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2nd Edition

DISHA Publication Inc.

A-23 FIEE Complex, Okhla Phase II
New Delhi-110020
Tel: 49842349/ 49842350

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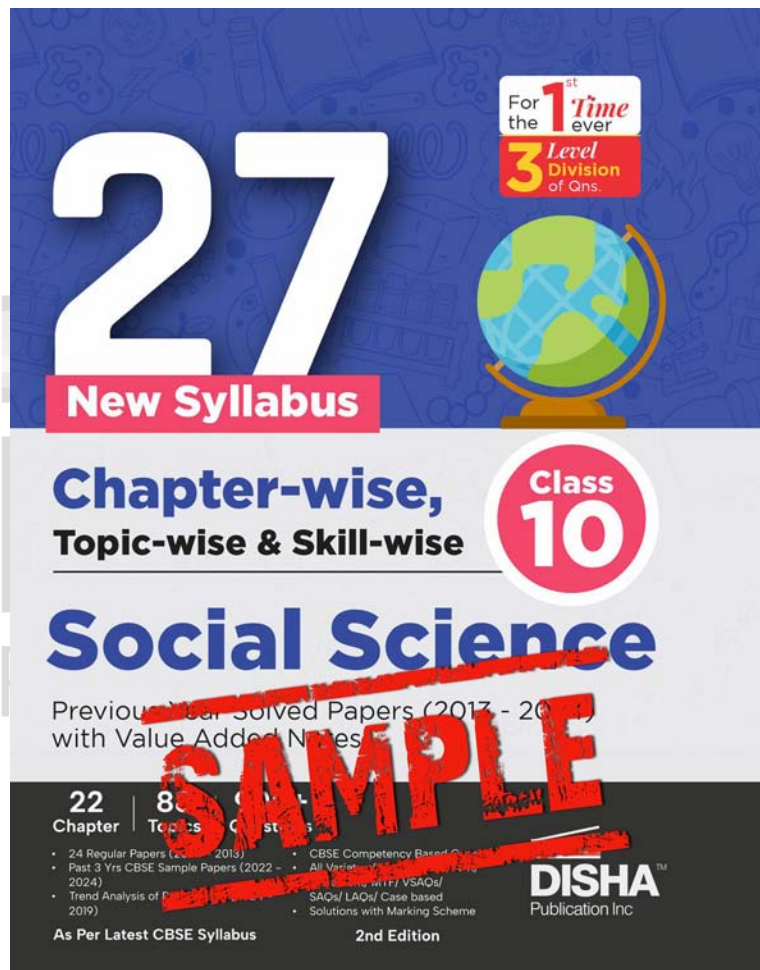

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CONTENTS OF FREE SAMPLE BOOK

Chapterwise Topicwise CBSE 2024 All India and Delhi Solved Paper

1-28

This sample book is prepared from the book "27 New Syllabus Chapter-wise, Topic-wise & Skill-wise CBSE Class 10 Social Science Previous Year Solved Papers (2013 - 2024) with Value Added Notes 2nd Edition".



ISBN - 9789362254757

MRP-350/-

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CONTENTS

Chapterwise Topicwise CBSE 2024

All India and Delhi Solved Paper 1-28

ECONOMICS

- 1. Development** 1-11
Topic 1: National Development
Topic 2: Comparing Countries and States
Topic 3: Income and Public Facilities
Topic 4: Sustainable Development
- 2. Sectors of Indian Economy** 12-25
Topic 1: Primary, Secondary and Tertiary Sectors in India
Topic 2: Comparison the three Sectors
Topic 3: Organised and Un-Organised Sectors
Topic 4: Public and Private Sectors
- 3. Money and Credit** 26-35
Topic 1: Double coincidence of wants
Topic 2: Modern form of money
Topic 3: Loan from Banks
Topic 4: Credit System , Topic 5: Self Help Groups
- 4. Globalisation and the Indian Economy** 36-48
Topic 1: Production and Trade Across Countries
Topic 2: Meaning of Globalisation
Topic 3: Factors lead to Globalisation
Topic 4: World Trade Organisation
Topic 5: Impact of Globalisation
Topic 6: Making Globalisation Fair
- 5. Consumer Rights** 49-50
Topic 1: Consumer Movements, Topic 2: Consumer's Rights
Topic 3: Steps taken by India to strength their rights

HISTORY

- 1. The Rise of Nationalism in Europe** 51-63
Topic 1: The French Revolution and the Idea of the Nation
Topic 2: The Making of Nationalism in Europe
Topic 3: The Age of Revolutions: 1830-1848
Topic 4: The Making of Germany and Italy
Topic 5: Visualising the Nation
Topic 6: Nationalism and Imperialism
- 2. Nationalism in India** 64-93
Topic 1: The First World War, Khilafat and Non-Cooperation
Topic 2: Differing Strands within the Movement
Topic 3: Towards Civil Disobedience
Topic 4: The Sense of Collective Belonging
- 3. The Making of a Global World** 94-101
Topic 1: The Pre-modern World
Topic 2: The Nineteenth Century (1815-1914)
Topic 3: The Inter-war Economy
Topic 4: Rebuilding a World Economy: The Post-war Era
- 4. The Age of Industrialisation** 102-105
Topic 1: Before the Industrial Revolution
Topic 2: Hand Labour and Steam Power
Topic 3: Industrialisation in the Colonies and Factories Come Up
Topic 4: The Peculiarities of Industrial Growth
- 5. Print Culture and the Modern World** 106-112
Topic 1: The First Printed Books
Topic 2: Print Comes to Europe
Topic 3: The Print Revolution and Its Impact
Topic 4: The Reading Mania
Topic 5: The Nineteenth Century
Topic 6: India and the World of Print
Topic 7: Print and Censorship

