

CBSE Board Examination – 2025

SOCIAL SCIENCE

Solved Paper Class– 10th

(All Sets of Delhi & Outside Delhi)

Maximum Marks: 80

Time allowed: 3 hours

GENERAL INSTRUCTIONS:

Read the following instructions carefully and follow them:

1. This question paper contains 37 questions. All questions are compulsory.
2. Question paper is divided into SIX sections – Section A, B, C, D, E and F.
3. Section A – question number 1 to 20 are Multiple Choice type questions. Each question carries 1 mark.
4. Section B – question number 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 number 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 number 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 number 34 to 36 are Case-based/Source-based questions with three sub-questions. Each question carries 4 marks.
8. In Section F – question number 37 is Map skill based question with two parts – 37(i) History (2 marks) and 37(ii) Geography (3 marks). This question carries total 5 marks.

Delhi Set– 1

32/4/1

SECTION – A (20 × 1 = 20)

(Multiple Choice Questions)

1. Why was the silk route considered a good example of vibrant pre-modern trade? Choose the most appropriate option from the following: **1**
 - (a) Due to movement of silk cargoes
 - (b) Due to flow of silver and gold
 - (c) Due to linkage of China with Australia
 - (d) Due to trade and cultural exchange
2. How did the British East India Company use Print Culture to promote its interests in India? Choose the correct option from the following: **1**
 - (a) By censoring the Indian newspapers
 - (b) By funding the regional language newspapers
 - (c) By encouraging the development of independent Press
 - (d) By using print media to spread eastern culture
3. Look at the given picture and identify the name of the painter of this painting from the following options: **1**
 - (a) Rabindranath Tagore
 - (b) Abanindranath Tagore
 - (c) Debindranath Tagore
 - (d) Satyendranath Tagore
4. Arrange the following events in the chronological order and choose the correct option: **1**
 - I. The Treaty of Vienna
 - II. The beginning of Napoleonic wars
 - III. Proclamation of the Prussian King William I as German Emperor
 - IV. Proclamation of Victor Emmanuel II as the King of Italy



Options:

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

5. A researcher is examining a soil type which is formed by the weathering of volcanic rock and is rich in minerals. Which one of the following soils is it? **1**
(a) Laterite soil (b) Alluvial soil
(c) Black soil (d) Desert soil
6. Identify the crop with the help of information given in the box. **1**

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

Options:

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

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

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

Options:

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

8. Two statements are given below. They are **Assertion (A)** and **Reason (R)**.

Read both the statements and choose the correct option:

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

Reason (R): Dutch speaking community got the benefit of economic development and education much later. **1**

Options:

- (a) Both, (A) and (R) are correct and (R) is the correct explanation of (A).

(b) Both, (A) and (R) are correct but (R) is **not** the correct explanation of (A).

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

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

9. How does the Indian federal structure promote balance governance across the nation? Choose the most suitable option from the following: **1**

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

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

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

(d) By giving more powers to local governments in comparison to states.

10. Which of the following is an example of horizontal power sharing in Indian democracy? **1**

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

(b) Division of power between Rural and Urban Governments.

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

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

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

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

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

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

(b) Citizens feel empowered to determine policies.

(c) Corporates protect their own interest in determining policies.

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

13. In which year the Constitution amendment providing for 33% representation of women in the local self governance system in India was made?

Choose the correct option: **1**

(a) 1990 (b) 1984

(c) 1992 (d) 1988

14. Read the table given below carefully and answer the question that follows:

Data of few Countries

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

Which of the following countries has high per capita income, life expectancy at birth and high rank in human development index? **1**

- (a) A (b) C
(c) E (d) F
15. The World Bank's development report is prepared on the basis of which of the following: **1**
(a) Per Capita Income (b) Health Services
(c) Literacy (d) Freedom
16. Choose the odd one out from the following options regarding the sectors of economy: **1**
(a) Pilot, Driver, Gardener
(b) Fisherman, Teacher, Lawyer
(c) Engineer, Professor, Farmer
(d) Doctor, Teacher, Lawyer
17. Choose the correct option to fill the blank: **1**
(c) Enhanced Connectivity
(d) Slower Transaction Speed
20. Read the following developmental goals and choose correct option of goals related to a student studying in university. **1**
(i) Good opportunities for research.
(ii) Opportunities to pursue higher education abroad.
(iii) Opportunities for independence.
(iv) Opportunities for good employment.

Options:

- (a) Only (i), (ii) and (iii) are correct.
(b) Only (ii), (iii) and (iv) are correct.
(c) Only (i), (ii) and (iv) are correct.
(d) Only (i), (iii) and (iv) are correct.

SECTION – B

(4 × 2 = 8)

(Very Short Answer Type Questions)

- | Sector | Criteria Used |
|-------------------------------------|---------------------------------|
| • Primary, Secondary and Tertiary | |
| • Organised and Unorganised Sectors | Nature of Employment Activities |
- Options:
(a) Nature of social activities
(b) Nature of political activities
(c) Nature of production activities
(d) Nature of government activities
18. Read the following sources of loan carefully and choose the correct option related to formal sources of credit.
(i) Commercial Bank (ii) Landlords
(iii) Government (iv) Money Lender
- Options:
(a) (i) and (iii) are correct.
(b) (ii) and (iv) are correct.
(c) (i) and (ii) are correct.
(d) (ii) and (iii) are correct.
19. The growth of digital technology has greatly influenced globalisation. Which of the following is its main benefit? **1**
(a) Increased Communication Cost
(b) Limited Access to Information
21. Why was the Indian subcontinent significant to trade networks before European intervention? Explain. **2**
22. Suggest any two ways to increase women's representation in leadership roles. **2**
23. (A) "Planning is the widely accepted strategy for judicious use of resources." Explain the statement. **2**
OR
(B) "An equitable distribution of resources has become essential for a sustained quality of human life." Explain the statement. **2**
24. Explain the role of public facilities for quality of life. **2**

SECTION – C

(5 × 3 = 15)

(Short Answer Type Questions)

25. (A) Describe the steps taken by French revolutionaries to create a sense of national unity and belonging. **3**
OR
(B) Describe the historical factors that contributed to the emergence of nationalist tensions in the Balkans. **3**
26. Examine the measures taken by the government to make agriculture profitable in India. **3**
27. How did the trade policy implemented in 1991 stimulated the globalisation in India? Explain with example. **3**

28. Describe any three features of Multiparty System. 3
29. Analyse the significance of Primary Sector in Indian economy. 3

SECTION – D (4 × 5 = 20)

(Long Answer Type Questions)

30. (A) Explain with examples the significance of the Non-cooperation Movement in the Indian national movement. 5

OR

- (B) How did the Civil Disobedience Movement become a mass movement? Explain with examples. 5

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

OR

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

32. (A) "Democratic governance is responsive to the expectations of citizens." Justify the statement with suitable arguments. 5

OR

- (B) "Democracy accominodates social diversity better than dictatorship." Justify the statement with suitable arguments. 5

33. (A) Imagine you are a part of a 'Self Help Group' (SHG). Explain the working system of the Self Help Group (SHG) to the new member. 5

OR

- (B) Imagine that you are the Village Development Officer of a village. Explain the usefulness of formal sources of credit for the farmers. 5

SECTION – E (3 × 4 = 12)

(Case/Source Based Questions)

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

New Forms of Publication

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

By the 1870s, caricatures and cartoons were being published in journals and newspapers, commenting on social and political issues. Some caricatures ridiculed the educated Indians' fascination with

Western tastes and clothes, while others expressed the fear of social change. There were imperial caricatures lampooning nationalists, as well as nationalist cartoons criticising imperial rule.

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

34.2 How did Raja Ravi Varma contribute to the mass circulation of art in India? 1

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

35. Read the given source and answer the questions that follow: 4

Sacred Groves – a wealth of diverse and rare species

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

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

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

35.1 How do sacred groves show the inter-connectivity of spirituality and ecology? 1

35.2 How do tribal practices promote conservation of forests? 1

35.3 Why is conservation of wildlife important for all of us? Explain. 2

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

Local Self Government

The local government structure goes right up to the district level. A few gram panchayats are grouped together to form what is usually called a panchayat samiti or block or mandal. The members of this representative body are elected by all the panchayat members in that area. All the panchayat samitis or mandals in a district together constitute the zilla

(district) parishad. Most members of the zilla parishad are elected. Members of the Lok Sabha and MLAs of that district and some other officials of other district level bodies are also its members. Zilla parishad chairperson is the political head of the zilla parishad.

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

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

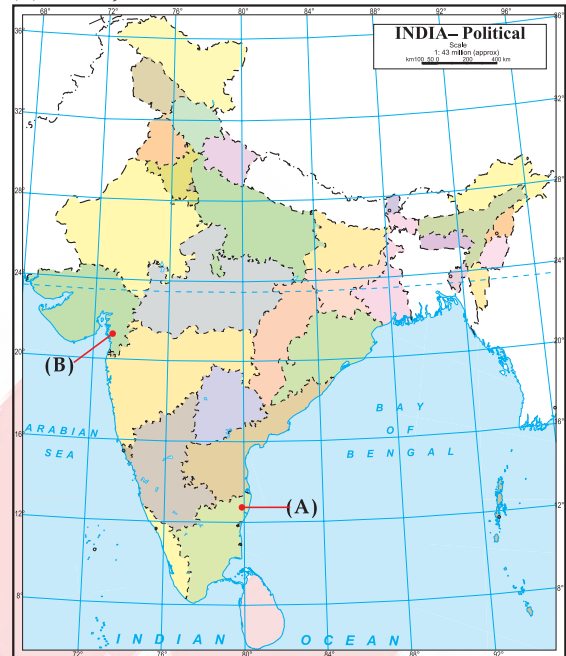
- 36.1 Explain the relationship between gram panchayats and panchayat samitis. 1
- 36.2 How is the structure of municipal corporation different from municipality? 1
- 36.3 How does the local government structure promote democracy? Examine. 2

SECTION – F (2 + 3 = 5)

(Map Skill Based Question)

37. (i) Two places (A) and (B) have been marked on the given political outline map of India. Identify them with the help of the following information and write their correct names on the lines drawn near them:
- (A) The place where the Session of Indian National Congress was held in 1927. 1

- (B) The place where Gandhiji broke the Salt Law. 1
37. (ii) On the same political outline map of India, locate and label **any three** of the following with suitable symbols:
- (a) A major dam on the Chenab river. 1
- (b) Nuclear Power Plant located in Uttar Pradesh. 1
- (c) A major Software Technology Park located in Karnataka. 1
- (d) A major Sea Port located in Odisha. 1



Delhi Set-2

32/4/2

Note: Except these, all other questions are available in Delhi - Set 1.

