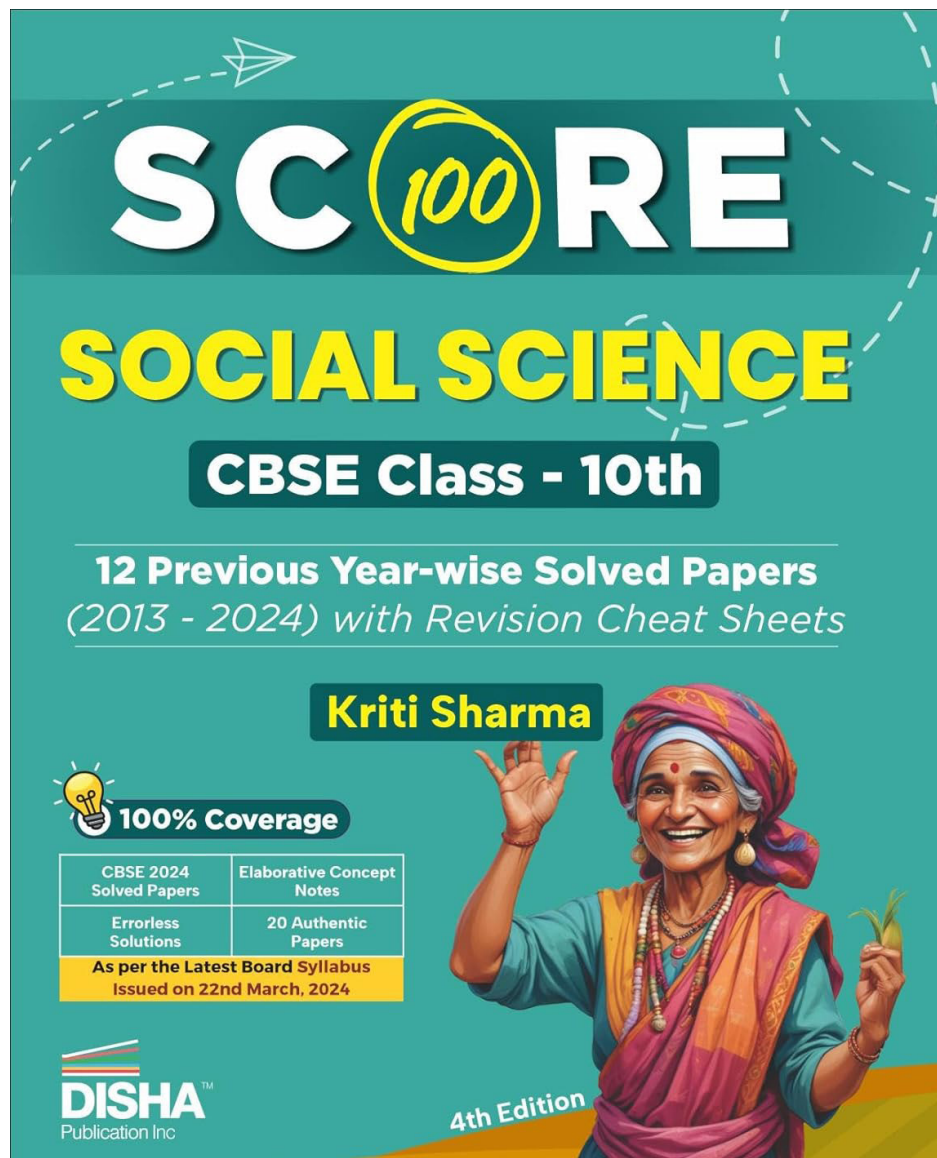




All India 2024 Solved Paper

This sample is taken from the “Score 100 Social Science CBSE Class 10th 12 Previous Year-wise Solved Papers (2013 - 2024) with Revision Cheat Sheets 4th Edition | PYQs for 2025 Exam”



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All India 2024

CBSE BOARD SOLVED PAPER

Time Allowed : 3 Hours

Maximum Marks : 80

General Instructions:

Read the following instructions very carefully and strictly 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** - Questions number **1** to **20** are Multiple Choice type questions. Each question carries **1 mark**.
4. **Section B** - Questions 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** - Questions 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** - Questions 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** - Questions number **34** to **36** are Case-based/Source-based questions with three sub-questions. Each question carries **4 marks**.
8. **Section F** - Questions number **37** is Map skill-based question with two parts - **37(a)** History (**2 marks**) and **37(b)** from Geography (**3 marks**). This question carries total **5 marks**.
9. In addition to this, NOTE that a separate question has been provided for Visually Impaired candidates in lieu of questions having visual inputs, map etc. Such questions are to be attempted by Visually Impaired candidates only.

