses looking to make a profit.

**Bad effects of informal sources of credit on borrowers:**

- (i) Higher interest rate.
- (ii) Higher cost of borrowing means a larger part of the earnings of the borrowers is used to repay the loan.
- (iii) In certain cases, the high interest rate for borrowing can mean that the amount to be repaid is greater than the income of the borrower.
- (iv) This could lead to increasing debt and debt trap.
- (v) Any other relevant point. **3**

## SECTION- D

**(Long Short Answer Type Questions) (4×5=20)**

31. (A) Per capita consumption of electricity is often considered as an index of development because it reflects how much energy each person in a country uses on average. Here's why it's seen as important:
- (i) **Access to Energy:** In developed countries, people use more electricity because they have access to various appliances, gadgets and technologies that rely on power. For example, in homes, people use electricity for lighting, heating, cooking and powering electronic devices like TVs and computers. In industries, electricity is crucial for running machinery and production processes. So, higher per capita electricity consumption suggests better access to modern amenities and technologies.
  - (ii) **Economic Activity:** Industries and businesses often consume large amounts of electricity. A higher per capita consumption can indicate a thriving industrial sector and overall economic activity. For instance, countries with booming manufacturing, technology and service industries tend to have higher electricity usage per person. This suggests that people are employed, businesses are growing and the economy is developing.
  - (iii) **Quality of Life:** More electricity consumption can also mean a higher quality of life. It enables access to amenities like air conditioning, refrigeration, entertainment and communication devices, which contribute to comfort and convenience. For example, in developed nations, people have access to air conditioning in homes and offices, which is essential for comfort in hot

climates. Similarly, refrigeration allows for the preservation of food, reducing food spoilage and improving nutrition.

- (iv) **Infrastructure Development:** Building and maintaining a reliable electricity infrastructure require significant investment and technological expertise. Higher per capita electricity consumption indicates that a country has invested in developing and maintaining a robust energy infrastructure, including power plants, transmission lines and distribution networks. This infrastructure supports economic growth, job creation and overall development.

However, it's essential to note that while high per capita electricity consumption can be a positive indicator of development, it's not the only measure. Sustainable development also considers factors like energy efficiency, renewable energy adoption, environmental impact and social equity. Therefore, while electricity consumption is an essential aspect of development, it should be balanced with considerations for sustainability and environmental stewardship. 5

OR

- (B) Natural resources like wind, tides, solar, biomass, etc. generate energy which is known as "Non-conventional resources". These are pollution free and hence we can use these to produce a clean form of energy without any wastage.

The usage of non-conventional sources of energy holds significant importance for countries worldwide due to various environmental, economic and strategic reasons. Here are some examples of the significance of utilising non-conventional sources of energy:

**Environmental Sustainability:** Non-conventional sources of energy such as solar, wind and hydropower are renewable and emit minimal greenhouse gases, unlike fossil fuels. By shifting towards renewable energy sources, countries can mitigate air and water pollution, reduce carbon emissions and combat climate change. For example, countries like Germany and Denmark have made substantial investments in wind and solar energy, significantly reducing their dependence on fossil fuels and achieving environmental sustainability targets.

**Energy Security:** Non-conventional sources of energy reduce reliance on imported fossil fuels, enhancing energy security and independence for countries. Diversifying the energy mix with renewables reduces vulnerability to fluctuations in global oil and gas markets and geopolitical tensions. For instance, countries like Iceland and Norway rely extensively on hydropower and geothermal energy, reducing their exposure to

international energy price volatility and supply disruptions.

**Economic Growth and Job Creation:** Investing in non-conventional sources of energy stimulates economic growth and creates employment opportunities in the renewable energy sector. Developing and manufacturing renewable energy technologies, such as solar panels and wind turbines, generate jobs and contribute to local economies. Countries like China and India have become global leaders in renewable energy deployment, driving economic growth and creating millions of green jobs in the process.

**Technological Innovation and Competitiveness:** Embracing non-conventional sources of energy encourages technological innovation and enhances global competitiveness. Research and development in renewable energy technologies lead to breakthroughs in efficiency, storage and grid integration, making renewables more cost-effective and reliable. For example, advancements in battery storage technology enable better utilisation of solar and wind power, improving grid stability and reliability.

In conclusion, the utilisation of non-conventional sources of energy offers numerous benefits for countries, including environmental sustainability, energy security, economic growth, job creation and technological innovation. By transitioning towards renewables, countries can build resilient and sustainable energy systems to meet the growing demand for energy while addressing climate change and promoting inclusive development. 5

32. (A) (i) In a democratic nation, the government is accountable to the citizens. It is responsive to the needs and expectations of the citizens. Moreover, the government is efficient and effective. The democratic governments work on the principle of deliberation and negotiation, so delays take place.
- (ii) In a democracy, decisions are based on norms and procedures. Decision making is transparent, i.e. every citizen has the right to examine the entire process of decision making.
- (iii) In a democracy, the right to question the process of decision making is absent.
- (iv) It is provided that a democratic government is accountable, but there isn't any mechanism to hold the government accountable and the decision making is not based on norms and procedures.
- (v) Democracy is solely based on political equality. Every citizen has an equal weight in electing representatives. However, the same is not true in the economic field. In democratic countries, the poor usually become poorer and often find

it hard to cater to the basic essentials of life like food, clothing, higher education and health. Democracies have massively failed in this regard. 5

OR

**(B) Political outcomes associated with democracy include:**

**Political Participation:** Democracy encourages active citizen engagement in political processes through voting, participation in elections and involvement in civic activities. Citizens have the opportunity to voice their opinions, elect representatives and shape public policies, fostering a sense of empowerment and accountability within society.

**Pluralism and Diversity:** Democracy celebrates diversity and pluralism by accommodating the interests and viewpoints of various political parties, groups and individuals. It provides a platform for the expression of diverse ideologies, beliefs and perspectives, promoting tolerance, inclusivity and respect for different opinions within the political arena.

**Accountability and Transparency:** Democratic governments are accountable to the people they serve, ensuring transparency, integrity and ethical conduct in public administration. Elected officials are subject to scrutiny and oversight and mechanisms for checks and balances help prevent abuse of power, corruption and authoritarianism.