SECTION – B

(Very Short Answer Type Questions)

22. How did the feminist movements help to enhance the role of women in public life? Explain. 2

SECTION – C

(Short Answer Type Questions)

28. Explain the role of opposition in democracy. 3
29. Examine the role of government policies in promoting economic growth in India. 3

SECTION – D

(Long Answer Type Questions)

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

OR

- (B) How did the Civil Disobedience Movement able to bring all communities together in India? Explain with examples. 5
32. (A) "Democracy elevates humans from the status of subject to citizen." Justify the statement with suitable arguments. 5

OR

- (B) "Democracy and Development go together." Justify the statement with suitable arguments. 5
33. (A) Analyse the role of credit in rural economy. 5

OR

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

Delhi Set-3

32/4/3

Note: Except these, all other questions are available in Delhi - Set 1 + 2.

SECTION – B

(Very Short Answer Type Questions)

22. Suggest any two ways to promote women's rights in India. 2

SECTION – C

(Short Answer Type Questions)

28. Explain the role of Political Parties in a democracy. 3

29. Examine the factors driving the growth of the Tertiary sector in India. 5

SECTION – D

(Long Answer Type Questions)

30. (A) How did Gandhiji's Salt March mobilise people across different strata against British rule? Explain with examples. 5

OR

- (B) "History, fiction, folklore, songs, popular prints and symbols developed the sense of collective belonging in Indians during the 19th century." Explain the statement with examples. 5

32. (A) "Democratic governments are usually attentive to the needs and demands of the people." Justify the statement with suitable arguments. 5

OR

- (B) "Democracy stands much superior to any other form of government in promoting dignity and freedom of the individual." Justify the statement with suitable arguments. 5

33. (A) Analyse the role of banks in the economy of the Country. 5

OR

- (B) Analyse the role of Self Help Groups in the development of rural areas in India. 5

Outside Delhi Set-1

32/6/1

NOTE: For General Instructions refer Delhi - Set-1

SECTION – A (20 × 1 = 20)

(Multiple Choice Questions)

1. Rama is a farmer. She needs loan for agriculture work. Which of the following sources of loan will be beneficial for Rama? Choose the most appropriate option: 1

I. Bank II. Agricultural Trader
III. Self-Help Group IV. Government

Options:

- (a) Only I, III and IV are correct.
(b) Only I, II and III are correct.
(c) Only II, III and IV are correct.
(d) Only I, II and IV are correct.
2. 'Per capita income' is criterion for development of which one of the following? 1
- (a) United Nations Development Programme
(b) World Health Organisation
(c) World Trade Organisation
(d) World Bank

3. Read the following statements for stimulating the process of globalisation and choose the correct options: 1

I. Government reduces trade barriers.
II. Government reduces competition among producers.
III. Government reduces import and export taxes.
IV. Government removes restrictions on foreign investment.

Options:

- (a) Only I, II and III are correct.
(b) Only II, III and IV are correct.
(c) Only I, III and IV are correct.
(d) Only I, II and IV are correct.
4. Which of the following provisions have been made under the 'Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act – 2005'? 1
- (a) Government ensures 100 days of employment for all residents.
(b) Government ensures 200 days of employment for all rural residents.
(c) Government provides grains in exchange of work in rural areas.
(d) Government provides unemployment allowance to the beneficiaries in case of failure to provide employment.

5. Two statements are given below. They are Assertion (A) and Reason (R).

Read both the statements carefully and choose the correct option.

Assertion (A): Rupee is accepted as medium of exchange in India.

Reason (R): The World Bank legalises the use of rupee as a medium of payment in India. 1

Options:

- (a) Both (A) and (R) are correct and (R) is the correct explanation of (A).
(b) Both (A) and (R) are correct, but (R) is not the correct explanation of (A).
(c) (A) is correct, but (R) is incorrect.
(d) (A) is incorrect, but (R) is correct.
6. Find the odd one out. 1
- (a) Hindustan Computers Limited
(b) Hindustan Unilever
(c) Bharti Airtel Limited
(d) Indian Postal Service
7. Match the Column-I with Column-II and choose the correct option from the following: 1

Column-I (Publications)		Column-II (Authors)	
A.	Bengal Gazette	i.	Tulsidas
B.	Kesari	ii.	James August Hickey
C.	Ramcharitmanas	iii.	Ram Mohan Roy
D.	Samvad Kaumudi	iv.	Bal Gangadhar Tilak

Options:

- (a) A-i B-ii C-iii D-iv
(b) A-ii B-iii C-iv D-i
(c) A-ii B-iv C-i D-iii
(d) A-iv B-i C-ii D-iii
8. Arrange the following historical events in chronological order and choose the correct option: 1
- I. Second Round Table Conference
II. Simon Commission arrives in India
III. Beginning of Dandi March
IV. Incident of Chauri-Chaura
- Options:
- (a) I, II, III and IV (b) IV, II, III and I
(c) IV, II, I and III (d) I, II, IV and III

9. In the 17th century the city El Dorado in South America became famous as which one of the following? 1
 (a) City of Diversity (b) City of Gold
 (c) Small pox City (d) Trading City

10. Arrange the following regions of Italy in the order of their inclusion in the Unified Italy and choose the correct option: 1

I. Venetia II. Savoy Sardinia
 III. Sicilies

Options:

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

11. Two statements are given below. They are Assertion (A) and Reason (R). 1

Read both the statements carefully and choose the correct option.

Assertion (A): There was civil war in Sri Lanka.

Reason (R): An Act was passed in 1956 to secure dominance of Sinhala community on the government.

Options:

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

12. Choose the correct option related to the regional political parties of India: 1

	Party Name	Election Symbol	State
(A)	Rashtriya Lok Dal	Mashal	Uttar Pradesh
(B)	Telugu Desam	Cycle	Andhra Pradesh
(C)	Telangana Rashtra Samiti	Kite	Telangana
(D)	Shiromani Akali Dal	Chashma	Punjab

13. Choose the correct option related to Union list. 1

- (a) Police, Foreign affairs, Agriculture
 (b) Trade, Irrigation, Marriage
 (c) Education, Commerce, Banking
 (d) Currency, Communication, Defence

14. Read the following statements regarding the creation of States on the basis of language in India and choose the correct options: 1

I. Formation of states on the basis of language made the country more united and stronger.

II. Formation of states on the basis of language made administration easier.

III. Formation of states on the basis of language has weakened the federal structure.

IV. Formation of states on the basis of language led to the development of Indian languages. 1

Options:

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

(c) Only I, II and IV are correct.

(d) Only I, III and IV are correct.

15. How is democracy better than other forms of Government? Choose the most appropriate option. 1

(a) It enhances the dignity of individuals.

(b) It promotes equality among elites.

(c) It promotes tendency of private ownership only.

(d) It increases the individualism.

16. Belgium took some measures to solve its problem. Read the following measures and choose the correct option: 1

I. Formation of community government.

II. Following majoritarian policy.

III. By providing equal representation of language groups.

IV. By providing additional powers to local governments.

Options:

(a) Only I, II and III are correct.

(b) Only I, III and IV are correct.

(c) Only I, II and IV are correct.

(d) Only II, III and IV are correct.

17. Which state of India has the maximum area under permanent forest? 1

(a) Haryana (b) Himachal Pradesh

(c) Punjab (d) Madhya Pradesh

18. Read the characteristics given in the box and identify the type of coal from the option given below: 1

- This is low grade brown coal.
- The principal reserves are in Neyveli in Tamilnadu.
- It is soft with high moisture content.

Options:

(a) Pit Coal (b) Anthrasite Coal

(c) Lignite Coal (d) Bituminous Coal

19. Which among the following crop is known as 'Golden Fibre'? 1

(a) Cotton (b) Wool

(c) Jute (d) Silk

20. Choose the correctly matched pair: 2

	I (Multi-purpose River Project)		II (River)
(A)	Gandhi Sagar	-	Chambal
(B)	Hirakud	-	Godavari
(C)	Nagarjuna Sagar	-	Kaveri
(D)	Salal	-	Beas

SECTION – B (4 × 2 = 8)

(Very Short Answer Type Questions)

21. How did information and communication technology promote the process of Globalisation? Explain. 2
22. How did Indians react to the Jallianwala Bagh massacre? Explain. 2
23. Why is the conservation of conventional sources of energy significant? Explain any two reasons. 2

24. (a) Suggest any two measures to promote secularism as mentioned in the Indian Constitution. 2

OR

- (b) Suggest any two measures to ensure participation of women in public life. 2

SECTION – C (5 × 3 = 15)

(Short Answer Type Questions)

25. Define 'Gross Domestic Product' and explain its importance. 1+2=3
26. Explain the main provisions of the Napoleonic Code – 1804. 3
27. Explain any three features of Plantation Agriculture. 3
28. (a) Explain any three factors responsible for water pollution. 3
- OR
- (b) Explain any three factors responsible for air pollution. 3
29. Differentiate between federal and unitary form of government with examples. 3

SECTION – D (4 × 5 = 20)

(Long Answer Type Questions)

30. (a) "The consequences of environmental degradation do not respect national and state boundaries." Examine the statement in context of sustainability of development. 5
- OR
- (b) "The question of sustainability of development becoming more complex day by day." Examine the statement in context of use of underground water in India. 5
31. (a) Analyse the changes in Indian printing by the end of the 19th century. 5
- OR
- (b) Analyse the significant changes in printing technology during 19th century in the world. 5
32. (a) Explain the main features of alluvial soil. 5
- OR
- (b) Explain the various stages of resource planning and its need in India. 3+2=5
33. (a) "The law enacted in 1956 and other Constitutional Provisions led to major conflict between the two communities in Sri Lanka." Support the statement. 5
- OR
- (b) "Power sharing increases trust between different groups." Support the statement. 5

SECTION – E (3 × 4 = 12)

(Case/Source Based Questions)

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

Loans from Co-operatives

Besides banks, the other major source of cheap credit in rural areas are the co-operative societies. Members of a co-operative pool their resources for co-operation in certain areas. There are several

types of co-operatives possible such as farmers co-operatives, weavers co-operatives, industrial workers co-operatives' etc.

Krishak Co-operative functions in a village not very far away from Sonpur. It has 2300 farmers as members. It accepts deposits from its members. With these deposits as collateral, the co-operative has obtained a large loan from the bank. These funds are used to provide loans to members. Once these loans are repaid, another round of lending can take place.

Krishak Co-operative provides loans for the purchase of agriculture equipments, loans for cultivation and agricultural trade, fishery loans, loans for constructions of houses and for variety of other expenses.