SECTION - A

(Multiple Choice Question)

(20 × 1 = 20)

1. In which one of the following states is 'bamboo drip irrigation system' prevalent? **1**
(a) Tamil Nadu (b) West Bengal
(c) Meghalaya (d) Odisha
2. Match Column I with Column II and choose the correct option. **1**

Column-I (National Park)	Column-II (State)
i. Kaziranga	a. Madhya Pradesh
ii. Jim Corbett	b. Assam
iii. Sunderbans	c. Uttarakhand
iv. Bandhavgarh	d. West Bengal

(a) i-a, ii-b, iii-c, iv-d
(b) i-d, ii-c, iii-b, iv-a
(c) i-c, ii-b, iii-d, iv-a
(d) i-b, ii-c, iii-d, iv-a
3. Choose the correct option to fill in the blank. **1**
In the beginning of the 19th century, _____ a girl married in a very orthodox household wrote an autobiography called 'Amar Jiban'.
(a) Pandita Ramabai
(b) Rashsundari Devi

- (c) Tarabai Shinde
(d) Kailashbhashini Debi

4. Arrange the following events in chronological order and choose the correct option. **1**
I. Formation of Khilafat Committee in Bombay
II. Jallianwala Bagh Massacre
III. Bardoli Satyagraha
IV. Withdrawal of Non-Cooperation Movement
(a) I, II, III, IV (b) II, I, IV, III
(c) I, II, IV, III (d) III, IV, II, I
5. Which one of the following religions emerged from eastern India and spread in several directions through intersecting points on the 'silk routes'? **1**
(a) Hinduism (b) Christianity
(c) Buddhism (d) Jainism
6. Who among the following hosted the 'Vienna Congress' in 1815? **1**
(a) Chancellor Duke Metternich
(b) Ernst Renan
(c) William I
(d) Otto von Bismarck
7. Select the formal sources of credit from the given sources and choose the correct option. **1**
I. Bank II. Moneylender
III. Cooperatives IV. Businessman

- (a) Only I and II (b) Only II and III
(c) Only I and III (d) Only I and IV
8. Which one of the following sectors has the highest share in employment in India? **1**
(a) Primary (b) Secondary
(c) Tertiary (d) Quaternary
9. Which one of the following is included in 'liberalization'? **1**
(a) Promoting trade barriers
(b) Removing trade barriers
(c) Controlling the other country through trade
(d) Increasing import, export duty on goods
10. Two statements are given below. They are Assertion (A) and Reason (R). Read both the statements and choose the correct option. **1**
Assertion (A) : Rural poor families are still dependent on informal sources of credit.
Reason (R) : For obtaining loan from banks, collateral and special documents required.
(a) Both (A) and (R) are true and (R) is the correct explanation of (A).
(b) Both (A) and (R) are true, but (R) is not the correct explanation of (A).
(c) (A) is true, but (R) is false.
(d) (A) is false, but (R) is true.
11. In one of the small villages, a farmer borrows money from the village moneylender at a high monthly interest rate but is not able to repay it back. Next, he borrows it from a bank at a lower interest rate. Gradually he earns and pays back the loan to the moneylender and the bank. Which of the following best describes the role of the bank in this credit situation? **1**
(a) The bank acts as a cooperative lender.
(b) The bank facilitates a debt-trap situation.
(c) The bank ensures a fair exchange of goods.
(d) The bank saves the farmer from debt-trap.
12. Two statements, I and II are given below. Read both the statements and choose the correct option. **1**
Statement I : Women are now actively contributing to various professions including roles as doctors, engineers, lawyers, managers and university teachers.
Statement II : Political expression of gender division and political mobilization helped to improve women's role in public life.
(a) Statement I is true, but II is false.
(b) Statement I is false, but II is true.
(c) Statements I and II are true and II is the correct explanation of I.
(d) Statements I and II are true, but II is not the correct explanation of I.
13. Which one of the following is a scheduled language as per the Constitution of India? **1**

- (a) Bhojpuri (b) Garhwali
(c) Nepali (d) Rajasthani
14. Two statements are given below. They are Assertion (A) and Reason (R). **1**
Assertion (A) : Multi-party system has been adopted in India.
Reason (R) : It is capable of accommodating all the social and geographical differences in India.
(a) Both (A) and (R) are true and (R) is the correct explanation of (A).
(b) Both (A) and (R) are true but (R) is not the correct explanation of (A).
(c) (A) is true, but (R) is false.
(d) (A) is false, but (R) is true.
15. Which one of the following steps has been taken by the Election Commission of India to reform political parties? **1**
(a) Amended the Constitution to Prevent defection
(b) Candidates will have to give the details of criminal cases on affidavit.
(c) Candidates will have to give details of their property on affidavit.
(d) It has been made mandatory for all parties to conduct organizational elections and file income tax returns.
16. Look at the given picture. The work being done in the picture comes under which one of the following economic sectors? **1**



- (a) Primary (b) Secondary
(c) Tertiary (d) Quaternary
- Note:** The following question is for the **Visually Impaired Candidates** only, in lieu of **Q. No. 16**.
'Floriculture' comes under which one of the following sectors of the economy? **1**
(a) Primary (b) Secondary
(c) Tertiary (d) Quaternary
17. Read the following provisions regarding Secularism in the Indian Constitution and choose the correct option. **1**
I. The Indian State has not adopted any religion as its official religion.
II. The Constitution gives freedom to all the citizens to practice and propagate any religion.
III. The Constitution declares any kind of discrimination done on the basis of religion to be legal.