**Rule of Law and Protection of Rights:** Democracy upholds the rule of law and protects fundamental rights and freedoms such as freedom of speech, assembly, press and religion. Constitutional protections and legal frameworks ensure equality before the law and safeguard individual liberties, promoting justice, fairness and the dignity of all citizens.

**Peaceful Transfer of Power:** In a democratic system, power is peacefully transferred from one government to another through free and fair elections. Smooth transitions of power enhance political stability, continuity and legitimacy, ensuring that changes in leadership occur without violence or disruption to the democratic process.

**Conflict Resolution and Negotiation:** Democracy provides mechanisms for peaceful resolution of conflicts, disputes and grievances through dialogue, negotiation and compromise. Democratic institutions facilitate constructive engagement among different stakeholders, promoting consensus-building, reconciliation and social cohesion within society.

Overall, democracy fosters political participation, pluralism, accountability, rule of law, peaceful transfer of power and conflict resolution, contributing to stable, inclusive and democratic governance. These political outcomes affirm democracy's role as a system of governance that empowers citizens, upholds human rights and promotes the common good. 5

Delhi Set-3

32/1/3

**SECTION- B**

**(Very Short Answer Type Questions) (4×2=8)**

23. Prudential reasons for power sharing emphasise the reliability of the system of governance, which contributes to national solidarity. It lessens the likelihood of disputes arising between social groups. It provides minorities with equal participation in governance.
24. The agricultural and related sector services are referred to as the primary sector. It addresses how natural resources are used in activities like mining, fishing, farming, etc. Manufacturing is the term used to describe the secondary sector. It produces its goods using the primary sector's output as raw materials.

**SECTION- C**

**(Short Answer Type Questions) (5 × 3 = 15)**

26. • The first step in proper waste management is to discard fuel, chemicals and industrial waste in a sustainable way to avoid contamination of water

sources. Hot water and effluents must be treated beforehand.

- Rainwater harvesting is an effective way to fulfil water needs and minimise water pollution.
  - Constructing water treatment facilities in manufacturing plants to recycle and properly handle wastewater.
27. • With no membership rolls, periodic elections, or meetings, parties undermine internal democracy. Non-transparent protocols and family dominance demoralise ordinary party workers.
- The process becomes even more complex due to the increasing influence of cash and muscle power in political parties, especially during elections.
  - Because the same group of leaders is continually switching parties, voters may even find it impossible to elect a new candidate.
28. Self-help-groups are associations of impoverished rural individuals, particularly women. SHGs solve the social and economic issues that the rural poor face, thereby improving their quality of life. Poverty,

illiteracy, health issues, poor sanitation and domestic violence are a few of these issues. These organisations empower underprivileged people and communities by providing loans with affordable interest rates. SHGs encourage their members to save money.

### SECTION– D

(Long Short Answer Type Questions) (4×5=20)

31. (A) Natural gas is a valuable resource in a country with limited energy resources. It has many advantages.
1. Natural gas helps generate electricity, heating homes and preparing food.
  2. It can be utilised as a fuel. Building a natural gas-powered power plant takes less time. The petrochemical sector may utilise it as an industrial input.
  3. It can be utilised to develop fertiliser facilities, boosting the usage of fertilisers. In this way, it may increase the output of agriculture.
  4. It can be conveniently transported via pipes.
  5. Compressed natural gas (CNG) is becoming increasingly popular throughout the nation as a liquid fuel substitute for automobiles.

OR

- (B) Minerals exist in various rock types, such as sedimentary, igneous and metamorphic.

**Sedimentary rocks:** Minerals are present in the beds and layers of sedimentary rocks. Minerals like gypsum, potash and coal occur in sedimentary rocks. Relative to minerals present in sedimentary rocks, igneous rock minerals are usually tougher and more resilient.

**Igneous and metamorphic rocks:** Huge plateau-forming igneous and metamorphic rock structures are typically home to metallic minerals. These types of rocks contain minerals in their joints, fractures and fissures. Veins are smaller types of mineral deposits, whereas lodes

are bigger ones. The igneous and metamorphic rocks may contain minerals such as iron ore, nickel, copper, chromites and platinum.

32. (A) Values that are indicative of a democratic society are referred to as democratic values. The main five values of democracy are as follows:
- **Equality:** Voting rights are equal for all citizens in a nation with democracy, regardless of their gender, ethnicity, caste, or religion.
  - **Justice:** “Rule of law” is one of the defining characteristics of democratic values.

When there is a rule of law, everyone in the nation is subject to the same laws and no one is above the law.

- **Freedom of expression:** The democratic process uses dialogue and consultation to make decisions better.
- **Accountable government:** Citizens hold policymakers more responsible in their decisions.
- **Collaboration:** Democracy offers a means of settling disagreements and disputes through consensus. In a democracy, people are free to make corrections.

OR

- (B) The foundation of democracy is indeed the passion for freedom and respect.

- Democracy upholds citizens’ rights to liberty and human dignity because it is built on these values. Democracy encourages equality and respect for all citizens.
- Respect guarantees everyone is treated fairly, with decency and included.
- Respect promotes an atmosphere of openness and tolerance where people of all backgrounds, viewpoints and ideologies are respected and accepted.
- Free citizens can participate in politics, use their rights and hold their politicians responsible.
- Nonetheless, disagreements between people frequently start because they believe they are not given the respect they deserve.

### SECTION– A

(Multiple Choice Questions) (20 × 1 = 20)

1. Option (c) is correct.

*Explanation:* Johann Gottfried, a German philosopher, belonged to the Romanticist school of thought. He played a significant role in the development of the larger cultural movement known as Romanticism.

2. Option (a) is correct.

*Explanation:* The Act of Union 1707 between England and Scotland did result in the formation of the ‘United Kingdom of Great Britain’. England

was finally empowered to exert its authority over Scotland. English parliamentarians became powerful in the British parliament. The development of a British identity led to the suppression of Scotland’s unique culture and political institutions.

3. Option (c) is correct.

*Explanation:* The Napoleonic Civil Code was enacted on March 21, 1804.

The Treaty of Constantinople which marked the end of the Greek War of Independence and established modern Greece as an independent state was signed on August 30, 1832. The Habsburg rulers granted

autonomy to Hungary in 1867. The Balkan Wars were a series of conflicts that took place from October 8, 1912, to August 10, 1913.