- (34.1) Which sector includes credit facilities offered by Co-operative Societies? 1
- (34.2) How do Self-Help Groups access external funding? 1
- (34.3) Explain the functioning of Co-operative Societies. 2
35. Read the following source and answer the questions that follow: 4

The Independence Day Pledge, 26 January 1930

"We believe that it is the inalienable right of the Indian people, as of any other people, to have freedom and to enjoy the fruits of their toil and have the necessities of life, so that they may have full opportunities of growth. We also believe that if any government deprives people of these rights and oppresses them, the people have a further right to alter it or abolish it. The British Government in India has not only deprived the Indian people of their freedom but based itself on the exploitation of the masses, and has ruined India economically, politically, culturally and spiritually. We believe, therefore, that India must sever the British connection and attain Purna Swaraj or Complete Independence."

- (35.1) Why was Swaraj considered as an inalienable right of the India? 1
- (35.2) Which type of government is supported in the source? 1
- (35.3) Explain any two effects of British rule in India. 2
36. Read the following source and answer the questions that follow: 4

The Need for Political Parties

As we have seen, large societies need representative democracy. As societies became large and complex, they also needed some agency to gather different views on various issues and to present these to the government. They needed some ways, to bring various representatives together so that a responsible government could be formed. They needed a mechanism to support or restrain the government, make policies, justify or oppose them. Political parties fulfil these needs that every representative government has. We can say that parties are a necessary condition for a democracy.

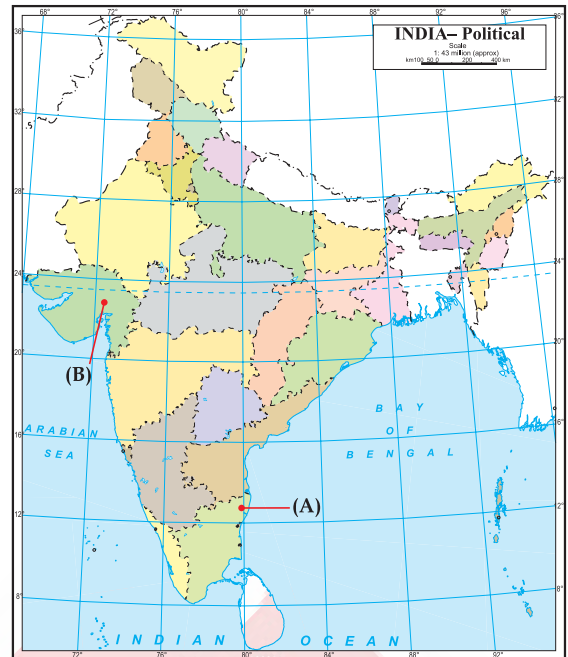
- (36.1) Explain the meaning of 'representative democracy'. 1

- (36.2) How do political parties shape public opinion? 1
 (36.3) Why are political parties considered a necessary condition for a democracy? Explain. 2

SECTION – F (2+3=5)

(Map Skill Based Questions)

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:
- A. The place where the session of Indian National Congress took place in 1927. 1
 B. The place where Mahatma Gandhi led the movement of cotton mill workers. 1
37. (b) On the same outline map of India locate and label **any three** of the following with suitable symbols:
- (i) An International Airport located in Punjab. 1
 (ii) A major Sea port located in Gujarat. 1
 (iii) A major oil field of India located in Arabian Sea. 1
 (iv) A Nuclear Power Plant located in Uttar Pradesh. 1



Outside Delhi Set-2

32/6/2

Note: Except these, all other questions are available in Outside Delhi - Set 1.

SECTION – B

(Very Short Answer Type Questions)

21. Why was the Rowlatt Act opposed in India? Explain. 2
 22. Why is it necessary to adopt non-conventional sources of energy? Explain. 2

SECTION – C

(Short Answer Type Questions)

25. How are final goods and services calculated? Explain through one example. 3
 26. "Ideas of national unity in early-nineteenth-century Europe were closely allied to the ideology of liberalism." Explain the statement. 3
 29. Explain any three features of intensive subsistence farming. 3

Outside Delhi Set-3

32/6/3

Note: Except these, all other questions are available in Outside Delhi - Set 1 + 2.

SECTION – B

(Very Short Answer Type Questions)

22. Explain the notion of Swaraj for plantation workers of Assam during Non-Co-operation Movement. 2
 24. Suggest any two ways for the conservation of minerals. 2

SECTION – C

(Short Answer Type Questions)

25. Mention any three features of commercial farming. 3
 26. Describe the role of primary sector in providing employment. 3
 29. Explain the functioning of conservative regimes established in France in 1815. 3

farming. 3

SECTION – D

(Long Answer Type Questions)

30. (a) "The goals of development may also be contradictory." Examine the statement through examples. 5

OR

- (b) Explain the significance and limitations of average income for comparing different countries with examples. 5
 33. (a) "How did easy access to books develop a new culture of reading during the 18th century?" Analyse. 5

OR

- (b) How did printing technology affect the lives of Indian women? Analyse. 5

SECTION – D

(Long Answer Type Questions)

30. (a) Examine the importance of public facilities for the development. 5

OR

- (b) Which organisation publishes the Human Development Report and what criteria does it use to compare countries? Examine. 5
 33. (a) Explain the features of manuscript found in India before the advent of printing culture. 5

OR

- (b) How did the advent of print culture affect the poor people in India? Explain. 5

ANSWERS

Delhi Set-1

32/4/1

SECTION – A

- Option (d) is correct.
Explanation: The silk route facilitated the smooth transportation and exchange of resources such as silk, gold and spices. It also enabled the spread of culture and religious ideas.
- Option (a) is correct.
Explanation: Indian newspapers were censored to restrict the spread of anti-colonial ideas that could incite resistance against British rule.
- Option (b) is correct.
Explanation: The painting shown is titled “Bharat Mata”. It was painted by Abanindranath Tagore in 1905.
- Option (c) is correct.
Explanation: The Napoleonic wars began in 1797, followed by the Treaty of Vienna in 1815, the proclamation of Victor Emmanuel II as the King of Italy in 1861 and finally the proclamation of Prussian King William I as German Emperor in 1871.
- Option (c) is correct.
Explanation: Black soil, also known as **Regur soil**, is formed by weathering volcanic rocks. It is rich in minerals such as **iron, calcium, potassium, aluminium and magnesium**. This soil retains moisture and is highly suitable for growing cotton, which is why it is also called “**Cotton Soil**”.
- Option (b) is correct.
Explanation: Coffee is a **major cash crop** in India, primarily cultivated in **Karnataka, Kerala and Tamil Nadu**. It is known for its rich aroma and is grown in the **hilly regions** of these states due to their favourable climate and soil conditions. India is renowned for producing high-quality **Arabica and Robusta coffee varieties**, which are in demand both domestically and internationally.
- Option (d) is correct.
Explanation: **Copper (iii)** → Used in **electric cables and utensils** due to its high conductivity and corrosion resistance.
Bauxite (iv) → Used in **aluminium production** as it is the primary ore of aluminium.
Mica (ii) → Used in **electronic and electrical industries** due to its insulating properties.
Manganese (i) → Used in **steel manufacturing and paints**, as it improves the hardness and strength of steel.
- Option (a) is correct.
Explanation: The ethnic composition of Belgium consists largely of Dutch speaking people, followed by French speakers, with a small German-speaking populace. These communities have historically experienced animosity, as the minority French population has been relatively wealthy and powerful, while the Dutch-speaking community gained access to education and economic development much later.
- Option (b) is correct.
Explanation: The federal structure of India is divided into three lists, i.e., the Union List (subjects controlled by the central government), State List (subjects controlled by the state government) and the Concurrent List (subjects on which both the central and state governments can legislate).
- Option (d) is correct.
Explanation: In Indian democracy, the Legislative (Parliament and State Assemblies), Executive (Government) and Judiciary (Courts) are independent yet interdependent, preventing any one branch from becoming too powerful. This ensures accountability and upholds the rule of law.
- Option (d) is correct.
Explanation: The Biju Janata Dal is a regional political party, which was founded by Naveen Patnaik in 1997. Rashtriya Janata Dal (RJD) is a regional party from Bihar. Janata Dal (Secular) is primarily a regional party in Karnataka. Rashtriya Lok Dal (RLD) is based in Uttar Pradesh.
- Option (b) is correct.
Explanation: In a democracy, citizens engage in the decision-making process. This not only promotes transparency but also empowers them to determine policies.
- Option (c) is correct.
Explanation: The 73rd and 74th Constitutional Amendments, passed in 1992, mandated 33% reservation for women in local self-governance institutions such as Panchayats and Municipalities.
- Option (a) is correct.
Explanation: Country A outperforms all other countries on the parameters of per capita income, life expectancy and mean years of schooling. These indicators speak of better HDI rank than other countries.
- Option (a) is correct.
Explanation: World Bank’s development report is annually published by World Bank. This report ranks countries on basis of their per capita income.
- Option (c) is correct.
Explanation: The odd one out is (c) Engineer, Professor, Farmer because it includes professions from three different economic sectors: Engineer (Secondary sector), Professor (Tertiary sector), and Farmer (Primary sector). In contrast, the other options mainly belong to the Tertiary sector (services) with one exception in (b) Fisherman (Primary sector).
- Option (c) is correct.
Explanation: The classification into primary, secondary and tertiary sectors is based on the nature of production activities.
Primary: Extracting natural resources
Secondary: Manufacturing and processing
Tertiary: Service sector
- Option (a) is correct.
Explanation: Formal sources of credit include commercial banks and government institutions, which are regulated and provide loans with standardised terms set by regulatory authorities like RBI. Landlords and moneylenders are informal sources, often operating without regulation.
- Option (c) is correct.
Explanation: Digital technology like Internet has significantly improved global connectivity, facilitating instant communication and information exchange, which are key drivers of globalisation.
- Option (c) is correct.
Explanation: A university student aspires for good research opportunities, chances to study abroad and prospects for good employment. While independence

is valuable, it's not a primary developmental goal in the university context.

SECTION – B

21. The Indian subcontinent was significant to trade networks before European intervention as it had a great strategic location, along with rich resources and advanced craftsmanship.
22. **The two ways to increase women's representation in leadership roles:**
 - Promoting education for women and implementing gender inclusive policies like equal pay, fair recruitment processes,
 - Reservation of seats in legislature for Union, State and local government.
23. **(A) Planning is the widely accepted strategy for the judicious use of resources.**
 - Planning helps in the **balanced and efficient use** of natural resources to avoid their overexploitation.
 - It ensures sustainable development by conserving resources for future generations.
 - Through proper resource planning, economic growth can be balanced with environmental protection.

OR

- (B) "An equitable distribution of resources has become essential for a sustained quality of human life."**
 - Unequal distribution of resources leads to **economic and social disparities**, affecting people's standard of living.
 - Equitable distribution ensures that **all regions and communities** get fair access to resources, promoting inclusive development.
 - It helps in maintaining environmental balance and supporting long-term sustainability.
24. Public facilities like health, education and sanitation are primary block of development for leading quality life for sections of society with different socio-economic levels. State plays a crucial role in ensuring these basic facilities.