GEOGRAPHY

- 1. Resources and Development** 113-121
Topic 1: Development of Resources, Topic 2: Resource Planning
Topic 3: Land as a Resource, Topic 4: Soil as a Resource
- 2. Forest and Wildlife Resources** 122-124
Topic 1: Conservation of Forest and Wildlife
Topic 2: Types of Forest and Wildlife
Topic 3: Distribution of Forest and Wildlife
Topic 4: Community and Conservation
- 3. Water Resources** 125-133
Topic 1: Water Scarcity and Need for Conservation
Topic 2: Multi-Purpose river Projects & Integrated Water Resource Management
Topic 3: Rainwater Harvesting
- 4. Agriculture** 134-144
Topic 1: Types of Farming
Topic 2: Cropping Pattern: Rabi, Kharif and Zaid
Topic 3: Major Crops
Topic 4: Technological and Institutional Reforms
- 5. Minerals and Energy Resources** 145-162
Topic 1: Mineral Resources: Metallic and Non-Metallic
Topic 2: Conservation of Minerals
Topic 3: Energy Resources: Conventional and Non-Conventional
Topic 4: Conservation of Energy Resources
- 6. Manufacturing Industries** 163-170
Topic 1: Importance of Manufacturing
Topic 2: Classification of Industries
Topic 3: Industrial Pollution and Environmental Degradation
Topic 4: Control of Environmental Degradation
- 7. Lifeline of National Economy** 171-190
Topic 1: Means of Transport: Land, Air, and Water
Topic 2: Communication
Topic 3: International Trade

POLITICAL SCIENCE

- 1. Power Sharing** 191-198
Topic 1: Power Sharing in Sri Lanka
Topic 2: Power Sharing in Belgium
Topic 3: Why Power Sharing is Desirable
Topic 4: Forms of Power Sharing
- 2. Federalism** 199-206
Topic 1: Features of Federalism, Topic 2: India: A Federal Country
Topic 3: How is federalism practised?, Topic 4: Decentralisation in India
- 3. Gender, Religion and Caste** 207-212
Topic 1: Gender and Politics
Topic 2: Religion, communalism and politics, Topic 3: Caste and politics
- 4. Political Rights** 213-223
Topic 1: Meaning, functions and Necessity
Topic 2: National and State Parties
Topic 3: Challenges to Political Parties
Topic 4: Reformation of political parties
- 5. Outcomes of Democracy** 224-232
Topic 1: Understanding Democracy
Topic 2: Accountable, responsive and legitimate government
Topic 3: Economic growth and development
Topic 4: Reduction of inequality and poverty
Topic 5: Accommodation of social diversity
Topic 6: Dignity and freedom of the citizens

Chapterwise Topicwise CBSE 2024 All India and Delhi Solved Paper

ECONOMICS

Chapter 1 : Development



Topic-1: National Development

1. Which of the following are development goals of a prosperous farmer?
Choose the correct from the given options.
- Better wages
 - Higher support prices for crops
 - Assured high family income
 - More days for work
- [Delhi 2024]
- Only I and II are correct.
 - Only II and IV are correct.
 - Only II and III are correct.
 - Only I and IV are correct.



Topic-2: Comparing Countries and States

2. Look at the given picture. The work being done in the picture comes under which one of the following economic sectors?
[All India 2024]



- Primary
 - Secondary
 - Tertiary
 - Quaternary
3. Suppose, the monthly income of the family members is as follows respectively:
[Delhi 2024]
- Mother – Rs. 50, 000/-
 - Father – Rs. 40,000/-
 - Son – Rs. 20, 000/-
 - Daughter – Rs. 20, 000 /-
- The average income of the family would be:
- Rs. 32,000/-
 - Rs. 30,000/-
 - Rs. 32,500/-
 - Rs.33,000/-
4. Which one of the following indices is given priority by the World Bank with respect to development ?
[Delhi 2024]
- Infant Mortality Rate
 - Equality
 - Body Mass Index
 - Per Capita Income



Topic-4: Sustainable Development

5. How is the issue of sustainability important for development? Explain.
[Delhi 2024]

Chapter 2 : Sectors of Indian Economy



Topic-1: Primary, Secondary and Tertiary Sectors in India

6. Which one of the following sectors has the highest share in employment in India?
[All India 2024]
- Primary
 - Secondary
 - Tertiary
 - 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?