4. **Option (B & D) is correct.**

*Explanation:* Jyotiba Phule – *Gulamgiri*

Sudarshan Chakra – *Sachhi Kavitayen*

Rassunadari Devi – *Amar Jiban*

Kashi Baba – *Chotte aur Bade Sawal*

5. **Option (a) is correct.**

*Explanation:* Natural gas is an energy mineral. Other options are metallic minerals

6. **Option (d) is correct.**

*Explanation:* Alluvial soil consists of sand, silt and clay. It covers a significant portion of the total land area of the country and is derived from the debris brought down from the Himalayas.

7. **Option (c) is correct.**

*Explanation:* I. Wheat – Food Crop

II. Ragi – Millet Crop

III. Tea – Beverage Crop

IV. Maize – Food and Fodder Crop

8. **Option (d) is correct.**

*Explanation:* India is a secular country. There is no official religion for the Indian State. There is freedom to profess, practice and propagate any religion in India under 8. Article 25 of the constitution.

9. **Option (c) is correct.**

*Explanation:* The Concurrent List includes subjects of common interest to both the Union Government as well as the State Governments, such as education, forest, trade unions, marriage, adoption and succession.

10. **Option (d) is correct.**

*Explanation:* Brussels has a separate govt. with equal representation. Dutch and French-speaking ministers are equal in Central Govt government. Community government is a government for each ethnic community. Individuals who speak the same language, no matter where they reside, elect Belgium's community governments. There are three linguistic communities: German, Dutch and French.

11. **Option (d) is correct.**

*Explanation:* China has a one-party system, where the Communist Party of China (CPC) is the only political party allowed to rule.

12. **Option (c) is correct.**

*Explanation:* Democracy is a system of government in which power is vested in the people, who exercise it either directly or through elected representatives.

13. **Option (d) is correct.**

*Explanation:* The Eighth Schedule of the Indian Constitution consists of 22 languages that are officially recognised and Odia is one of them.

14. **Option (b) is correct.**

*Explanation:* Literacy Rate measures the proportion of literate population in the 7 years and above age group.

15. **Option (d) is correct.**

*Explanation:* The weekly average income of the locality will be

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Average Income} &= \frac{\text{₹}(2,000 + 5,000 + 3,000 + 6,000)}{4} \\ &= \frac{\text{₹}16,000}{4} \\ &= 4,000 \end{aligned}$$

16. **Option (c) is correct.**

*Explanation:* Astronaut comes under the tertiary tertiary sector. The tertiary sector provides a variety of services to the primary and secondary sectors as well as the general public.

17. **Option (c) is correct.**

*Explanation:* The work done in the image comes under the unorganised sector.

18. **Option (d) is correct.**

*Explanation:* Banks support economic growth by providing loans to individuals, businesses and governments, which helps stimulate investment, consumption and overall economic activity.

19. **Option (b) is correct.**

*Explanation:* Technological Advancement – Innovation in manufacturing, communication and Information

Liberalisation of Trade – The removal of restriction on trade

Cultural Exchange – Interaction of ideas, values and traditions

Multinational Corporations – Companies operating in many countries

20. **Option (c) is correct.**

*Explanation:* Body Mass Index (BMI) is a tool used by healthcare providers to estimate the amount of body fat by using height and weight measurements.

## SECTION– B

(Very Short Answer Type Questions) (4×2=8)

21. The conservative regimes established in Europe after 1815 were predominantly autocratic due to the following reasons:

(i) **Monarchical Authority:** Many conservative regimes sought to restore absolute monarchies, emphasising the divine right of kings. Leaders like Metternich in Austria and the Holy Alliance aimed to maintain traditional authority structures, limiting political participation and suppressing democratic ideals.

- (ii) **Repression of Liberal Movements:** Conservative governments actively opposed liberal and nationalist movements that advocated for constitutional reforms and individual rights. The Congress of Vienna, for instance, aimed to suppress revolutionary ideas and maintain the status quo, leading to increased censorship and the suppression of dissent to preserve the power of monarchs.

## 22. Horizontal Power Sharing:

- (i) Involves the division of powers among different branches or organs of the government at the same level.
- (ii) Commonly seen in systems with separate executive, legislative and judicial branches, each having distinct functions and powers.

**Vertical Power Sharing:** Relates to the distribution of powers and responsibilities between different levels of government, often between the central government and state governments.

23. (a) **Primitive Subsistence Farming** is primarily for self-sufficiency, with a minimal surplus for trade. It is small-scale and often practiced by indigenous or traditional communities with traditional farming methods, while **Commercial Farming** is mainly for profit and market-oriented production. It has large-scale operations to maximise output and meet market demands by utilising modern agricultural machinery, technology and scientific methods.
- (b) 1. **Rabi Crops:** Sown in winter, typically between October and December.  
**Kharif Crops:** Sown in the monsoon season, typically between June and July.
2. **Rabi Crops:** Harvested in spring, usually between April and June.  
**Kharif Crops:** Harvested in autumn, generally between September and October.
24. Achieving a balance between economic growth and environmental sustainability is crucial for long-term well-being.
- Green Technology and Innovation:** Innovation in renewable energy, sustainable agriculture practices and eco-friendly manufacturing processes can drive economic development without depleting natural resources or causing excessive pollution.
  - Regulatory Framework and Sustainable Policies:** Implementing strong environmental regulations and policies ensures that economic activities align with sustainability goals.

## SECTION- C

(Short Answer Type Questions) (5 × 3 = 15)

25. (a) The Silk Road was a vibrant pre-modern trade network that connected different regions, fostering cultural exchange and economic activities.

- Intercontinental trade routes:** The Silk Road comprised a vast network of interconnected trade routes that spanned across Asia, Europe and Africa, facilitating the exchange of goods, ideas and cultures.
- Cultural exchange:** The Silk Road served as a conduit for the exchange of cultural, religious and technological knowledge between civilisations.
- Role in economic growth:** The Silk Road played a crucial role in the economic growth of civilisations along its routes by stimulating trade and fostering economic interdependence.