SECTION – C

25. **(A)** During the French Revolution, revolutionaries took steps such as adopting a national flag to strengthen the symbol of unity and freedom. Secondly the revolutionaries abolished monarchy and promoted the ideas of equality.

OR

- (B)** The emergence of nationalist tensions in the Balkans during the 19th and early 20th centuries was influenced by several historical factors, including the decline of the Ottoman Empire. The weakening of the Ottoman Empire, which had ruled much of the Balkans, created a power vacuum. Different ethnic groups sought independence, leading to conflicts and tensions, which were further troubled by imperial ambitions of European countries in the Balkan region.
26. Modernising farming techniques and providing subsidies and financial support to farmers are some of the ways the Indian government has taken to make agriculture more profitable, focusing on improving productivity, ensuring fair prices and supporting farmers. Several key policies have been introduced to benefit farmers, like Kissan Credit Card (KCC),

Pradhan Mantri Fasal Bima Yojana (PMFBY), etc.

27. The Government of India in 1991 initiated economic liberalisation by reducing trade barriers and allowing foreign investments. This facilitated rise of MNCs in India, creating global competition and facilitated easier import and export of goods. All these factors contributed to opening up of Indian economy for the world and rising stature of Indian economy in the global market.
For example, telecommunication companies like Nokia and Samsung were able to enter the Indian market, bringing advanced technology and improving services. Similarly, Indian companies like Infosys and Tata could now operate in global markets, enhancing their reach and competitiveness.
28. **Three key features of a Multiparty System are:**
 - (i) Multiple Political Parties Compete for Power:** In a multiparty system, several political parties with different ideologies and policies contest elections.
 - (ii) Coalition Governments are Common:** Since no single party often wins a majority, different parties come together to form coalition governments.
 - (iii) A multiparty system allows various social, cultural and regional groups to have a political voice.** This leads to more inclusive governance, reflecting the diverse interests of society.
29. The Primary Sector including agriculture, forestry and fishing, is vital to India's economy. It employs a larger populace in rural and urban areas across India. This sector ensures food security, supplies raw materials to industries and supports exports, thereby playing a crucial role in the nation's socio-economic development.

SECTION – D

30. **(A)** The Non-Cooperation Movement (1920–1922) was a significant milestone in the Indian national movement, led by Mahatma Gandhi. Its aim was to achieve Swaraj (self-rule) by boycotting British institutions and promoting nonviolent resistance. The movement had far-reaching effects that strengthened India's freedom struggle.

Significance of the Non-Cooperation Movement:

Mass Participation in the National Movement:

For the first time, people from all sections of society, including peasants, workers, students and women, actively participated in the movement. In Bengal, people boycotted foreign clothes and British goods, in Punjab, farmers protested against oppressive taxes.

Promotion of Swadeshi Goods:

The movement encouraged the use of Indian-made goods and the revival of local industries, boosting the Indian economy. Khadi (hand-spun cloth) became a symbol of self-reliance.

Spread of Nationalism to Rural Areas:

The movement extended beyond urban centres to villages, spreading nationalist ideas among peasants and farmers. In Awadh, peasants led by Baba Ramchandra protested against high rents and oppressive landlords.

Strengthened Hindu-Muslim Unity:

The movement was launched alongside the Khilafat Movement, fostering unity between Hindus and Muslims against British rule. Leaders like Mahatma Gandhi and the Ali brothers (Shaukat Ali and Muhammad Ali) worked together to mobilise people.

OR

30. (B) The Civil Disobedience Movement (1930–1934) led by Mahatma Gandhi, became a mass movement, it united people from all sections of society to protest against British rule. The movement encouraged people to break unjust laws peacefully, making it more widespread and impactful than previous movements. The following factors explain its transformation into a mass movement:

Salt March as a Symbol of Resistance:

The movement began with Gandhi's famous Dandi March in March 1930, where he walked 240 miles from Sabarmati Ashram to Dandi to break the British salt law. This act of defiance symbolised the power of nonviolent resistance and inspired millions across the country. As per the Gandhi's example, people across India began making salt illegally, defying British regulations.

Participation of Different Social Groups:

People from various backgrounds—farmers, factory workers, students, women and businesspeople—actively took part in the movement, making it truly nationwide. In Gujarat and Uttar Pradesh, peasants refused to pay taxes, while urban merchants boycotted British goods.

Boycott of British Goods and Institutions:

People stopped buying British goods, clothes and liquor, weakening the British economy. Educational institutions, law courts and government jobs were also boycotted, reducing British influence. Foreign clothes were burned in public bonfires as a sign of protest.

Role of Women in the Movement:

Women played a significant role by participating in protests, picketing liquor shops and selling salt. Their involvement showed that the movement had reached all levels of society. Sarojini Naidu led the Dharasana Salt Satyagraha, facing police violence but remaining nonviolent.

Nationwide Spread and Unity:

The movement spread across different regions of India, creating a sense of unity and national identity. Despite harsh repression by the British, people remained determined, strengthening the freedom struggle. In Peshawar, the Khudai Khidmatgars (Servants of God), led by Khan Abdul Ghaffar Khan, protested peacefully despite brutal crackdowns by British forces.

31. (A) India's growing energy demand requires sustainable development to ensure long-term energy security, environmental protection and economic growth. The following arguments support this:

- Limited Fossil Fuel Reserves:** Conventional energy sources like coal, petroleum and natural gas are depleting rapidly. India imports a large portion of its crude oil, increasing dependency on other countries.
- Environmental Degradation:** Excessive use of fossil fuels leads to air pollution, greenhouse gas emissions and climate change. Sustainable energy sources reduce environmental harm.
- Renewable Energy Potential:** India has immense potential for renewable energy, including solar, wind, hydro and biomass. Investing in these will ensure a cleaner and more sustainable energy future.
- Energy Security and Economic Growth:** Dependence on non-renewable resources makes India vulnerable to price fluctuations. Shifting to renewables ensures long-term energy security and reduces costs.

- Government Initiatives:** Policies like the **National Solar Mission** and **FAME (Faster Adoption and Manufacturing of Hybrid and Electric Vehicles) Scheme** promote clean energy and reduce carbon footprints.

OR

- (B) Minerals are **non-renewable resources**, meaning once exhausted, they cannot be replenished within a human timescale. Their sustainable use is crucial for future generations. The following arguments justify the need for conservation:

- Finite Reserves:** Minerals take millions of years to form. Indiscriminate mining can lead to their depletion, making it essential to use them efficiently.
- Environmental Impact of Mining:** Excessive mining leads to **deforestation, soil erosion and water pollution**. Sustainable mining practices can help minimise environmental degradation.
- Recycling and Substitutes:** Recycling metals like **iron, aluminium and copper** reduces the need for fresh mining. Developing alternative materials also helps in conservation.
- Efficient Use in Industries:** Industries should adopt energy-efficient and waste-minimising technologies to reduce excessive mineral consumption.
- Government Policies:** The Indian government has introduced policies like **Sustainable Mining Management Guidelines** and **National Mineral Policy (2019)** to promote responsible mining and conservation.

32. (A) Democratic governance is considered responsive because it is based on the principles of people's participation, accountability and equality. It ensures that the government listens to the needs and expectations of its citizens. The following arguments justify this statement:

- Government is Elected by the People:** In democracy, citizens elect their representatives through free and fair elections. These representatives are accountable to the people and must work in their best interests to remain in power. In India, regular elections at the national, state and local levels ensure that governments are answerable to the public.
- Protection of Fundamental Rights:** Democratic governments guarantee fundamental rights such as freedom of speech, equality, the right to protest etc. This allows citizens to express their opinions, criticise the government and demand better governance. The Right to Information (RTI) Act in India empowers people to hold the government accountable.
- Public Participation in Decision-Making:**
 - Democracy encourages citizens to participate in policymaking through public debates, consultations, and protests.
 - The success of social movements like the Chipko Movement in India shows how public participation influences government policies.
- Accountability and Transparency:** Democratic governments are accountable for their actions, they must explain their decisions and policies to the public through media, parliamentary debates, and reports. Parliamentary sessions and question hours in India allow elected representatives to question the government, ensuring transparency.

5. Responsiveness to Public Needs:

A democratic government must respond to public demands and grievances to maintain its legitimacy. If citizens are dissatisfied, they can vote out the ruling party in the next election. This motivates governments to address public concerns efficiently. The implementation of welfare schemes like MNREGA (Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act) reflects the government's response to rural unemployment.

OR

(B) Democracy is based on principles of equality, freedom and representation, which help manage and respect differences within society. Here are some arguments to justify this:

1. Respect for Differences:

In a democracy, individuals and groups are free to express their opinions, beliefs and identities without fear of persecution. Different social, cultural and religious communities can coexist peacefully.

2. Equal Representation:

Democracies ensure that diverse groups have a voice in decision-making through elections, political parties and representative institutions. Minority groups can participate in governance and influence policies that affect their lives.

3. Peaceful Conflict Resolution:

Democratic systems provide mechanisms such as dialogue, debates and negotiations to resolve social conflicts. This prevents violence and promotes social harmony.

4. Rule of Law and Human Rights:

Democracies are governed by the rule of law, which guarantees equal rights and protects individuals from discrimination based on their social background, religion, or ethnicity.

5. Flexibility and Adaptability:

Democracies are open to change and reform, allowing society to adapt to evolving social needs. Laws and policies can be amended to address the demands of different social groups.

33. (A) Working system of Self-Help Group:

1. SHG consists of 10–25 women from similar backgrounds. We meet regularly to discuss and manage our financial activities.
2. Each member saves a small, agreed-upon amount regularly. These savings form a collective fund.
3. Members can borrow from this fund for needs like education, healthcare, or starting a business. The group decides loan terms collectively.
4. After demonstrating financial discipline, we may secure loans from banks under programmes like NABARD's SHG-Bank Linkage. These funds support larger projects or income-generating activities.
5. Beyond finances, SHG provides a platform to discuss and address social issues, fostering mutual support and empowerment.

OR

(B) Formal sources of credit, such as banks and cooperatives, are essential for farmers due to their regulated nature and borrower-friendly terms. These institutions, supervised by the Reserve Bank of India (RBI), offer loans at reasonable interest rates, ensuring that farmers are not overburdened by debt.

The RBI mandates that banks allocate a portion of their lending to sectors like agriculture, promoting financial inclusion for small and marginal farmers. Additionally, formal lenders provide collateral-free loans up to a certain limit, enhancing accessibility for those lacking substantial assets. Access to formal credit enables farmers to invest in quality seeds, fertilisers and modern equipment, leading to improved productivity and income stability.

SECTION – E

34.1 The development of printing technology revolutionised visual culture by making visual images easily reproducible and widely accessible.

34.2 Raja Ravi Varma, a renowned Indian painter, played a key role in making art accessible to the masses. He combined Indian themes with Western artistic techniques, creating paintings that resonated with the common people.