- IV. It gives the government the right to intervene in religious matters for ensuring equality within religious communities.
- (a) Only I, II and III are correct.
 (b) Only I, II and IV are correct.
 (c) Only I, III and IV are correct.
 (d) Only II, III and IV are correct.
18. Choose the most appropriate option regarding the division of legislative rights in India. **1**

Subject list in Indian Constitution

- | | | |
|------------------------|---|-----------------------------|
| (a) Union List | – | Defence and Commerce |
| (b) State List | – | Police and Agriculture |
| (c) Concurrent List | – | Forest and Communication |
| (d) Residuary Subjects | – | Computer Software and Trade |
19. Two statements, I and II are given below. Read both the statements and choose the correct option. **1**
- Statement I:** Division of power is good for democratic systems.
Statement II: It helps to reduce the possibility of conflict between social groups.
- (a) Statement I is true, but II is false.
 (b) Statement I is false, but II is true.
 (c) Statements I and II are true and II is the correct explanation of I.
 (d) Statements I and II are true, but II is not the correct explanation of I.
20. Which one of the following is the highest 'bauxite' producing state of India? **1**
- (a) Maharashtra (b) Jharkhand
 (c) Gujarat (d) Odisha

SECTION - B

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

21. Why did people flee Europe for America in the nineteenth century? **2**
22. How have the developments in information and communication technology been the major factor to enable globalisation? Explain. **2**
23. Mention the formation of Zilla Parishad. **2**
24. (a) "Minerals occur in igneous and metamorphic rocks." Explain the statement with example. **2**

OR

- (b) "The ocean waters contain vast quantities of minerals." Explain the statement with example.

SECTION - C

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

25. Describe any three characteristics of the Indian federal system. **3**
26. Describe any three features of Rabi crop season. **3**

27. Analyse the role of political parties in shaping the outcomes of democracy. **3**

28. (a) Explain the role of women in the Civil Disobedience Movement, with examples. **3**

OR

- (b) How did the Indian folklore and symbols strengthen the idea of nationalism during the twentieth century? Explain with examples. **3**

29. Analyse the development of Punjab, Kerala and Bihar states on the basis of literacy. **3**

SECTION - D

(Long Answer Type Questions) (4×5=20)

30. (a) "The first clear expression of nationalism came with the French Revolution in 1789." Evaluate the statement. **5**

OR

- (b) "Following the defeat of Napoleon in 1815, European governments were driven by a spirit of conservatism." Evaluate the statement. **5**

31. (a) Explain with examples the role of democracy in the reduction of inequality and poverty. **5**

OR

- (b) How is democracy a legitimate government? Explain with examples. **5**

32. (a) "Manufacturing sector is considered the backbone of development of the country." Justify the statement. **5**

OR

- (b) "Agriculture and Industry move hand in hand," Justify the statement. **5**

33. (a) Examine the significance of the tertiary sector in the Indian economy. **5**

OR

- (b) Explain the contribution of the primary sector in the context of employment in India. **5**

SECTION - E

(Case-based/Source-based Questions) (3×4=12)

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

Loan from Cooperatives

Besides banks, the other major source of cheap credit in rural areas are the cooperative societies (or cooperatives). Members of a cooperative pool their resources for cooperation in certain areas. There are several types of cooperatives possible such as farmers cooperatives, weavers cooperatives, industrial workers cooperatives, etc. Krishak Cooperative 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 Cooperative 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 Cooperative provides loans for the purchase of agricultural implements, loans for cultivation and agricultural trade, fishery loans, loans for construction of houses and for a variety of other expenses.

- 34.1** How do 'Krishak Cooperatives' secure funds for providing loans to their members? **1**
- 34.2** What are the different types of loans that 'Krishak Cooperatives' offer to their members? **1**
- 34.3** Why are such cooperatives desirable in the rural areas? **2**
- 35.** Read the given source and answer the questions that follow :

Print Comes to India

From 1780, James Augustus Hickey began to edit the *Bengal Gazette*, a weekly magazine that described itself as 'a commercial paper open to all, but influenced by none'. So it was private English enterprise, proud of its independence from colonial influence, that began English printing in India. Hickey published a lot of advertisements, including those that related to the import and sale of slaves. But he also published a lot of gossip about the Company's senior officials in India. Enraged by this, Governor-General Warren Hastings persecuted Hickey, and encouraged the publication of officially sanctioned newspapers that could counter the flow of information that damaged the image of the colonial government. By the close of the eighteenth century, a number of newspapers and journals appeared in print. There were Indians, too, who began to publish Indian newspapers. The first to appear was the weekly *Bengal Gazette*, brought out by Gangadhar Bhattacharya, who was close to Raja Rammohan Roy.

- 35.1** In which language was '*Bengal Gazette*' edited by James Augustus Hickey published? **1**
- 35.2** Why was James Augustus Hickey persecuted? **1**
- 35.3** Which newspapers were encouraged during the 1780s? Why were they encouraged? **1 + 1 = 2**
- 36.** Read the given source and answer the questions that follows :

Conservation of Resources

At the international level, the *Club of Rome* advocated resource conservation for the first time in a more systematic way in 1968. Subsequently in 1974. Gandhian

philosophy was once again presented by Schumacher in his book *Small is Beautiful*. The seminal contribution with respect to resource conservation at the global level was made by the Brundtland Commission Report, 1987. This report introduced the concept of 'Sustainable Development' and advocated it as a means for resource conservation, which was subsequently published in a book entitled *Our Common Future*. Another significant contribution was made at the Earth Summit at Rio de Janeiro, Brazil in 1992.