(b) Food promoted long-distance cultural contacts in the pre-modern world in various ways:

- Trade and Exchange:** Different regions cultivated unique crops and spices. Through trade, merchants exchanged these food items over long distances, facilitating cultural interactions.
- Culinary Influences:** As food items travelled across regions, they influenced local cuisines. People adopted new cooking methods, spices and ingredients, creating a blend of flavours.
- Cultural Celebration and Rituals:** Food played a central role in cultural celebrations and rituals. Festivals often involved unique dishes and culinary practices. When people from different regions came into contact during these events, it led to the sharing of food traditions, contributing to a shared cultural experience and understanding.

## 26. The following points justify the importance of expanding and diversifying manufacturing industries to make India prosper:

- Job Creation and Employment Opportunities:** A robust manufacturing sector absorbs a large workforce, including both skilled and unskilled labour, contributing to reduced unemployment rates and improved economic stability.
- Export-Led Growth and Foreign Exchange Earnings:** A strong manufacturing base allows India to produce goods for export, contributing to foreign exchange earnings.
- Technology Transfer and Innovation:** The process of technology transfer and innovation not only enhances the efficiency and productivity of manufacturing processes but also contributes to the overall technological advancement of the country, fostering a culture of innovation and research.

27. 1. **Representation of Citizens:** Political parties play a crucial role in representing the interests and views of the citizens. They act as intermediaries between the public and the government, articulating the concerns and preferences of the people.

2. **Policy Formulation and Advocacy:** Political parties are responsible for formulating policies and presenting them to the electorate. These policies encompass a wide range of issues, including economic, social and foreign affairs.
  3. **Participation in Elections and Governance:** Political parties actively participate in the democratic process by fielding candidates in elections. They mobilise support, articulate their vision for governance and compete for public office.
28. **The significance of credit in the economic development of the country as follows:**
1. **Investment and Capital Formation:** Credit facilitates investment by providing businesses and individuals with the financial resources needed to undertake productive projects. This includes infrastructure development, technology adoption and expansion of businesses.
  2. **Entrepreneurship and Innovation:** Access to credit supports entrepreneurial activities by enabling individuals to start or expand businesses. Credit encourages risk-taking and fosters a culture of innovation, driving economic growth.
  3. **Poverty Alleviation and Inclusive Growth:** Microfinance initiatives, for example, empower small-scale entrepreneurs and farmers to invest in their businesses, generating income and contributing to a more inclusive economic development.
29. **One can see the economic contribution of the tertiary sector in day-to-day life every day. Some of them are:**
1. **Retail and Consumer Services:** The retail sector, a part of the tertiary sector, includes day-to-day activities like shopping for groceries, clothing and other consumer goods. Retail outlets, both physical and online, contribute significantly to the economy by meeting the daily needs of consumers.
  2. **Healthcare Services:** Medical services, another aspect of the tertiary sector, play a crucial role in maintaining public health. Day-to-day examples include visiting doctors, pharmacies and healthcare facilities for consultations, prescriptions and medical treatments.
  3. **Educational Institutions:** Educational services, a key component of the tertiary sector, impact daily life through schools, colleges and training centers. People invest in education for personal and professional development, contributing to the growth of the economy by creating a skilled and knowledgeable workforce.

## SECTION- D

(Long Short Answer Type Questions) (4×5=20)

30. (A) Gandhian satyagraha centred on the power of truth and the nonviolent struggle against various forms of injustice, whether social, economic, or political.
1. **Champaran Satyagraha (1917):** Gandhi's involvement in the agrarian struggles of the farmers in Champaran, Bihar, against oppressive indigo planters showcased the power of truth in exposing and resisting economic exploitation.
  2. **Ahmedabad Mill workers' strike (1918):** Gandhi supported the striking mill workers in Ahmedabad, emphasising the truth that labourers deserved fair wages and better working conditions.
  3. **Non-Cooperation Movement (1920-1922):** Gandhi called for non-cooperation with British institutions as a protest against the repressive Rowlatt Act and the Jallianwala Bagh massacre.
  4. **Salt Satyagraha (1930):** Gandhi's march to the Arabian Sea to protest the British monopoly on salt production demonstrated the power of truth and nonviolent resistance against an unjust tax on salt. The march aimed to challenge oppressive laws and promote self-reliance.
  5. **Quit India Movement (1942):** The Quit India Movement, led by Gandhi, aimed to force the British to leave India. The emphasis on truth and the struggle against colonial oppression was evident in the nonviolent protests and civil disobedience, illustrating the power of mass movements in achieving political independence.
- (B) A sense of collective belonging was fostered among different groups, which aimed to unite people across communities against colonial oppression.
1. **Nationalist Movements:** The late nineteenth century in India saw the emergence of nationalist movements that aimed to unite people across communities and regions against British colonial rule.
  2. **Print culture and newspapers:** The proliferation of print culture, including newspapers and pamphlets in various languages, played a crucial role in disseminating nationalist ideas.
  3. **Cultural and social reform movements:** Social and cultural reform movements, such as the Brahmo Samaj and the Arya Samaj, aimed to address social issues and promote a sense of unity.
  4. **Educational institutions:** Educational institutions became hubs for intellectual



exchange and the promotion of a common identity. Leaders like Raja Ram Mohan Roy and Sir Syed Ahmed Khan emphasised modern education that transcended regional and linguistic differences, contributing to a sense of collective belonging among the educated class.

31. (A) The promotion of energy conservation is a crucial aspect of sustainable energy practices.

1. **Reduced greenhouse gas emissions:** Energy conservation helps minimise the need for additional energy production, which often involves the burning of fossil fuels.
2. **Resource conservation:** Conserving energy also means conserving natural resources used in energy production, such as coal, oil and natural gas.
3. **Cost savings for individuals and businesses:** Energy-efficient technologies and practices often result in cost savings for individuals and businesses.
4. **Improved energy security:** By reducing dependence on non-renewable energy sources, energy conservation contributes to enhanced energy security.
5. **Promotion of renewable energy integration:** Energy conservation complements the integration of renewable energy sources. With more effective energy use, renewable energy sources like solar, wind and hydro power can partially meet the world's energy needs.

(B) Energy is a fundamental requirement for a wide range of activities, including transportation, industrial processes, residential needs, information technology and agriculture.