34.3 Visual culture in the 19th century played a crucial role in shaping public opinion and social consciousness. Cheap prints, calendars and cartoons became tools for expressing social and political commentary, influencing both the elite and common people.

35.1 Sacred groves reflect the inter-connectivity of spirituality and ecology as they are protected by communities due to their religious and cultural beliefs. People view these areas as sacred, dedicating them to gods and goddesses, thus preserving biodiversity and ecosystems.

35.2 Tribal practices promote the conservation of forests by treating certain trees and areas as sacred, prohibiting harm or interference. For example, tribes like the Mundas and Santhals worship specific trees such as mahua and kadamba, while the tribal communities of Odisha and Bihar preserve trees like tamarind and mango during weddings.

35.3 Conservation of wildlife is important for the following reasons:

1. **Biodiversity Preservation:** Wildlife plays a crucial role in maintaining the balance of ecosystems. Their protection ensures that various species continue to thrive, which in turn supports the health of the environment.
2. **Cultural and Economic Value:** Wildlife is a part of many cultures and has a significant economic value, through eco-tourism, medicinal plants and products derived from nature.

36.1 Gram panchayats are village-level bodies, while panchayat samitis operate at the block level. Multiple gram panchayats elect representatives to the panchayat samiti, which coordinates development activities for the entire block.

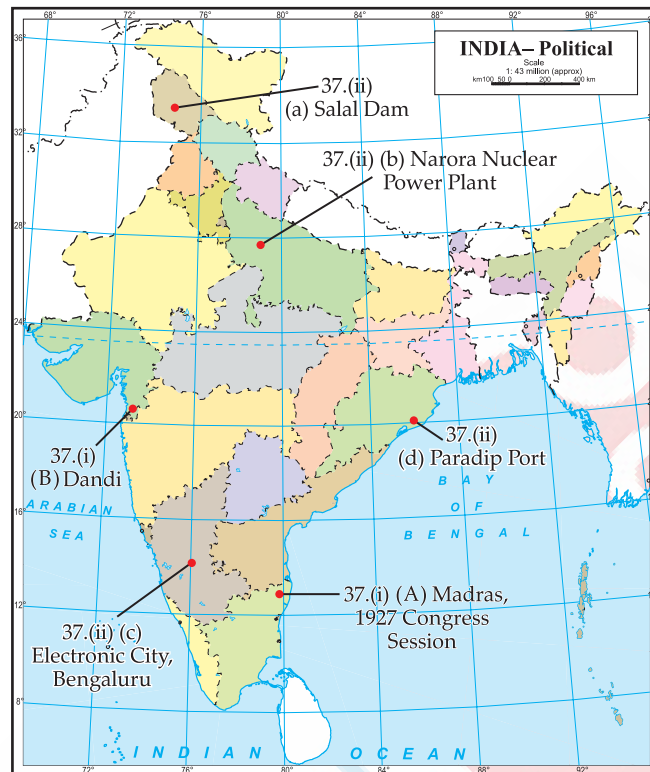
36.2. A municipal corporation governs large cities and is headed by a mayor, while a municipality manages smaller towns and is led by a municipal chairperson.

36.3. The local government structure promotes democracy by:

1. **Decentralisation of Power:** It allows citizens to participate directly in decision-making at the grassroots level, ensuring their voices are heard.
2. **Accountability and Transparency:** Locally elected representatives are accountable to the community, fostering better governance and addressing local needs more efficiently.

SECTION – F

37. (i) a. Madras
b. Dandi
37. (ii)

**Delhi Set- 2**

32/4/2

22. (i) Women gained full involvement in public discourse when feminists advocated for both education parity and accessibility to fair work along with political representation and equal rights.
- (ii) Through its work, the movement established paths for women to gain influence and leadership roles in all social circles.
28. (i) **Role of Opposition:** Parties that did not win in the elections criticise the ruling party's strategies and approaches to governance and other policies.
- (ii) **Criticism of Government:** Defeated opposition parties play an importance role in the functioning of the government. Through its criticisms and failure they hold the ruling party accountable for the policies which are not in the interest of the people.
- (iii) **Mobilising Opposition:** Alongside legislative discussions, opposition parties engage in putting together rallies, public actions and lectures to alter people's perception towards actions reproduced by the government which they deem are irrational or invalid.
29. (i) The Indian government supports economic development through the establishment of infrastructure projects and expansions of transportation networks and increased energy resources for industrial and commercial advancement.
- (ii) Through tax benefits deregulation and Make in India type programmes, the government stimulates private investment with the goal of creating new jobs and fostering business developments.
- (iii) The government implements inclusion policies and implements the Goods and Services Tax (GST) together with the Digital India programme to establish economic transparency and stability.
30. **(A) Role of Mahatma Gandhi in the Non-Cooperation Movement:**
- (i) In 1920–1922 Mahatma Gandhi became the leading figure who supported peaceful non-cooperation movements to fight against British colonial rule.
- (ii) The Indian nationalist leader asked his followers to withdraw support from all British-run institutions including schools along with boycotting court cases and government positions in order to build independent industries.
- (iii) The leader Gandhi directed people to practice peaceful demonstrations along with hartals (strikes) as well as non-violent resistance for opposing colonial authority.
- (iv) His message gathered people from diverse social backgrounds and students and workers and peasants until it evolved into a popular mass movement that advanced the nationalist struggle.
- (v) The boycott of British products together with the movement caused Swadeshi industries to rise which

increased indigenous entrepreneurship and local economic self-reliance.

- (vi) He suspended the Non-Cooperation Movement after the violent Chauri Chaura incident occurred in 1922 because he needed to demonstrate his dedication to non-violent practices. **(any five points)**

OR

- (B) (i) Civil Disobedience in 1930 achieved popularity among all social classes when it involved peasants alongside workers and students and women making it an expansive Indian movement.
- (ii) Through his Dandi March (March–April 1930) against the salt tax, Mahatma Gandhi managed to unite people from diverse caste and religious backgrounds because salt served as an important common necessity. A symbolic demonstration attracted citizens from both towns and villages.
- (iii) Through their leadership Sarojini Naidu and Kamaladevi Chattopadhyay and other women actively participated in demonstrations and liquor store blockades and foreign product avoidance thus breaking social conventions against women's activism.
- (iv) The agricultural communities of Gujarat along with Uttar Pradesh chose not to pay their land taxes and the indigenous groups in Maharashtra and Orissa rebelled against forest laws that deprived them of resource access.
- (v) Many Muslims took part in the movement while Gandhi fought for Dalits (which he called Harijans) by defending their rights and supporting their involvement in national challenges.
- (vi) The nationalist cause achieved unification when various local regions established their own movements such as the No Tax campaign in Bardoli as well as the Bengal boycott of British-made goods which united diverse communities under shared Sawaraj (self-rule) objectives. **(any five points)**

32. (A) 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 a mechanism to resolve them.
- (vi) Democracy always accommodates minority view.
- (vii) Any other relevant point.

[Marking Scheme, 2018]

OR

- (B) A democratic system links closely to development because it guarantees equal participation and transparency as well as social justice which leads to national progress. A gradual decision-making process in democracies extends development times yet results in development that includes every segment of society while being sustainable in nature.

Arguments in Favour:

- (i) The democratic framework guarantees equal rights to all citizens so development proceeds toward every segment of society instead of benefiting only high-class members.
- (ii) A democracy strengthens both political stability and good governance through citizen accountability that leads to lower corruption and development of sustainable social welfare policies.
- (iii) Democratic societies protect basic human rights together with freedom of expression and association due to which innovation and education arise to produce economic development for society at large.
- (iv) Democratic countries need extended decision-making processes yet their policies undergo extensive review that considers public interests thus resulting in equitable and sustainable development.
- (v) Democratic nations establish open and peaceful diplomatic partnerships and draw international investments as they work more effectively with other countries for development goals.
- (vi) Participatory governance under democracy allows underprivileged communities to gain power and access to influence policy decisions thus creating both social and economic improvement.

[any five points]

33. (A) The rural economy requires credit to support farmers together with small businesses and rural households with financial backing. Credit facilitates economic production activities that create better productivity and enhances the complete development of rural areas.

(i) Agricultural Growth and Productivity:

- Farmers need credit to obtain seeds, fertilisers, pesticides as well as modern equipment for their farming activities. The investment of funds enables better irrigation along with mechanisation and new technological advancements and boosts agricultural harvests.

(ii) Supports Non-Farm Activities:

- The majority of rural families participate in dairy production, hand-made crafts and operate small-scale industrial businesses and trading operations, through credit sources farmers improve their corporate scale and establish supplemental revenue streams.

(iii) Helps During Financial Emergencies:

- Rural family members encounter unexpected income variations because of collapse of crops and medical expenses and natural catastrophes. In times of financial crises such credit acts as a protection layer which helps families avoid informal moneylending practices.

(iv) Reduces Dependence on Moneylenders:

- Banks alongside cooperatives together with microfinance institutions lend money at fees that are lower than those charged by private moneylenders. The system works to avoid abusive financial situations and debt encirclement that affect rural populations.

(v) Promotes Rural Development and Employment:

- Various types of credit lead to improvements in transportation infrastructure, development of storage facilities and irrigation systems. Introducing institutional credit facilitates new employment opportunities which in turn lowers the rural jobless population.

(vi) Encourages Entrepreneurship and Self-Reliance:

- Small business entrepreneurs who are women along with marginalised groups receive power to establish their businesses. The availability of

credit enhances economic independence in rural areas simultaneously causing people to stay within their rural areas rather than migrating to urban locations. **[any five points]**

OR

(B)

S.No.	Formal Sector Credit	Informal Sector Credit
(i)	Consists of banks, cooperative societies and government-backed financial institutions.	Comprises moneylenders, local traders, landlords, friends and family members.
(ii)	Borrowers must provide collateral and complete proper documentation to obtain a loan.	Lack of collateral requirements, but repeated borrowing may lead to a cycle of debt.
(iii)	The interest rates are regulated and kept at a reasonable level.	Interest rates are often higher and unregulated , increasing the financial burden.
(iv)	Besides making profits, these institutions also work towards social welfare and financial inclusion.	The primary focus is on maximising profits , often leading to exploitation of borrowers.
(v)	Loan terms and conditions are fair, transparent and legally monitored.	Borrowers may face strict, unfair, or exploitative repayment conditions.
(vi)	The Reserve Bank of India (RBI) regulates and oversees the formal credit sector to ensure fairness.	No regulatory body supervises the informal credit sector , leading to possible misuse.

Delhi Set- 3

32/4/3

22. (i) Organisations should maintain dedicated programmes for spreading awareness about women's rights and protections which aims to enhance their access to justice systems.
- (ii) The promotion of gender equality demands men to participate actively by desisting from outdated social strictures and joining movements that promote women's empowerment initiatives.