- 36.1** Explain the meaning of sustainable development. **1**
- 36.2** In which international conference was 'Agenda-21' accepted? **1**
- 36.3** Explain any two outcomes of the Summit. **2 × 1 = 2**

SECTION - F

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

- 37. (a)** Two places 'A' and 'B' have been marked on the given political outline map of India (on page 27). 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 1920. **1**
- B. The place where Gandhiji broke the salt law. **1**
- (b)** On the same political outline map of India, locate and label any three of the following with suitable symbols : **(3×1=3)**

- (i) Bailadila - Iron ore Mines
- (ii) Namrup - Thermal Power Plant
- (iii) Kandla - Major Sea Port
- (iv) Meenam Bakkam - International Airport

Note: The following questions are for the Visually Impaired Candidates only, in lieu of Q. No.37

Attempt any five questions :

(5×1=5)

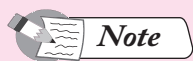
- 37.1** Name the state where the session of Indian National Congress was held in 1927.
- 37.2** Name the place where Gandhiji broke the salt law.
- 37.3** Name the state where Bailadila iron ore mines are located.
- 37.4** In which state is Namrup Thermal Power Plant located?
- 37.5** Name the state where Kandla sea port is located.
- 37.6** Name the state where Meenam Bakkam international airport is located.

Solutions

SECTION - A

(Multiple Choice Questions)

1. (c) The bamboo drip irrigation system is particularly prevalent in states like Meghalaya. It's a technique commonly used in hilly regions where conventional irrigation methods might not be feasible.
2. (d) Kaziranga National Park lies partly in Golaghat District and partly in Nagaon District of Assam.
Sundarbans is a mangrove area in the delta formed by the confluence of the Ganges, Brahmaputra and Meghna Rivers in the Bay of Bengal.
Bandhavgarh National Park is spread over the Vindhya Hills in Madhya Pradesh.
Jim Corbett National Park is a national park in India located in the Nainital district of Uttarakhand state.
3. (b) Rashsundari Devi was apparently the first Indian woman to study history. She was a writer by occupation and is the most well known for her autobiography called Amar Jiban, which was published in 1876. She was among the first few Bengali writers who had written autobiographies.
4. (c) (i) The Khilafat Committee was formed in Bombay in March 1919.
(ii) Jallianwala Bagh Massacre, incident on April 13, 1919.
(iii) Bardoli Satyagraha began on 12 June 1928. It was eventually led by Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel.
(iv) Gandhiji called off the movement in February 1922 in the wake of the Chauri Chaura incident.
5. (c) The religion that emerged from eastern India and spread through intersecting points on the Silk Routes is Buddhism. Originating in the region of present-day Nepal and northeastern India (particularly Bihar and Uttar Pradesh), Buddhism gradually spread across Asia, facilitated by trade routes like the Silk Road.
6. (a) Congress at Vienna was hosted by Austrian chancellor Duke Metternich in 1815. Its first goal was to establish a new balance of power in Europe.
7. (c) Formal sector credit is those that are supervised by the government and the Reserve Bank of India (RBI).
8. (a) Agriculture and allied activities provide the highest employment in the Indian economy. In India, Agriculture employs 50%-60% of the population. Agriculture is included in the primary sector.
9. (b) Liberalization entails reducing government restrictions on economic activities, fostering free market principles. Key features include deregulation, allowing private sector participation, trade liberalization through lowered tariffs, and financial sector reforms like privatization of state-owned enterprises and opening up capital markets to foreign investment. This often leads to increased competition and economic growth.
10. (a) Rural families in India often rely on the informal sector for loans due to limited access to formal banking services, bureaucratic hurdles, and lack of collateral. Informal lenders offer quicker and easier access to credit, albeit at higher interest rates, making them a preferred option for many rural households.
11. (d) The role of the bank in this credit situation would be best described as (d) the bank saves the farmer from a debt trap. By offering the farmer a loan at a lower interest rate, the bank provides the farmer with an opportunity to repay the high-interest loan from the moneylender and escape the cycle of high debt and interest payments.
12. (d) Both statements are true, but statement 2 does not directly explain statement 1.
13. (c) The Eighth Schedule to the Constitution consists of the following 22 languages: Assamese, Bengali, Gujarati, Hindi, Kannada, Kashmiri, Konkani, Malayalam, Manipuri, Marathi, Nepali, Oriya, Punjabi, Sanskrit, Sindhi, Tamil, Telugu, Urdu, Bodo, Santhali, Maithili and Dogri.
14. (b) The assertion (A) is correct, as India indeed adopted a multi-party system. However, the reason (R) provided does not directly explain why India adopted a multi-party system. While India's vastness and social/geographical diversity are factors that contribute to its multi-party system, there are additional reasons behind it.
15. (d) The Election Commission passed an order making it necessary for political parties to hold their organisational elections and file their income tax returns.
16. (c) The tertiary sector is also called as service sector. This sector also includes essential services that may not directly help in the production of goods. Examples: Education, Utilities, Transportation, Hospitality, etc. For example, we require teachers, doctors, tailors, some of which provide us with personal services.



Note

Banks come under the formal sector. Even cooperatives are registered with the government and fall under the formal sector. The RBI, directly or indirectly, supervises the functioning of the formal sources of loans.