1. **Transportation:** Energy is essential for various modes of transportation, such as cars, buses, trains, ships and airplanes. It powers engines and fuels the movement of people and goods, facilitating both local and global connectivity.
2. **Industrial processes:** Industries rely on energy for manufacturing processes, including machinery operation, material processing and product assembly.
3. **Residential heating and cooling:** Energy is crucial for heating homes during cold weather and cooling them in hot climates. Whether through electricity, natural gas or other sources, energy is essential for maintaining comfortable living conditions.
4. **Information technology and communication:** The operation of electronic devices, data centers and communication networks requires energy.
5. **Agricultural practices:** Agriculture relies on energy for various activities, including irrigation,

machinery operation and processing. Tractors, pumps and other agricultural equipment are powered by energy.

32. (A) Democracy is often considered a better form of government than dictatorship:

1. **Citizen participation and representation:** Democracy allows for the active participation of citizens in decision-making processes through elections. In contrast, dictatorships often concentrate power in the hands of a single leader, limiting citizen participation and representation.
2. **Protection of Human Rights:** Democracies are generally characterised by a commitment to protecting human rights and individual freedoms. In dictatorships, where power is centralised, there is a higher risk of human rights abuses and suppression of dissent.
3. **Political stability and peaceful transitions:** Democracies provide a framework for peaceful transitions of power through regular elections. This helps maintain political stability and reduces the likelihood of internal conflicts. In contrast, dictatorships often face challenges related to succession, leading to instability and potential violence.
4. **Innovation and economic growth:** Democratic systems, with open discourse and respect for diverse opinions, foster an environment conducive to innovation. Dictatorships, on the other hand, may lack the diverse input necessary for comprehensive policy development.
5. **Accountability and transparency:** Democracies promote accountability and transparency in governance. Elected officials are accountable to the public and government actions are subject to scrutiny. In dictatorships, centralised power may lead to a lack of transparency and accountability, increasing the risk of corruption.

(B) Democracy accommodates social diversities through various mechanisms that allow representation, protection of minority rights and fostering inclusivity.

1. **Representation and political participation:** Democratic systems provide opportunities for diverse groups within society to be represented in decision-making processes.
2. **Protection of minority rights:** Democracies often incorporate constitutional safeguards to protect the rights of minorities. Fundamental rights, the rule of law and an independent judiciary ensure that minority groups are not marginalised or subjected to discrimination.
3. **Pluralism and tolerance:** Democracy encourages a culture of pluralism and tolerance.

Open political discourse and respect for diverse opinions are fundamental principles.

4. **Devolution of power and local governance:** Democratic systems often include mechanisms for devolving power to local levels. Local governance structures allow communities to have a say in decisions that directly impact them.
33. (A) Rapid technological improvements have played a pivotal role in stimulating globalisation.
1. **Communication Technology:** Advances in communication technologies, such as the internet, email and video conferencing, have significantly reduced the barriers to global communication. This facilitates instant information exchange, collaboration across borders and efficient coordination of business activities on a global scale.
  2. **Transportation Technology:** Innovations in transportation, such as containerisation and air travel, have transformed the movement of goods and people globally.
  3. **E-commerce Platforms:** The rise of e-commerce platforms has revolutionised global trade. Companies can reach customers worldwide and consumers can access a vast array of products and services from different parts of the globe.
  4. **Big Data and Analytics:** Technological advancements in big data analytics allow businesses to analyse vast amounts of information efficiently.
  5. **Blockchain Technology:** Blockchain technology has the potential to revolutionise global transactions and supply chain management. Its decentralised and secure nature allows for transparent and traceable transactions, reducing fraud and enhancing trust in global business interactions.
- (B) Foreign trade and foreign investment policies are key aspects of liberalisation and globalisation.
1. **Trade Liberalisation:** Example: Reduction of Tariffs and Trade Barriers. For instance, the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT) and later the World Trade Organisation (WTO) have been instrumental in promoting trade liberalisation globally.
  2. **Foreign Direct Investment (FDI):** Example: Openness to FDI in Retail Sector. India's decision to open up its retail sector to foreign investment is an example of embracing globalisation through FDI.
  3. **Free Trade Agreements (FTAs):** Example: NAFTA (North American Free Trade Agreement). Such agreements aim to reduce trade barriers and promote economic integration.

4. **Deregulation of Financial Markets:** Example: Financial Market Reforms in China. China's economic reforms, including opening up its stock markets to foreign investors, illustrate how financial deregulation is part of a broader liberalisation strategy.
5. **Technology Transfer Policies:** Example: Intellectual Property Rights (IPR) Agreements. International agreements on intellectual property rights, such as TRIPS (Trade-Related Aspects of Intellectual Property Rights) under the WTO, aim to strike a balance between protecting innovators' rights and promoting the global diffusion of technology.

## SECTION- E

(Case- based Questions)

(3×4= 12)

- 34.1. The colonial government passed numerous laws to control the press, indicating a systematic approach to monitoring and regulating the publication of newspapers in India.
- 34.2. Many Newspapers were shut down during World War first and second due to the government's laws.
- 34.3. The Sedition Committee Report under Rowlatt in 1919 further strengthened controls on the press. This led to the imposition of penalties on various newspapers. The report aimed to suppress dissent and control anti-government activities.
- 35.1. 'Project Tiger' was considered a significant step for tiger conservation because it aimed to protect the endangered tiger species and preserve their habitats.
- 35.2. India's efforts in establishing tiger reserves, implementing conservation measures and launching initiatives like 'Project Tiger' have contributed to the preservation and growth of the global tiger population.
- 35.3. (a) **Poaching for trade:** Poaching for trade poses a significant threat to wildlife species. Poaching involves the illegal hunting and killing of animals for their body parts, which are then traded on the black market.
- (b) **Shrinking habitat and depletion of prey base species:** The loss of habitat due to deforestation, urbanisation and human encroachment is a major threat to wildlife species.
- 36.1. The 2011 Census of India recorded more than **1300 distinct languages** that people mentioned as their mother tongues.
- 36.2. In the Census report, the languages were grouped under some major languages. For

example, languages like Bhojpuri, Magadhi, Bundelkhandi, Chhattisgarhi, Rajasthani and many others were grouped under the category of 'Hindi'.