28. 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.
- (d) Moreover, they train and make people (party members) leader which constitute the executive.

[Marking Scheme, 2019]

29. The service sector represents one of the essential components of India's economy which provides more than half of the GDP. Multiple factors demonstrate rapid service sector growth in India:
- (i) The economic expansion resulted in substantial growth of demand for financial institutions in addition to educational facilities healthcare facilities and additional critical services.
- (ii) Current national and per-capita income statistics show that the tertiary sector represents a substantial

portion of India's economic indicators illustrating its status in the country's economic framework.

- (iii) The sector created substantial employment opportunities for both professionals and unskilled and semi-skilled workers who found jobs mainly in retail operations and hospitality ventures together with transport services.
- (iv) The national distribution network involving producers and consumers depends on the fundamental role of the tertiary sector through its service of connecting supply chains effectively.

[Any three]

30. (A) In 1930, Mahatma Gandhi launched the Dandi March which evolved into an influential act of resistance that brought together people from all social and economic sectors in India. Through this movement British exploitation became visible while the Civil Disobedience Movement gained large-scale involvement from the masses.

Ways It Mobilised People:

- (i) The British monopoly on salt production along with its taxation represented an effective symbol of protest because salt served as essential need for every social stratum of Indian society regardless of their caste or class status.
- (ii) People exposed British oppression through their understanding that salt taxation served as undeserved economic oppression directed at ordinary persons. The violation of salt laws at Dandi helped Gandhi show colonial exploitation to the people while leading them to fight against additional unjust laws.
- (iii) Gandhi used 240 miles of travelling to speak with big crowds from local communities while promoting Civil Disobedience Movement resistance and peaceful British rule opposition. Through his speeches Gandhi motivated peasant workers along with female population to sign up as active participants.
- (iv) Gandhi motivated civil servants including police officers along with clerks to leave their positions in order to remove crowds from colonial establishments

throughout India. This weakened British administrative control.

- (v) Many women together with diverse community members actively participated in the movement under the leadership of Sarojini Naidu who conducted Salt Satyagrahas across different regions. Numerous groups from across society got involved in this nationwide movement including Muslim community sections as well as students and traders. Mass civil disobedience gained momentum in India following the Salt March because people turned the making of salt into a nationwide movement that motivated millions to rebel against British authority.

OR

- (B) Collective responsibility means that people began to believe that they were all a part of the same nation and discovered some unity, which bound them together.

Examples of main cultural processes:

- (a) **Figures or Images:** These helped in creating an image with which people could identify the nation. Devotion to this mother figure came to be seen as evidence of one's nationalism. It was with the growth of nationalism, that the identity of India was associated with the Image of Bharat Mata. This image was firstly created by Bankim Chandra Chattopadhyay, who wrote the song 'Vande Mataram' in his novel Anandamath. Then Abanindranath Tagore painted the famous image of Bharat Mata. He was greatly inspired by the Swadeshi Movement.
- (b) **Movement to Revive Folklore:** In the late 19th century, in India, Nationalists started recording folk tales sung by bards and they toured the villages to gather folk songs and legends. In Bengal, Rabindranath Tagore himself began collecting ballads, nursery rhymes and myths and led the movement for folk revival. In Madras, Natesa Sastri published a massive four-volume collection of Tamil folk tales, "The Folklore of Southern India".
- (c) **Icons and Symbols:** During the Swadeshi Movement in Bengal, a tricolour flag (red, green and yellow) was designed. It had eight lotuses, representing eight provinces of British India and a crescent moon representing Hindus and Muslims. By 1921, Gandhiji had designed the Swaraj flag. It was also a tricolour (red, green and white) and had a spinning wheel in the centre – representing the Gandhian ideals of self-help.
- (d) **Reinterpretation of History:** Many Indians started looking at the past to discover India's great achievements. They wrote about the glorious developments in ancient times. This glorious time, in their belief, was followed by a history of decline, when India was colonised. These Nationalists urged the readers to take pride in India's great achievements in the past and struggle to change the miserable condition of the life of Indians under the British rule. **[Marking Scheme, 2019]**

32. (A) A democratic government operates through representation while being accountable to its people and allowing public involvement thus it responds better to citizen needs. Democracies uphold a system

where decisions and policies emerge from what the population desires instead of what select individuals demand.

Arguments in Favour:

- (i) The people of the country elect their government during democratic elections which forces officials to address public demands because maintaining popularity depends on addressing citizen needs.
- (ii) Public debate capabilities within democratic societies enable citizens to utilise acceptance rights in protests and media platforms and petitions which forces authorities to act upon community demands.
- (iii) Major policy revisions in democratic systems begin with extended public dialogue and consultation to guarantee welfare for public constituents.
- (iv) Protection against government misuse depends on institutions which act as watchdogs through their role of monitoring whether authorities respond appropriately to public needs.
- (v) Legitimacy of democratic governments depends on their ability to protect citizens' rights and introduce welfare measures, including social programmes, accessible healthcare, and employment opportunities for the people.

OR

- (B) 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. **[Marking Scheme, 2019]**

33. (A) Bank institutions have a fundamental position in national economic growth because they help manage money flows while fostering saving activities and maintaining financial operation stability. Various aspects of bank contributions follow this pattern for analysis:

(i) **Mobilisation of Savings and Investment:**

The system of secure deposits, savings accounts and fixed deposits and recurring deposits which motivate businesses and individuals to practice money saving behaviours.

Fundamental investments which produce economic growth receive funding from these saved resources.

(ii) Providing Credit for Economic Activities:

Banks provide financial support as loans to different sectors including individuals and businesses and industrial organisations which drives both economic development and capital growth.

Through credit facilities all sectors including agriculture, manufacturing, trade and services achieve progress in their development towards overall advancement.

(iii) Facilitating Trade and Commerce:

Banks operate letters of credit and provide both overdraft support and trade financing capabilities that help national and global trading operations.

Through digital banking and UPI payments together with other online services banks enable smooth financial operations.

(vi) Employment Generation:

A bank stimulates job creation for its banking employees, supports job growth through lending services to new businesses and entrepreneurial ventures.

Small enterprises use bank loans to stay in business and grow their operations.

(v) Ensuring Financial Stability:

As banks operate through lending policies, interest rate mechanisms and deposit schemes with money supply control, made the financial stability possible in the market.

By its supervisory power, the Reserve Bank of India

works to preserve financial stability by stopping banking system collapses.

OR

(B) (i) The idea is to organise rural poor, in particular women, into small Self-Help Groups (SHGs) and pool (collect) their savings.

(ii) A typical SHG has 15–20 members, usually belonging to one neighbourhood, who meet and save regularly. Saving per member varies from ₹ 25 to ₹ 100 or more, depending on the ability of the people to save.

(iii) Members can take small loans from the group itself to meet their needs.

(iv) The group charges interest on these loans but this is still less than what the moneylender charges.

(v) After a year or two, if the group is regular in savings, it becomes eligible for availing loan from the bank.

(vi) Loan is sanctioned in the name of the group and is meant to create self-employment opportunities for the members.

(vii) Small loans are provided to the members for releasing mortgaged land, for meeting working capital needs

(viii) Most of the important decisions regarding the savings and loan activities are taken by the group members.

(ix) The group decides as regards the loans to be granted — the purpose, amount, interest to be charged, repayment schedule, etc. Also, it is the group which is responsible for the repayment of the loan.

(x) Any case of non-repayment of a loan by any one member is followed up seriously by other members in the group.

(xi) Any other relevant point **(Any Five Points)**

Outside Delhi Set- 1

32/6/1

SECTION – A

1. Option (a) is correct.

Explanation: Banks, Self-Help Groups (SHGs) and government schemes provide loans with lower interest rates and better terms for farmers. Agricultural traders may offer loans, but often at high interest rates, trapping farmers in a cycle of debt.

2. Option (d) is correct.

Explanation: The World Bank in its World Development Reports uses per capita income as a key criterion to classify countries into high-, middle- and low-income groups for development assessment.

3. Option (c) is correct.

Explanation: Reducing trade barriers, import/export taxes and restrictions on foreign investment all promote globalisation. Reducing competition among producers does not facilitate this rather acts against the interest of globalisation.

4. Option (d) is correct.

Explanation: Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act guarantees 100 days of wage employment per year to those who are able and in need of work in rural areas. If work is not provided, an unemployment allowance is given by the government.

5. Option (c) is correct.

Explanation: The Indian Rupee is accepted as a medium of exchange because it is issued and

regulated by the Reserve Bank of India (RBI), not by the World Bank.

6. Option (d) is correct.

Explanation: Hindustan Computers Limited, Hindustan Unilever and Bharti Airtel Limited are examples of private sector industries whereas Indian Postal Service is a public sector industry.

7. Option (c) is correct.

Explanation: Bengal Gazette was a weekly magazine edited by James Augustus Hickey.

Kesari was a revolutionary magazine founded by Bal Gangadhar Tilak.

Ramcharitmanas is a sixteenth-century text by Tulsidas.

Sambad Kaumudi, published by Raja Rammohan Roy, challenged the orthodox ideas.

8. Option (b) is correct.

Explanation: (IV) Incident of Chauri-Chaura: February 1922

(II) Simon Commission arrives India: 1928

(III) Beginning of Dandi March: March 1930

(I) Second Round Table Conference: December 1931

9. Option (b) is correct.

Explanation: 17th century Europe had legends of El Dorado as fabled City of Gold. This inspired sea voyages and expeditions to the region of South America, leading to the exploitation of precious

metals and the further establishment of European Colonies.

10. Option (b) is correct.

Explanation: (II) Savoy Sardinia – 1858

- (III) Sicilies – 1860

- (I) Venetia – 1866

11. Option (a) is correct.

Explanation: The Sri Lankan Civil War was a result of ethnic tensions triggered by majoritarian policies like the 1956 Act. Such acts widened the divisions between the Sinhalese and the Tamils.

12. Option (b) is correct.

Explanation: Telugu Desam, founded in 1982, is a prominent regional party from Andhra Pradesh and Telangana, with 'Cycle' as its election symbol.

13. Option (d) is correct.

Explanation: The Union List comprises subjects on which Union government has exclusive legislative powers. These areas require uniform policies across country to ensure security, stability and efficient governance on these matters.

14. Option (c) is correct.

Explanation: Linguistic State formation in India has strengthened Indian democracy and the principle of unity in diversity.

15. Option (a) is correct.

Explanation: Democracy enhances the dignity of individuals by ensuring fundamental rights, providing opportunities for growth and development through social welfare and in various other ways.

16. Option (b) is correct.

Explanation: Belgium accommodated the diversity of linguistic groups through power sharing and measures like Community Government, which represented Dutch, French and German-speaking communities.

17. Option (d) is correct.

Explanation: Madhya Pradesh has 25 - 30% (as per ISFR) area under Permanent Forest.