17. (b) In India, the term 'secularism' was introduced in the year 1976 by the 42nd Amendment of the constitution. Secularism means separating government from religion which simply means that the government of India should not follow or favor any particular religion rather every religion should be favored equally.
18. (b) The 7th Schedule of the Indian Constitution has three lists namely, the Union list, state list, and concurrent list that show the division of power between the Union and States concerning certain subjects. The Union List has a total of 97 subjects, the State List has 66 subjects, and the Concurrent List has 47 Subjects.
19. (a) Both the assertion (A) and the reason (R) are accurate. Power sharing is indeed beneficial for democracy. When power is shared among different groups or institutions within a democratic system, it promotes inclusivity, representation, and accountability. One of the key benefits of power sharing is its capacity to mitigate conflicts between various social, ethnic, or religious groups.
20. (d) Odisha is India's largest bauxite producer accounting for about 49% of the total production followed by Gujarat (24%), Jharkhand (9%), Chhattisgarh and Maharashtra (8% each). The remaining was produced by Madhya Pradesh, Goa, Karnataka and Tamil Nadu.
21. • **Economic Opportunities:** Many Europeans fled to America in the 19th century seeking better economic prospects. Industrialization and agricultural changes in Europe led to overcrowding in cities and displacement in rural areas. America promised vast expanses of land, particularly through initiatives like the Homestead Act of 1862, offering land to settlers willing to cultivate it. This attracted farmers, laborers, and entrepreneurs looking for opportunities to improve their economic circumstances.
- **Religious and Political Freedom:** Europe in the 19th century was marked by social and political unrest, as well as religious persecution in some regions. America, on the other hand, offered greater religious and political freedom. Many immigrants sought refuge from religious discrimination or political persecution, finding in America a place where they could practice their faith freely and participate in democratic processes without fear of repression. This freedom attracted diverse groups, including Jews fleeing pogroms in Eastern Europe and political refugees from revolutions across the continent.
22. • **Instant Communication:** ICT has facilitated real-time communication across borders through emails, video conferencing, instant messaging, and social media platforms. This instantaneous exchange of information has significantly reduced communication barriers, enabling businesses, governments, and individuals to collaborate seamlessly across the globe. As a result, decision-making processes have become more efficient, leading to faster transactions and increased productivity in various sectors.
- **Access to Global Markets:** The internet and digital technologies have provided unprecedented access to global markets for businesses of all sizes. E-commerce platforms, online marketplaces, and digital payment systems have eliminated geographical constraints, allowing businesses to reach customers worldwide. Moreover, ICT has democratized access to information, empowering individuals in remote locations to participate in the global economy by accessing educational resources, job opportunities, and market insights, thus fostering economic growth and development on a global scale.
23. • **Constitutional Provision:** Zila Parishads were formed in India as a part of the Panchayati Raj system, which was introduced through the 73rd Amendment Act of 1992. This amendment aimed to decentralize power by establishing elected local governments at the village, intermediate (block), and district levels, with Zila Parishads representing the district level.
- **Role and Responsibilities:** Zila Parishads serve as the apex bodies at the district level, responsible for coordinating the functioning of Panchayats within the district. They oversee various developmental activities including planning, implementation, and monitoring of programs related to agriculture, rural development, health, education, infrastructure, and welfare schemes within their jurisdiction.
24. (a) Minerals are naturally occurring inorganic substances with distinct chemical compositions and crystal structures. They are often found in igneous and metamorphic rocks, formed through different geological processes.

SECTION - B

[Very Short Answer Type Questions]

24. (a) Minerals are naturally occurring inorganic substances with distinct chemical compositions and crystal structures. They are often found in igneous and metamorphic rocks, formed through different geological processes.
- Igneous rocks, like granite and basalt, originate from the cooling and solidification of molten magma or lava. During this process, minerals such as quartz, feldspar, and mica crystallize from the cooling magma and become integral parts of the rock.
- Metamorphic rocks, such as marble and slate, are formed through the alteration of existing rocks by heat, pressure, or chemically active fluids deep within the Earth's crust. These conditions cause minerals within the original rock to recrystallize and

rearrange into new forms. For example, limestone can metamorphose into marble, with the mineral calcite transforming into larger, interlocking crystals.

OR

- (b) The statement emphasizes the abundance of minerals dissolved in ocean water, vital for marine life and human use. For instance, sodium and chloride ions make seawater saline, crucial for maintaining marine ecosystems' balance. Additionally, minerals like magnesium, calcium, and potassium contribute to ocean chemistry, influencing biological processes. These minerals are also extracted for various purposes, such as magnesium for alloy production and desalination processes. Overall, the ocean serves as a vast reservoir of essential minerals indispensable for both natural processes and human activities.

SECTION - C

[Short Answer Type Questions]