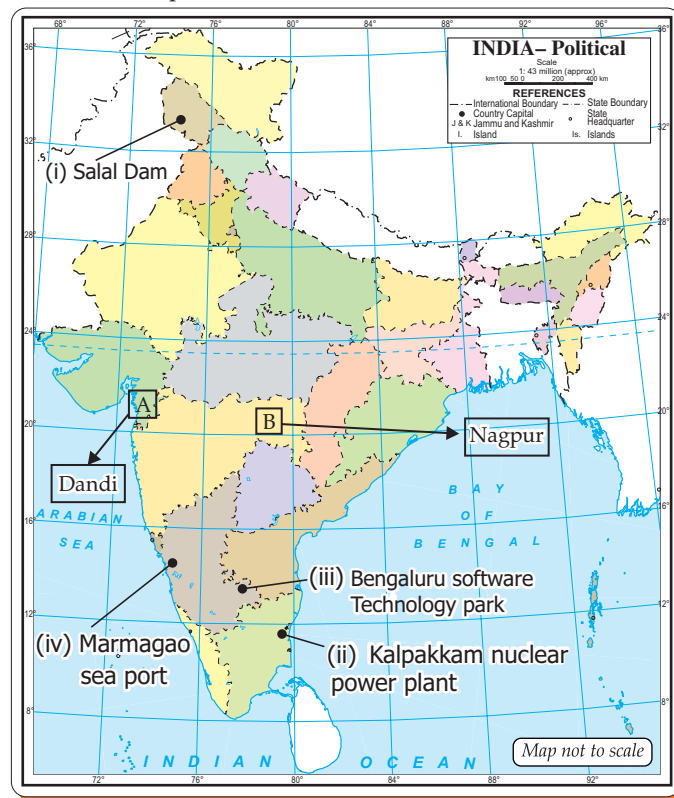
36.3. The inclusion of languages in the Eighth Schedule of the Indian Constitution contributes to linguistic diversity by providing official recognition and protection to those languages. 22 languages are included in the Eighth Schedule of the Indian Constitution and are therefore called '**Scheduled Languages**'. These languages receive special status and support from the government, including the provision of education, official use and cultural promotion.

## SECTION- F

(Map Skill Based Questions)

(2+3=5)

37. (a) (i) In Dandi, a coastal village in Gujrat, Gandhiji broke salt law  
 (ii) The Indian National Congress Session was held in 1920 in Nagpur  
 (b) (i) Salal — Dam  
 (ii) Kalpakkam — Nuclear Power Plant  
 (iii) Bengaluru — Software Technology Park  
 (iv) Mormugao — Major Sea Port



Outside Delhi Set- 2

32/2/2

## SECTION- B

(Very Short Answer Type Questions) (4×2=8)

24. Development is a subjective concept with varied interpretations. For some, it involves economic progress, job opportunities and infrastructure development. Others emphasise social aspects like education, healthcare and poverty reduction. For example, a farmer might associate development with advanced agricultural techniques, while

a student may link it to accessible and quality education. Business professionals often view it through the lens of economic growth, contrasting with environmentalists who prioritise sustainable practices. Ultimately, development encompasses multidimensional improvements in a society, reflecting individual perspectives influenced by diverse backgrounds, values and priorities. It involves progress in various sectors, contributing to an overall better quality of life for a community or nation.

**SECTION- C****(Short Answer Type Questions) (5 × 3 = 15)**

26. The manufacturing sector is widely regarded as the bedrock of economic development, playing a pivotal role in shaping a nation's growth trajectory. One of its primary contributions lies in employment generation, providing livelihoods for a substantial portion of the population. Beyond job creation, manufacturing fosters innovation, propelling advancements in technology and production processes.

Moreover, this sector significantly influences a country's Gross Domestic Product (GDP) by supplying essential goods and services. By reducing dependence on imports, it ensures self-sufficiency and economic resilience. The diversification within the manufacturing domain further contributes to overall economic stability.

A robust manufacturing base not only meets domestic needs but also fuels global competitiveness through exports. This, in turn, attracts foreign investments, fostering international partnerships and enhancing a nation's economic standing. In essence, the manufacturing sector forms an integral part of a nation's economic framework, catalysing sustained growth, prosperity and global recognition.

29. To boost employment in rural areas, it's crucial to focus on a few key strategies. Firstly, encouraging young people to start their own farming businesses can make a big difference. By teaching them modern farming methods and helping set up small agri-businesses, we can create more jobs in the agricultural sector, which is a big part of rural life.

Secondly, providing training programmes for practical skills is important. Teaching things like taking care of animals, processing agricultural products and small-scale industries can help people in rural areas gain useful skills that make them more employable. It's also important to set up training centres in rural places through partnerships between the government and other organisations.

Why is all this important? Well, when we focus on creating jobs in rural areas, it stops people from moving to cities in search of work. This helps cities from getting too crowded and eases the pressure on city services. It also means that economic activities are spread out more evenly, preventing too much focus on big cities. Lastly, having more jobs in rural places makes the economy stronger and more balanced, reducing the reliance on just a few industries. So, it's not just about jobs -it's about creating a better, more balanced country.

**SECTION- D****(Long Short Answer Type Questions) (4×5=20)**

31. (A) Economic development refers to the sustained improvement in the economic well-being and standard of living of a population within a nation. It is a comprehensive concept that encompasses positive changes in income levels, infrastructure, living standards and a poverty reduction. Energy plays a foundational role in economic development, influencing various sectors that collectively contribute to a nation's progress.

One critical aspect of energy's importance lies in industrial growth. Industries are pivotal drivers of economic development and they heavily rely on energy to power machinery and facilitate production processes. For example, a factory equipped with electricity or other energy sources can enhance its production capacity, thereby contributing to overall industrial expansion and economic growth.

Transportation infrastructure is another key area where energy is indispensable. It powers various modes of transportation, including vehicles, trains, ships and airplanes. An efficient transportation system is vital for the movement of goods and people, fostering trade and economic activities. Energy fuels the engines that drive connectivity, a crucial element in economic development.

In agriculture, energy is essential for enhancing productivity. Mechanisation, irrigation and processing activities rely on energy sources. Tractors, pumps and machinery powered by energy contribute to increased agricultural output. This not only improves the income of farmers but also ensures food security, playing a pivotal role in the economic development of a nation.