18. Option (c) is correct.

Explanation: Lignite is a low-grade brown coal; it is commonly found in Neyveli in Tamil Nadu.

19. Option (c) is correct.

Explanation: Jute is known as the golden fibre and is widely produced in West Bengal, Bihar, Assam, Odisha and Meghalaya.

20. Option (a) is correct.

Explanation: Gandhi Sagar Dam is built on the Chambal River in Madhya Pradesh. Hirakud is on the Mahanadi, Nagarjuna Sagar on the Krishna and Salal on the Chenab.

SECTION – B

21. Information and communication technology (ICT) has promoted globalisation by creating an interconnected world through means like Internet, providing instant communication, seamless data exchange and efficient transportation management. It has connected markets and facilitated international trade.

It has also promoted cultural exchange through the internet, social media and digital platforms, fostering economic integration and global connectivity.

22. Indians reacted with outrage to the Jallianwala Bagh massacre. Protests erupted in several cities, leading

to strikes and clashes with the police. In cities and towns, Rowlatt Satyagrah was started by Mahatma Gandhi, to which British responded by humiliating Satyagrahis and brutally repressing them.

23. **The conservation of conventional energy sources is crucial because:**

1. **Limited Reserves:** These resources are finite and non-renewable, and with the rate of consumption these are depleting rapidly.

2. **Environmental Protection:** Burning fossil fuels causes pollution and is leading factor for global warming.

24. (a) Article 25–28 of Indian Constitution enshrines principles of Indian Secularism.

- State treats every religion as equal and does not favour any religion.

- Citizens have the right to practice, propagate and profess any religion.

OR

- (b) **Measures to Ensure Women's Participation in Public Life:**

- Reservation of seats in the legislature at Union, State and local level. Example: Nari shakti Vandan Adhiniyam (Women's Reservation Act, 2023)

- Access to quality education, to generate opportunities to attain financial independence and freedom. Example: Beti Bachao, Beti Padhao (BBBP) scheme.

SECTION – C

25. Gross Domestic Product (GDP) is the value of all final goods and services produced across all sectors of economy in a financial year. It is an economic indicator of the country, which facilitates governments and policymakers in decision-making. It also influences investment, employment and living standards. 1+2=3

26. **Main Provisions of the Napoleonic Code (1804):**

- The Napoleonic Code established legal equality and abolished feudal privileges.

- It simplified administrative structure, abolished the feudal setup and freed peasants and serfs.

- It improved transport and communication network.

- Uniform currency, standardised weights and measures promoted businessmen and small-scale producers.

27. **Three Features of Plantation Agriculture:**

- Grown on vast estates with a single cash crop, providing raw material for industries.

- It is capital-intensive, requiring heavy investment in machinery, labour and infrastructure.

- Crops like tea, coffee and rubber are primarily grown for international markets.

28. (a) **Three Factors Responsible for Water Pollution:**

- **Industrial Waste:** Factories discharge toxic chemicals into rivers and lakes.

- **Sewage Disposal:** Untreated household waste contaminates water sources.

- **Agricultural Runoff:** Excess fertilisers and pesticides pollute groundwater and rivers.

OR

(b) Three Factors Responsible for Air Pollution:

- **Vehicle Emissions:** Cars and trucks release harmful gases like CO₂ and NO₂.
- **Industrial Smoke** emitted by factories, brick kilns, tanneries, chemical and paper factories.
- **Toxic gas leaks** from factories are hazardous with long-term effects, like in the case of the Bhopal Gas tragedy.

29.

Federal government	Unitary government
Power is divided between central and state governments.	Central authority holds all power.
Federal units have autonomy, and division of power.	Strict control of the central authority, in legislating and other matters.
Example: USA, India	Example: UK, France

SECTION – D

30. (a) Environmental degradation transcends national and state boundaries, affecting ecosystems and human populations globally. Issues like deforestation, pollution and climate change have widespread consequences, leading to rising temperatures, uneven weather patterns and loss of biodiversity. These have been on a rise globally in recent years, raising concerns for coordinated actions.

Sustainable development aims to balance economic growth with judicious use of resources to ensure their availability for future generations. International cooperation is necessary, as problems like air and water pollution transcend borders. For example, deforestation in one country can contribute to global climate change, affecting others, mainly coastal countries impacted by melting glaciers.

Sustainable policies, such as shift to renewable energy, afforestation and strict environmental regulations, are essential to mitigate these effects. Without a collaborative global approach, individual efforts may prove insufficient. There is a need for coordinated action across nations to achieve sustainable development, through technology sharing, financial aid and setting aside blames to reflect collective actions to combat the challenge.

OR

- (b) The sustainability of development is becoming increasingly complex due to the overexploitation of underground water in India. Agriculture, which relies heavily on irrigation, consumes about 90% of groundwater, leading to severe depletion. Unregulated extraction in states like Punjab and Haryana has caused water tables to drop significantly, endangering long-term availability.

Urbanisation and industrialisation further strain groundwater reserves, as increasing populations demand more water for domestic and commercial use.

Climate change worsens the crisis by reducing rainfall and affecting natural recharge rates. Sustainable groundwater management requires

strict regulations, rainwater harvesting and efficient irrigation techniques such as drip and sprinkler systems. Example: Tankas in Rajasthan and Bamboo Drip Irrigation System.

Without immediate intervention, India risks severe water scarcity, affecting both food security and livelihoods, making the issue of sustainable development more pressing than ever.

31. (a) By the end of the 19th century, Indian printing had undergone significant transformations, shaping literature, society and politics. The rise of printing presses made books, newspapers and journals more accessible, leading to a rise in literacy and readership. The novel, adapted from European literary forms, became a popular medium reflecting diverse human experiences.

The writings of Kailashbhashini Debi, Tarabai Shinde and Pandita Ramabai gained prominence, challenging societal norms and advocating education.

The expansion of visual culture saw the mass production of paintings, woodcuts and caricatures that influenced public opinion.

Print also became a tool for social reform, with writings on caste discrimination, women's rights and nationalism.

Public libraries and cheap booklets further democratised knowledge, reaching even to the poor. Printing played a crucial role in shaping modern Indian thought, identity and resistance against colonial rule.

OR

- (b) The 19th century witnessed remarkable advancements in printing technology, revolutionising the mass production of books and newspapers. The transition from wooden to metal presses significantly improved durability and efficiency. Richard M. Hoe's power-driven cylindrical press, developed in the mid-19th century, enabled the printing of 8,000 sheets per hour, greatly benefiting newspaper circulation.

The invention of the offset press further enhanced printing by allowing multi-colour prints. By the early 20th century, electrically operated presses accelerated production, while innovations like automatic paper reels, improved plate quality and photoelectric colour controls refined the printing process.

These advancements made printed materials more affordable and accessible, fostering mass literacy. Publishers also adopted new strategies, such as serialised novels, shilling series and paperback editions, ensuring the sustained growth of the publishing industry despite economic challenges.

32. (a) Alluvial soil is the most widespread and significant soil type in India, primarily covering the northern plains. It is formed by the deposition of silt brought by major Himalayan River systems—the Indus, Ganga and Brahmaputra. Alluvial soil extends into Rajasthan and Gujarat through a narrow corridor and is also found in the eastern coastal plains, especially in the deltas of the Mahanadi, Godavari, Krishna and Kaveri rivers.

This soil is highly fertile and rich in essential nutrients like potash, phosphoric acid and lime, making it ideal for growing crops such as sugarcane, paddy, wheat and pulses. It is classified into two types: Khadar, which is newer and more fertile, and Bangar, which is older and contains more nodules. In drier regions, alluvial soil can be alkaline but becomes productive with proper irrigation and treatment.

OR

(b) Stages of Resource Planning and Its Need in India
Stages of Resource Planning:

1. **Identification and Inventory of Resources:** This involves surveying, mapping and assessing the quantity and quality of resources available in different regions.
2. **Evolving a Planning Structure:** Developing a system with suitable technology, skilled manpower and institutions to implement resource development plans effectively.
3. **Matching Resource Development Plans with National Goals** – Ensuring that resource utilisation aligns with the broader economic and social development objectives of the country.

Need for Resource Planning in India: India has diverse resource availability, but their distribution is uneven. Some resource-rich regions remain economically backward due to a lack of infrastructure and technology, while resource-poor regions have progressed due to industrialisation and investment. Proper planning ensures balanced development, prevents over-exploitation and promotes sustainable use of resources.

3+2=5

33. (a) The 1956 Act made Sinhala the only official language, marginalising the Tamil community in Sri Lanka. This decision, along with other constitutional provisions, created deep divisions between the Sinhala and Tamil populations. The government's preferential policies favoured Sinhala applicants for jobs and education, making Tamils feel alienated and discriminated against. Additionally, the constitutional provision to protect and foster Buddhism further deepened their concerns.

Tamils demanded equal political rights, recognition of their language and regional autonomy, but their demands were repeatedly denied. This led to increasing resentment, political struggles and eventually the rise of militant groups advocating for an independent Tamil Eelam. By the 1980s, tensions escalated into a full-scale civil war, causing massive loss of life, displacement of people and economic instability. The war finally ended in 2009.

OR

- (b) Power sharing fosters trust among different groups by ensuring inclusivity and fairness in governance. When power is distributed among various sections of society—such as different government organs, social groups, and political parties—it prevents any one group from dominating others. This system acknowledges diverse interests and allows for collective decision-making, reducing the chances of conflict.

For example, federal structures like in India and Belgium give representation to regional and minority groups, making them feel valued. Similarly, mechanisms like reserved constituencies ensure that weaker sections have a voice in policymaking. Coalition governments also encourage cooperation among different political parties.

By promoting transparency and accountability, power sharing strengthens democracy and instils confidence among citizens. When all groups feel represented, they are more likely to respect and abide by the system, leading to political stability and social harmony. Different groups raise their voices through the mediums of pressure groups, civil society and most popularly through political parties reflecting various programs and ideologies.