25. • **Division of Powers :** India divides powers between the central (union) government and the state governments. The Constitution of India clearly outlines the powers assigned to each level of government, with the Union List containing subjects exclusively under the jurisdiction of the central government, the State List containing subjects under the exclusive jurisdiction of the state governments, and the Concurrent List containing subjects on which both levels of government can legislate.
- **Flexible Federalism:** India's federal system is often described as exhibiting "flexible federalism." While the Constitution delineates the powers of the central and state governments, it also provides mechanisms for altering these powers when necessary. For example, during emergencies, the central government can assume greater authority, and the Constitution allows for the reorganisation of states or the alteration of their boundaries through legislative processes. This flexibility allows for adjustments to accommodate changing socio-political dynamics and administrative needs.
 - **Strong Center:** Despite being a federal system, India's political structure often emphasizes a strong central government. The Constitution grants significant powers to the Union government, including matters of national importance such as defense, foreign affairs, and inter-state commerce. Additionally, the Union government has the authority to intervene in state affairs under certain circumstances, such as maintaining law and order,
26. • **Timing:** The Rabi crop season typically occurs during the winter months, starting from October and extending until March or April, depending on the region. It follows the monsoon season, which is crucial for replenishing soil moisture levels. The cooler temperatures during this period are favorable for the growth of certain crops.
- **Crops:** Rabi crops are mainly winter crops that are sown in the autumn and harvested in spring. Some common Rabi crops include wheat, barley, mustard, chickpeas, lentils, and peas. These crops are well-suited to the cooler climate and can thrive even with less water, making them ideal for cultivation during the winter months.
 - **Water Availability:** Unlike the Kharif season, which relies heavily on monsoon rains, Rabi crops are generally cultivated with irrigation water. Since the monsoon has already passed, farmers often depend on irrigation from canals, wells, or reservoirs to provide the necessary water for their crops. Proper water management is essential during this season to ensure optimal growth and yield of Rabi crops.
27. • **Representation and Governance :** Political parties serve as vehicles for representation in democracies, aggregating diverse interests and perspectives within society. They formulate policies, nominate candidates for elections, and seek to implement their agenda if elected.
- **Political Competition and Accountability:** This competition encourages parties to respond to citizens' demands, address societal issues, and improve governance to attract voter support. In this way, political parties serve as mechanisms for holding elected officials accountable to the electorate.
 - **Formation and Maintenance of Democratic Institutions :** Political parties play a crucial role in the establishment and maintenance of democratic institutions. They often operate within a framework of rules and norms that ensure fair competition, protect individual rights, and uphold the rule of law. Through participation in electoral processes, legislative debates, and policy making, parties contribute to the functioning and development of democratic institutions, such as legislatures, judiciaries, and electoral commissions.

28. (a) • **Leadership and Mobilization** : Women played crucial roles in leading and mobilising communities during the Civil Disobedience Movement. For instance, Sarojini Naidu, known as the “Nightingale of India,” was a prominent figure in the Indian independence movement. She fearlessly led protests, organised meetings, and inspired masses with her speeches, galvanizing women to actively participate in civil disobedience against British rule.
- **Active Participation** : Women actively participated in acts of the civil disobedience, such as boycotting British goods, picketing, and joining protest marches. An example is the Salt Satyagraha of 1930, where women from all walks of life, including rural areas, joined Mahatma Gandhi in defying the British salt laws. They marched to the beaches, produced salt, and faced arrests, showcasing their commitment to the cause of independence.
 - **Symbolism and Sacrifice** : Women’s involvement in civil disobedience movements often symbolized their commitment to freedom and sacrifice for the nation’s cause. One notable example is that of Kamaladevi Chattopadhyay, who not only participated in protests but also faced imprisonment for her activism. Her resilience and sacrifice inspired countless others to join the struggle for independence and highlighted the integral role of women in the movement’s success.

OR

- (b) • **Cultural Identity and Unity** : Indian folklore, including myths, legends, and symbols, served as potent tools to foster a sense of cultural identity and unity among diverse communities across the country. For instance, the figure of Bharat Mata (Mother India) emerged as a powerful symbol of the nation during the Indian independence movement.
- **Resistance Against Colonialism** : Indian folklore and symbols were often used to express resistance against colonial rule and imperialism. The use of traditional symbols and narratives in literature, art, and music became a form of cultural resistance against the cultural hegemony of the British. For example, the stories of valorous kings and warriors from Indian epics like the Ramayana and the Mahabharata were invoked to inspire Indians to fight against oppression and injustice.
 - **Cultural Renaissance and Nationalism** : Scholars and artists like Rabindranath Tagore, Bankim Chandra Chattopadhyay, and Mahatma Gandhi emphasised the importance of reconnecting with India’s rich cultural heritage to instill a sense of pride and self-respect among the masses. The promotion of folk dances, music, and traditional arts not only

revitalized indigenous cultural expressions but also reinforced the idea of an independent Indian identity rooted in its ancient traditions.

29. The literacy rates in Punjab, Kerala, and Bihar showcase diverse trajectories reflecting the varying socio-economic, cultural, and historical factors shaping each state.

Kerala stands out as a frontrunner in literacy with consistently high rates owing to its robust education system, proactive government policies, and strong social indicators. The state’s focus on education dates back to the early 20th century, resulting in widespread literacy campaigns and investments in primary education. Consequently,

Punjab, historically known for its agricultural prosperity, has also made strides in literacy, albeit at a slower pace compared to Kerala. With a relatively better infrastructure and economic stability, Punjab has invested in education, particularly in urban areas. However, challenges such as disparities in rural education and migration of laborers have hindered progress.

On the other hand, Bihar has struggled with low literacy rates due to persistent socio-economic challenges such as poverty, caste-based disparities, and inadequate infrastructure. Despite recent efforts to improve education access, Bihar continues to grapple with issues like teacher vacancies, inadequate school facilities, and low enrollment rates, particularly among marginalized communities.



Note

Kerala boasts one of the highest literacy rates in India, exceeding 95%, contributing significantly to its socio-economic development.