Urban and rural infrastructure development is heavily influenced by the availability and accessibility of energy. Energy powers the construction of buildings, roads and bridges, laying the foundation for economic activities. Reliable energy sources are critical for the functioning of essential services such as healthcare, education and communication, contributing significantly to overall community development.

Household welfare is directly impacted by energy accessibility. Energy is vital for meeting basic needs such as cooking, heating and lighting. Access to reliable energy improves living conditions, health and overall well-being. Whether in urban or rural settings, energy is a

prerequisite for various daily activities, ensuring a better quality of life for the population.

In conclusion, energy emerges as a linchpin for economic development, permeating through industrial, transportation, agricultural, infrastructure and household sectors. A nation's ability to provide a reliable and sustainable energy supply is foundational to its economic progress, improving the standard of living for its citizens and fostering comprehensive development.

- (B) Geologists define a mineral as a naturally occurring substance that is homogeneous and possesses a definable internal structure. Minerals form based on physical and chemical conditions, leading to varied properties like colour, hardness, and density. Geologists classify minerals using these properties.

Minerals generally occur in these forms:

1. In igneous and metamorphic rocks, minerals occur in cracks, crevices, faults, or joints. Small occurrences are veins, larger ones are lodes, formed by upward movement of minerals. Major metallic minerals are obtained from them.
2. In sedimentary rocks, minerals occur in layers due to deposition and accumulation. Coal and certain iron ores form under heat and pressure. Gypsum, potash salt, and sodium salt result from evaporation, particularly in arid regions.
3. Some minerals form by the decomposition of surface rocks, leaving behind a residual mass containing ores. Bauxite is an example of this process.
4. Some minerals occur as alluvial deposits known as 'placer deposits', found in valley sands and at the base of hills. Not corroded by water, they include gold, silver, tin, and platinum.
5. Ocean waters contain abundant minerals, though most are too dispersed for economic use. Common salt, magnesium, and bromine are derived from them, while manganese nodules are found in ocean beds.

India's mineral resources are rich but unevenly distributed. Peninsular rocks hold coal, metallic,

and non-metallic minerals. Sedimentary rocks in Gujarat and Assam contain petroleum, while Rajasthan holds non-ferrous minerals. North India's alluvial plains lack economic minerals due to geological differences.

32. (A) Democratic governments are characterised by accountability, responsibility and legitimacy, making them essential pillars of governance.

Firstly, accountability in a democratic government refers to the obligation of elected officials to answer for their actions and decisions to the citizens they represent. Regular elections, a hallmark of democracy, enable citizens to hold leaders accountable by voting them in or out based on their performance. This ensures that leaders are responsive to the needs and concerns of the people.

Secondly, responsibility is a key aspect of democratic governance, emphasising the duty of the government to fulfill its promises and work towards the well-being of the citizens. Elected representatives are responsible for formulating and implementing policies that address the diverse needs of the population. This responsibility extends to protecting individual rights, ensuring social justice and fostering economic development.

Lastly, legitimacy is derived from the consent of the governed. In a democracy, the authority of the government is based on free and fair elections, where citizens participate in the decision-making process. Legitimacy is reinforced when the government upholds the rule of law and respects constitutional principles, ensuring that the power vested in it is exercised for the benefit of the people.

In conclusion, democratic governments achieve accountability through elections, fulfill responsibilities by addressing citizens' needs and gain legitimacy through the consent of the governed. These principles collectively contribute to the effectiveness and stability of democratic governance, promoting a system that reflects the will of the people.

## SECTION- B

(Very Short Answer Type Questions) (4×2=8)

21. The French Revolution was a radical social and political change in France from 1789 to 1799. It marked the end of absolute monarchy and the rise of democratic principles, emphasising liberty, equality and fraternity. The revolution had a profound impact on other European countries. Inspired by

French ideals, neighbouring nations experienced uprisings and reforms. Italy and Germany witnessed movements for unity and constitutional governance. Meanwhile, monarchies in Austria and Prussia sought to suppress revolutionary ideas, contributing to a period of political turbulence and shaping the course of European history.

22. Power is shared among diverse social groups to establish a balanced and inclusive society. This

ensures that no single group dominates, promoting fairness and preventing marginalisation. Through power-sharing, various perspectives and interests contribute to decision-making, fostering a democratic environment. It reflects the principles of social justice, where resources and opportunities are distributed equitably. Inclusive governance enhances representation, acknowledging the diversity within a community. By sharing power, societies aim to mitigate conflicts arising from unequal distribution, creating a cohesive and harmonious environment that values the contributions of all groups. Ultimately, power-sharing sustains a democratic and just social order.

### SECTION– C

(Short Answer Type Questions) (5 × 3 = 15)

26. Freshwater conservation in the face of industrial pollution is crucial for sustainable development. Three effective methods to save freshwater from industrial pollution are:

Firstly, implementing stringent environmental regulations can control and monitor industrial discharges. Government bodies should enforce and regularly update laws to limit the release of pollutants into water bodies, ensuring industries adopt eco-friendly practices.

Secondly, promoting water recycling and reuse within industries can significantly reduce the demand for fresh water. Implementing advanced water treatment technologies allows companies to treat and reuse wastewater, minimising their overall water footprint.

Thirdly, fostering public awareness and community involvement is essential. Educating people about the impact of industrial pollution on water resources encourages responsible consumption and activism. Informed citizens can pressure industries to adopt cleaner practices, creating a collective effort to safeguard our precious freshwater sources.

29. Ensuring robust employment opportunities is crucial for a nation's economic growth and social stability. Adequate employment not only alleviates poverty but also fosters a sense of financial security, contributing to overall societal well-being. In urban areas, where population density is high, addressing unemployment is imperative to mitigate social issues arising from job scarcity. Moreover, gainful employment enhances individuals' dignity and self-worth, promoting a healthier and more productive society.

Recognising these imperatives, the Government of India has implemented multifaceted strategies to boost urban employment. The Skill India Mission is a flagship initiative aimed at enhancing the employability of the workforce by imparting relevant skills. The Pradhan Mantri Employment Generation Programme (PMEGP) facilitates entrepreneurship by

providing financial support for micro-enterprises, contributing to job creation. The Deen Dayal Antyodaya Yojana focuses on skill development and livelihood enhancement, particularly in urban areas, aligning with the government's commitment to address the challenges of urban unemployment effectively.