SECTION – E

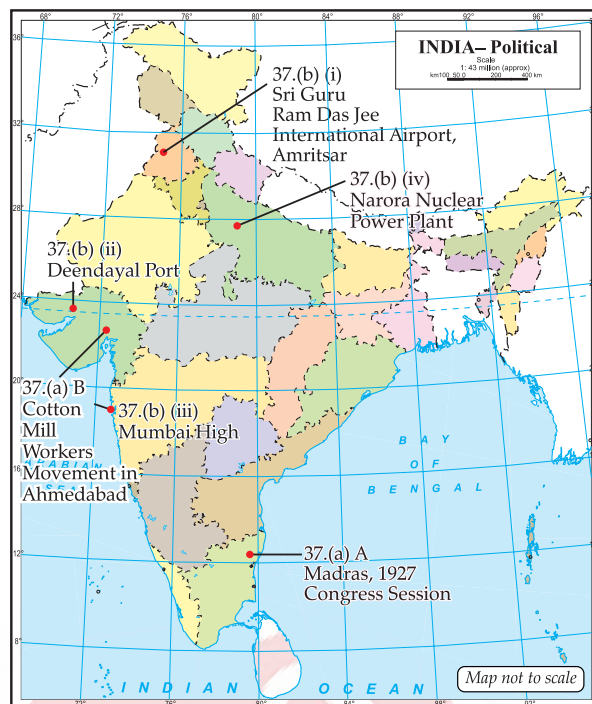
34. (34.1) The credit facilities offered by Co-operative Societies fall under the formal sector of credit. These societies operate under government regulations and provide financial assistance to their members at lower interest rates than informal sources. [1]
- 34.2 Self-Help Groups (SHGs) access external funding by pooling small savings from their members and depositing them in banks. Based on their savings and earlier repayments, banks provide loans to SHGs without requiring collateral, helping them fund various economic activities. [1]
- 34.3 Co-operative Societies function by pooling resources from their members to provide financial support. They accept deposits, obtain bank loans and lend money to members for agriculture, business and personal needs. Repayments from members allow for continuous lending cycles, ensuring financial stability and support within the community. [2]
35. (35.1) Swaraj was considered an inalienable right of Indians because every nation has the fundamental right to freedom and self-governance. The British rule deprived Indians of their rights, exploited their resources and suppressed their growth, making independence essential for their progress. [1]
- 35.2 The source supports a democratic government that ensures freedom, equality and opportunities for its people. It advocates a system where the government is accountable to the people and protects their rights. [1]
- 35.3 **Two effects of British rule in India were:**
1. **Economic Exploitation:** British policies drained India's wealth through heavy taxation, destruction of local industries and forced cultivation of cash crops, leading to widespread poverty and famine.
 2. **Cultural and Political Suppression:** Traditional institutions weakened, Indian representation in governance was minimal, and national identity was undermined through discriminatory laws and policies. [2]

36. (36.1) Representative democracy is a system of governance in which citizens elect representatives to make decisions and formulate policies on their behalf. Instead of direct participation in decision-making, people elect their leaders to raise their issues as part of the government. [1]
- 36.2 Political parties shape public opinion by conducting debates, publishing manifestos, organising campaigns and using media to influence people's views on various issues. [1]
- 36.3 Political parties are a necessary condition for democracy because they bring together diverse opinions, facilitate the formation of governments and ensure accountability. They help in policy-making, act as opposition when needed and connect people to the government, making democratic governance functional and effective. [2]

SECTION – F

37. (a)

- A – Madras
B – Ahmedabad



Outside Delhi Set- 2

32/6/2

SECTION – B

21. Rowlatt Act was opposed in India, as it had been passed hurriedly through the Imperial Legislative Council despite the united opposition of the Indian members. It imposed censorship to repress political activities and allowed the detention of political prisoners for two years without any trials.
22. Non-conventional energy sources like solar, wind and hydro are sustainable sources of energy. They reduce dependence on fossil fuels, curb pollution and combat climate change. Renewable energy ensures long-term economic stability, energy security and a healthier environment for future generations.

SECTION – C

25. The value of final goods and services in a particular year represents the total production in a year. Final goods and services are those that reach consumers and are not used as inputs for further production. Their value is calculated to avoid double counting. Example: A farmer sells wheat at ₹20, and the mill owner sells this as flour at ₹25 to a bread company. Bread company after adding other ingredients sells the bread at ₹60. In this case, only ₹60 will be counted as it includes all intermediate costs.
26. In 19th century Europe, national unity was deeply linked with the ideas of liberalism, which advocated individual freedoms, equality before the law and representative government. Liberals opposed autocracy and clerical privileges, and sought for equality, suffrage and political rights.

Economic liberalism further supported national unity by advocating free markets, removing trade barriers and fostering economic nationalism, which strengthened nationalist sentiments.

29. Features of the intensive subsistence farming:

1. Intensive subsistence farming is practised in areas of high population pressure on land.
2. It is labour-intensive, and often employs more people than required creating disguised unemployment.
3. It has high input of biochemical inputs, irrigation and depends on monsoon for production.

SECTION – D

30. (a) Developmental goals can often be contradictory, leading to conflicts among different groups. The mining of minerals is developmental but comes at the cost of environmental damage and the displacement of tribal groups. Similarly, large infrastructure projects like dams provide electricity and irrigation but may displace thousands of people, disrupting their livelihoods, evidently seen in Narmada Bachao Andolan. In a similar manner, urbanisation improves living standards but also results in the loss of agricultural land, affecting food security. Economic liberalisation and the rise of multi-national companies may increase national wealth but can widen income inequality.

Such contradictions highlight the need for balanced policies that consider diverse interests. Sustainable development aims to resolve these conflicts by ensuring economic growth while protecting the environment and promoting social equity.

OR

(b) Average income, or per capita income, is significant because it provides a simple way to compare the economic well-being of different countries. A higher average income generally indicates better access to goods, services, healthcare and education. For example, the United States, with a high per capita income, offers better living standards compared to a low-income country like Ethiopia.

However, this measure has limitations. It does not reflect income inequality within a country. For instance, India's per capita income in 2019 was around \$2,055 and wealth distribution is highly unequal. It also ignores non-economic factors like literacy rates, healthcare and quality of life. Thus, while useful, average income alone cannot determine a country's true development level.

33. (a) Easy access to books in the 18th century created culture of reading mania. It increased literacy rates, driven by church-run schools, created a growing demand for books. Printing presses produced affordable literature, including chapbooks, almanacs and romances, making reading material accessible to peasants and artisans. Pedlars carried books to rural areas, further spreading knowledge.

Periodicals and newspapers provided information on current affairs, trade and scientific discoveries. It challenged the Church through Enlightenment thinkers like Voltaire and Rousseau. Their works

reached a larger audience, promoting reason and rationality.

Reading became a leisure activity, replacing oral storytelling traditions. This cultural shift empowered individuals with knowledge, creating intellectual growth and challenging traditional authority, ultimately shaping modern ideas of democracy and progress.

OR

(b) Print technology impacted Indian women's lives by increasing their access to education and literature. As books, journals and newspapers became widely available, more women, especially from middle-class families, began reading and writing.

Reformers like Pandita Ramabai and Tarabai Shinde used print to highlight women's struggles, while autobiographies like *Amar Jiban* by Rashsundari Debi gave voice to their personal experiences. This brought the lives and struggles of women in public domain and further Women's journals debated social issues such as widow remarriage and education, empowering many to challenge societal norms.

They were challenged by conservative forces resisting female literacy, fearing moral corruption. Despite this, print culture allowed women to express themselves, gain knowledge and participate in social reforms, ultimately paving the way for their empowerment and greater visibility in public life.

Outside Delhi Set- 3

32/6/3

SECTION – B

22. Plantation workers understood Swaraj as their right to move freely and believed they could breach the restrictions on their mobility under the Inland Emigration Act of 1859. On hearing about Non-Cooperation Movement, they believed that under Gandhi Raj they would have the freedom to return to their villages; however, they were captured in the midway. They also believed that they would have better working conditions.

24. **Two ways for the conservation of minerals:**

- Sustainable path of energy development.
- Promoting energy conservation through renewable sources of energy.

SECTION – C

25. **Three features of commercial farming:**

- Use of high yielding variety (HYV) seeds, fertilisers and pesticides for higher productivity.
- Crops are grown primarily for sale in markets rather than for personal consumption.
- It requires extensive land, capital-intensive methods and often employs migrant labour for cultivation.

26. The primary sector plays a crucial role in employment, especially in developing countries. It includes agriculture, fishing, forestry and mining, providing jobs to a large rural population. This sector fulfils low skill requirements and abundant natural resources.

This sector faces low wages and modernisation is needed for better productivity and stability.

29. The conservative regimes established in France in 1815 aimed to restore the monarchy and maintain traditional institutions. They restored autocracy, suppressing dissent and imposing censorship laws to control newspapers, books and plays. Any ideas promoting liberty or democracy were restricted. Despite these measures, the ideals of the French Revolution continued to inspire liberal opposition within France and across Europe. Secret societies such as the Carbonari (in France and Italy), and later Young Italy and Young Europe in the 1830s, worked to promote liberal and nationalist goals, challenging conservative monarchies across the continent.

SECTION – D

30. (a) Public facilities ensure basic necessities to varied sections of the society regardless of their socio-economic status. Public facilities include services like healthcare, education, clean water and sanitation, accessible to all, regardless of income.

While personal wealth can improve individual living standards, it cannot guarantee a pollution-free environment, quality healthcare, or education unless these are provided collectively. States like Kerala have lower Infant Mortality Rates and better literacy because of strong public health and education systems.

A well-functioning Public Distribution System (PDS) improves nutrition and food security while reducing poverty and malnutrition. Without public facilities, economic disparity widens and social progress slows. Thus, investing in public infrastructure is the most efficient and equitable way to ensure long-term development and improve the overall quality of life for citizens.

OR

(b) The Human Development Report is published annually by the UNDP (United Nations Development Programme). It compares countries using Human Development Index (HDI), which considers three key parameters:

1. **Health:** It measures life expectancy at birth to assess the health facilities and populations well-being.
2. **Standard of living:** Assesses the economic progress of the country and the living standards of the populace.
3. **Education:** Assessed through the mean years of schooling for adults and expected years of schooling for children.

HDI ranks countries indicating their human development, by exploring inequality, gender disparity and sustainability, offering a holistic perspective on global progress and challenges.

33. (a) Before Print came to India it had tradition of handwritten manuscripts in Sanskrit, Pali, Prakrit and later in Arabic, Persian and Vernacular languages. These were written on palm leaves, handmade

paper, with beautiful illustrations. Handwritten manuscripts were produced for the elites, even after the coming of print.

Manuscripts were not easily accessible to readers. However, Bengal had extensive network of village primary schools, they practised writing than reading these texts. These were very fragile and to preserve these papers were sewn together. Manuscripts were in use till late 19th century. However, they were expensive, fragile and difficult to read due to varying script styles. As a result, they were not widely used in daily life.

OR

(b) The advent of print increased the access to knowledge and awareness among the poor people. In the 19th century, cheap small books were sold in the markets, and public libraries, set up from early twentieth century, provided access to books for various sections of society including poor people.

Print acted as a tool for social reform. The writings on caste by Jyotiba Phule (Gulamgiri), B.R. Ambedkar in Maharashtra and E.V. Ramaswamy Naicker in Madras were widely read and attracted criticism of ancient scriptures. These acted as grounds for social reform movements to uplift the caste groups.

Workers, though largely uneducated, began documenting their struggles, as seen in Kashibaba's Chhote Aur Bade Ka Sawal. Factory workers in Bombay and Bangalore even set up libraries, promoting literacy and national consciousness.