SECTION - D

[Long Answer Type Questions]

30. (a) The French Revolution was a pivotal moment in history, characterized by the overthrow of the monarchy, the establishment of a republic, and the rise of democratic ideals. It fostered a sense of national unity and identity among the French people, as they rallied behind revolutionary slogans such as “Liberty, Equality, Fraternity.” The revolutionaries sought to redefine the French nation based on principles of citizenship and sovereignty of the people, rather than allegiance to a monarch or dynasty. This emphasis on sovereignty and rights of the nation’s citizens can be seen as an early manifestation of nationalist ideology.

However, it's essential to recognize that nationalist sentiments predated the French Revolution and were not exclusive to France. Throughout history, various factors such as language, culture, religion, and shared historical experiences have contributed to the formation of collective identities and allegiances among different groups of people. For example, the rise of nation-states in Europe during the Renaissance and early Modern periods saw the emergence of national consciousness among peoples such as the English, Spanish, and Dutch.

Moreover, the French Revolution itself was influenced by Enlightenment ideas that emphasized individual rights, social contracts, and the sovereignty of the people. These ideas were not confined to France but circulated widely throughout Europe, inspiring movements for political change and self-determination in other countries.

OR

- (b) The statement regarding the dominance of conservatism in European governments following Napoleon's defeat in 1815 reflects a significant aspect of post-Napoleonic Europe, yet it oversimplifies the complex political landscape of the time. While there was indeed a prevailing sentiment favoring conservatism, characterized by a desire to maintain traditional institutions and social hierarchies, the period also witnessed various other ideological currents.

Conservatism did hold sway in many European nations, as monarchies and aristocracies sought to reassert control after the upheaval of the Napoleonic era. The Congress of Vienna, for instance, aimed to restore the pre-Napoleonic order, emphasizing stability and the preservation of existing power structures. However, it would be inaccurate to portray this as the sole driving force behind European governance.

The period also saw the emergence of liberal and nationalist movements, driven by ideals of individual rights, constitutionalism, and the desire for self-determination among various ethnic groups. These forces, though often suppressed by conservative regimes, were nonetheless influential in shaping the political discourse and contributing to later developments such as the Revolutions of 1848.

In conclusion, while conservatism was indeed a dominant force in post-Napoleonic Europe, the political landscape of the time was more nuanced, featuring a dynamic interplay of conservative, liberal, and nationalist ideologies, each leaving its mark on the trajectory of European history.

31. (a) Democracy plays a crucial role in reducing inequality and poverty by fostering inclusivity, accountability,

and representation. In a democratic society, citizens have the power to elect leaders who are responsive to their needs, thereby ensuring policies that address socio-economic disparities.

For example, in a democratic country, governments can implement progressive taxation systems where the wealthy contribute more to social welfare programmes aimed at uplifting the impoverished. Additionally, democratic institutions promote transparency and accountability, reducing corruption and ensuring that resources are allocated efficiently and equitably.

Moreover, democracy allows for the protection of individual rights and freedoms, including access to education, healthcare, and employment opportunities. By empowering marginalized groups to participate in the political process, democracy enables them to advocate for policies that advance their socio-economic status and alleviate poverty.

Furthermore, democratic governance encourages civil society engagement, facilitating the emergence of grassroots movements and initiatives to address inequality and poverty at the community level.

OR

- (b) Democracy is considered a legitimate form of government because it provides citizens with the opportunity to participate in the decision-making process, ensuring that power ultimately resides with the people. Through free and fair elections, individuals can elect representatives who reflect their interests and values, thereby legitimizing the government's authority.

For example, the United States serves as a prominent illustration of democracy's legitimacy. In the U.S., citizens elect officials at various levels of government, including the President, members of Congress, and local representatives. These elected officials are accountable to the electorate and must adhere to the principles outlined in the Constitution. Additionally, democratic systems typically incorporate mechanisms such as the rule of law, separation of powers, and protection of individual rights, further bolstering their legitimacy.

Moreover, democratic governments often encourage participation beyond elections, allowing citizens to engage in civic activities, express dissent, and petition for change through peaceful means. This active involvement fosters a sense of ownership and investment in the political process, reinforcing the legitimacy of the government. Overall, democracy's legitimacy stems from its foundation in popular sovereignty and its capacity to uphold the will and interests of the people.

32. (a) The manufacturing sector serves as the cornerstone of a nation's development for several compelling reasons. Firstly, it generates substantial employment opportunities across diverse skill levels, from manual labor to high-tech engineering, fostering economic stability and reducing unemployment rates. This, in turn, stimulates consumer spending and enhances living standards.

Moreover, manufacturing fuels innovation and technological advancement by driving research and development activities. It serves as a catalyst for the growth of associated industries such as transportation, logistics, and services, forming intricate supply chains that amplify economic activity.

Additionally, a robust manufacturing base bolsters a country's resilience against external shocks by reducing dependency on imports and enhancing self-sufficiency. It also contributes significantly to exports, generating foreign exchange earnings and improving the trade balance.

Furthermore, the manufacturing sector fosters regional development by establishing industrial clusters, attracting investments, and facilitating infrastructure development. Ultimately, the manufacturing sector's pivotal role in job creation, innovation, economic diversification, and national self-reliance underscores its status as the backbone of a country's development, driving sustained economic growth and prosperity.

OR

- (b) Agriculture and industry indeed complement each other, forming a symbiotic relationship crucial for economic development. Agriculture provides raw materials like crops, livestock, and fibers, essential for various industrial processes. Industries, in turn, supply agriculture with machinery, fertilizers, pesticides, and technology, enhancing productivity and efficiency.