### SECTION– D

(Long Short Answer Type Questions) (4×5=20)

31. (A) India's future in solar energy appears promising, marked by substantial advancements and a growing emphasis on renewable energy sources. The country's commitment to harnessing solar power is evident through various initiatives and policies. One noteworthy example is the ambitious Jawaharlal Nehru National Solar Mission (JNNSM), launched in 2010, which aims to achieve 100 GW of solar power capacity by 2022.

Even in the interim budget for 2024, the government talked about its ambitious mission of using solar power on rooftops. The Prime Minister, Narendra Modi, will provide 300 units of free electricity every month to one crore households (that's a million households!) using solar power. This means families could save a lot of money every month, like ₹15,000–20,000. This initiative showcases the government's dedication to transforming the energy landscape.

Furthermore, the decreasing cost of solar technology has made it more accessible, fostering widespread adoption. The introduction of solar panels in rural areas has been particularly impactful. The largest solar power plant in India, situated near Bhuj in Madhopur, utilises solar energy for sterilising milk cans. This shift towards solar energy is anticipated to diminish the reliance of rural households on firewood and dung cakes, thereby contributing to environmental preservation and ensuring an ample supply of manure for agriculture.

Even, In places where traditional power infrastructure is limited, solar energy provides a sustainable and reliable source of electricity. This has led to improvements in education, healthcare and overall quality of life for communities previously underserved.

Solar energy, being renewable and non-conventional source of energy, not only benefits the environment but also diminishes our reliance on traditional sources like oil and gas.

India's commitment to solar energy is also evident in large-scale solar projects. The Pavagada Solar Park in Karnataka, one of the world's largest solar parks, stands as a testament to the country's capacity for harnessing solar

energy on a grand scale. Such projects contribute significantly to reducing the nation's carbon footprint, addressing environmental concerns and promoting a cleaner, sustainable energy future.

The government's push for solar energy has also led to innovations in technology and manufacturing, fostering economic growth and job creation. The "Make in India" initiative has encouraged the production of solar components domestically, further boosting the sector and contributing to the nation's self-reliance in renewable energy.

In conclusion, India's future in solar energy is indeed bright, driven by policy initiatives, technological advancements and a commitment to sustainable development. As the country continues to prioritise renewable energy, it paves the way for a cleaner, more sustainable future, with solar power playing a pivotal role in India's energy landscape.

- (B) Mineral resources constitute a mere one percent of the earth's crust making them a finite resource and their geological process of formation requires millions of years, whereas present rate of consumption for their various purposes have brought these resources to level of extinction.

**So, we need to conserve mineral resources for varied reasons:**

1. **Economy:** Mineral resources are needed for basic industries, manufacturing industries like Iron, Copper etc. Mineral resources are also required for energy generation like coal. Mineral resources are also vital for consumer industries like oil as a moving factor for economies across the globe for varied purposes which is moving the economy.
  2. **Future needs:** Advancement of technology have increased the usage of rare earth elements and minerals in sectors like in technologies for electronic vehicles, nuclear energy, making chipset for electronic devices etc.
  3. **Sustainable development:** Mineral resources are finite resources and takes millions of years to be replenished so needs to be used in sustainable manner to conserve it for future generations.
  4. **Environmental protection:** Extracting and processing minerals can have significant environmental impacts, including habitat destruction, air and water pollution, and greenhouse gas emissions. Conservation efforts can help minimize these negative effects by reducing the need for extensive mining operations.
32. (A) The statement "Dignity and freedoms of people are the basis of democracy" encapsulates the essence of democratic governance, emphasising the core values that underpin a society where power emanates from and serves the

people. Democracy, as a form of government, places immense significance on the dignity of individuals and their inherent freedoms. Dignity, in this context, implies the recognition and protection of the intrinsic worth and rights of every person. Freedoms encompass a range of rights, including political, social and economic liberties, that empower individuals to actively participate in shaping their destinies.

In the Indian Constitution, these ideals are explicitly articulated, reflecting a commitment to upholding the dignity and freedoms of its citizens. The Preamble, the introductory statement to the Constitution, declares India as a sovereign, socialist, secular and democratic republic, reaffirming the commitment to justice, liberty, equality and fraternity. This sets the tone for a democratic framework grounded in the principles of dignity and freedom.

The Fundamental Rights enshrined in Part III of the Constitution are pivotal in safeguarding individual freedoms. These rights, ranging from the right to equality and freedom of speech to the right to life and personal liberty, are vital components that protect the dignity of every citizen. For instance, the right to equality ensures that all citizens are treated with fairness and without discrimination, reinforcing the principle of dignity.


Furthermore, the Directive Principles of State Policy, outlined in Part IV of the Constitution, guide the government in creating a just and humane society. While not legally enforceable, these principles provide a moral compass for legislation and policy making. They emphasise economic and social justice, contributing to the overall well-being and dignity of the citizens.

In conclusion, the Constitution of India is a living document that embodies the principles of democracy, with dignity and freedom as its cornerstone. By explicitly recognizing and safeguarding these ideals, India seeks to foster a society where every individual is valued, empowered and free to pursue a life of dignity and fulfillment within the democratic framework.

- (B) Democracy upholds the values integral to the citizens of the country. Democracy ensures this by upholding the values of:

**Accountable, responsive and legitimate government:** Timely elections with voting rights and right to contest election for everyone ensures a legitimate government elected by the people and for the people. To make the government accountable and responsible adequate safeguards of check and balance are maintained through various organs of the government.

**Social welfare:** Democracy ensures welfare of all through their various policies and democratic



India is mandated to provide for these under Fundamental Rights and Directive Principles in the Indian Constitution. These policies ensure poverty reduction, education and employment to different sections of the society. Ex: Right to Education, Mid-day meal scheme etc.

**Protection of Minorities:** Religious or linguistic minorities are protected in a democratic state. Indian constitution under Article 25-30 provide right to freedom of religion and protects cultural

rights as well. These rights promote cultural diversity to uphold the principle of unity in diversity.

**Dignity and Freedom of Individual:** Indian Constitution provides Right to equality in various forms under Article 14-18 and right to freedom under Article 19. These are basic rights to uphold the dignity of individual and equip them to be a better individual to ensure their progress in a democratic setup.