Moreover, industries create employment opportunities for rural populations, reducing dependency on agriculture alone. This diversification encourages economic stability and growth. Additionally, advancements in industrial technology lead to innovations in agricultural practices, improving yields and sustainability.

Conversely, agricultural products serve as inputs for many industries, including food processing, textile manufacturing, and biofuel production. This interdependence fosters economic resilience, ensuring stability in times of fluctuating market conditions. Furthermore, industries often invest in rural infrastructure, such as transportation networks

and storage facilities, facilitating the distribution of agricultural products. This collaboration between agriculture and industry fosters balanced regional development, bridging urban-rural divides.

In conclusion, the synergy between agriculture and industry is fundamental for fostering economic growth, ensuring food security, and enhancing livelihoods. Their intertwined relationship underscores the importance of collaboration for sustainable development.

33. (a) The tertiary sector, also known as the service sector, plays a crucial role in the Indian economy due to several significant reasons. Firstly, it is the largest sector in terms of contribution to GDP, accounting for around 55% of India's GDP. This dominance reflects the country's transition from agrarian to service-based economy, mirroring global trends. Secondly, the tertiary sector is a significant source of employment, absorbing a considerable portion of India's workforce. This is particularly crucial in a country with a large population like India, where job creation is vital for sustainable development and social stability.

Thirdly, the tertiary sector encompasses a wide range of industries including IT, finance, healthcare, tourism, and education, contributing to economic diversification and resilience. It has propelled India as a global hub for IT services and business process outsourcing, attracting foreign investment and fostering technological advancement.

Moreover, the growth of the tertiary sector has led to urbanization and the rise of metropolitan cities as centers of commerce and innovation. This urban-centric growth has further fueled demand for services, creating a positive feedback loop for economic expansion.

OR

- (b) The primary sector, which includes agriculture, forestry, fishing, and mining, plays a significant role in India's employment landscape. Historically, it has been the largest employer, providing livelihoods to a substantial portion of the population.

Agriculture alone accounts for a major share of employment, especially in rural areas where a significant portion of the Indian population resides. Despite the growth of other sectors, agriculture continues to be the primary source of income for a vast number of households.

Additionally, forestry, fishing, and mining sectors also contribute to employment, albeit to a lesser extent compared to agriculture. These sectors provide employment opportunities, particularly in regions where natural resources are abundant.

Furthermore, the primary sector serves as a crucial source of livelihood for millions of people engaged in activities such as farming, animal husbandry, and allied services. It not only sustains rural livelihoods but also supports the overall economy by supplying raw materials for various industries.

In summary, the primary sector remains integral to India's employment scenario, supporting livelihoods, particularly in rural areas, and contributing significantly to the nation's economy.



Note

The tertiary sector's significance in the Indian economy lies not only in its substantial contribution to GDP but also in its role as a catalyst for employment generation, economic diversification, and urban development.

SECTION - E

[Case Base Questions]

- 34. 34.1** Krishak Cooperative secures funds for loans by accepting deposits from its 2300 farmer members. Utilizing these deposits as collateral, it obtains a significant loan from a bank. These funds are then lent to members for various purposes like agricultural needs, construction, and other expenses, facilitating rural development and empowerment.
- 34.2** Krishak Cooperatives offer loans for various purposes including agricultural implements, cultivation and trade, fishery, construction of houses, and miscellaneous expenses. These loans are secured by members' deposits, allowing the cooperative to obtain funds from banks for lending. Repayment allows for continuous lending cycles benefiting rural communities.
- 34.3** Cooperatives are desirable in rural areas because they offer accessible and affordable credit to members who may otherwise struggle to obtain loans from traditional sources like banks.
- 35. 35.1** The "Bengal Gazette" edited by Gangadhar Bhattacharya was published in English.

35.2 James Augustus Hickey was persecuted because he published gossip about the Company's senior officials in India in the Bengal Gazette. This angered Governor-General Warren Hastings, who felt that such publications damaged the image of the colonial government. As a result, Hastings persecuted Hickey and encouraged the publication of officially sanctioned newspapers to counteract the flow of information that was perceived as harmful to the colonial administration's reputation.

35.3 During the 1780s, Governor-General Warren Hastings encouraged the publication of officially sanctioned newspapers in response to the activities of James Augustus Hickey and the Bengal Gazette. These newspapers were encouraged because Hastings perceived them as a means to counter the flow of information that damaged the image of the colonial government.

36. 36.1 Sustainable development is a holistic approach to growth that meets present needs without compromising future generations' ability to meet their own needs. It integrates economic, social, and environmental considerations, aiming for a balanced and enduring progress that preserves natural resources, fosters equity, and promotes resilience.

36.2 Agenda 21 was accepted at the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development (UNCED), also known as the Earth Summit. It took place in Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, in 1992.



Note

Agenda 21 is a comprehensive blueprint for sustainable development covering various aspects like environmental protection, social equity, and economic development.

36.3 The Earth Summit in Rio de Janeiro, 1992, resulted in the acceptance of Agenda 21, a blueprint for sustainable development. Two outcomes emerged: heightened global awareness of environmental issues and a commitment to address them through coordinated efforts in environmental protection, social equity, and economic development.

SECTION - F

[Map Skill Based Questions]

37. (a) (A) Nagpur
(B) Dandi
(b) [Refer to the given map]