- Primary
 - Secondary
 - Tertiary
 - Quaternary
7. (a) Examine the significance of the tertiary sector in the Indian economy.
[All India 2024]

OR

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



Topic-3: Organised and Un-Organised Sectors

8. Which one of the following is an example of organized sector activities?.
[Delhi 2024]
- A farmer irrigating his field.
 - A handloom weaver working in her house.
 - A headload worker carrying cement.
 - A teacher taking classes in a government school.



Topic-4: Public and Private Sectors

9. Differentiate between Public and Private Sector
[Delhi 2024]

Chapter 3 : Money and Credit



Topic-2: Modern form of money

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



Choose the correct options from the following.

[Delhi 2024]

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

Note : The following question is for **Visually Impaired Candidates only in lieu of Q. No. 20.**

Which one of the following supervise the functioning of formal sources of loan in India?

[Delhi 2024]

- Reserve Bank of India
- State Bank of India
- National Development Council
- National Finance Commission



Topic-3: Loan from Banks

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

[All India 2024]

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.

- Both (A) and (R) are true and (R) is the correct explanation of (A).
 - Both (A) and (R) are true, but (R) is not the correct explanation of (A).
 - (A) is true, but (R) is false.
 - (A) is false, but (R) is true.
12. 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?
- [All India 2024]
- The bank acts as a cooperative lender.
 - The bank facilitates a debt-trap situation.
 - The bank ensures a fair exchange of goods.
 - The bank saves the farmer from debt-trap.

13. Read the given source and answer the questions that follow :
- [All India 2024]

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.

- 13.1 How do 'Krishak Cooperatives' secure funds for providing loans to their members? [All India 2024]
- 13.2 What are the different types of loans that 'Krishak Cooperatives' offer to their members? [All India 2024]
- 13.3 Why are such cooperatives desirable in the rural areas? 2 [All India 2024]

14. Why do lenders often required collateral before lending loan? Choose the most suitable options from the following.
- [Delhi 2024]

- To lower interest rates for borrowers.
- To establish personal relations.
- To increase their profit margins.
- To mitigate the risk of loan default.



Topic-4: Credit System

15. How is credit essential for economic activities? Explain with examples.
- [Delhi 2024]



Topic-5: Self Help Groups

16. Select the formal sources of credit from the given sources and choose the correct option. [All India 2024]

- | | |
|--------------------|---------------------|
| 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 |

Chapter 4 : Globalisation and the Indian Economy



Topic-2: Meaning of Globalisation

17. (A) "Globalisation is the process of rapid integration and inter connection between countries." Explain the statement with examples. [Delhi 2024]



Topic-3: Factors lead to Globalisation

18. Which one of the following is included in 'liberalization'? [All India 2024]
- (a) Promoting trade barriers
(b) Removing trade barriers

- (c) Controlling the other country through trade
(d) Increasing import, export duty on goods
19. How have the developments in information and communication technology been the major factor to enable globalisation? Explain. [All India 2024]
20. Choose the correct option to fill the blank. Removing barriers or restrictions on business and trade set by the government is called as _____. [Delhi 2024]
- (a) Disinvestment
(b) Special Economic Zones
(c) Liberalisation
(d) Foreign Direct Investment
21. (B) 'Improvement in technology has stimulated the globalisation process'. Explain the statements with examples. [Delhi 2024]

HISTORY

Chapter 1 : The Rise of Nationalism in Europe



Topic-1: The French Revolution and the Idea of the Nation

1. (a) "The first clear expression of nationalism came with the French Revolution in 1789." Evaluate the statement. [All India 2024]
2. "The Silk route was a good example of vibrant pre-modern trade and cultural links between distant parts of the world." Explain the statement with any two examples. [Delhi 2024]



Topic-2: The Making of Nationalism in Europe

3. Who among the following hosted the 'Vienna Congress' in 1815? [All India 2024]
- (a) Chancellor Duke Metternich
(b) Ernst Renan
(c) William I
(d) Otto von Bismarck
4. (b) "Following the defeat of Napoleon in 1815, European governments were driven by a spirit of conservatism." Evaluate the statement. [All India 2024]
5. Two statements are given below. They are **Assertion (A)** and **Reason (R)**.
Read both the statements and choose the correct option.
Assertion (A) : The most serious source of nationalist tension in Europe after 1871 was Balkan.
Reason (R) : A large part of the Balkan was under the control of Ottoman Empire. [Delhi 2024]

- (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.
6. (A) How did the ideology of 'liberalism' affect the Europe in early nineteenth century? Explain. [Delhi 2024]



Topic-4: The Making of Germany and Italy

7. From which of the following countries Giuseppe Garibaldi belonged to? [Delhi 2024]
- (a) Austria (b) Italy
(c) Greece (d) Spain
8. Arrange the following events in chronological order and choose the correct option from the following :
I. Treaty of Constantinople
II. Defeat of Napoleon
III. Unification of Italy
IV. Unification of Germany [Delhi 2024]
- (a) I, II, IV and III (b) II, III, I and IV
(c) II, I, IV and III (d) IV, I, III and II
9. (B) Explain the process of formation of 'United Kingdom of Great Britain'. [Delhi 2024]
10. (A) How is energy a basic requirement for economic development? Explain. [Delhi 2024]



Topic-6: Nationalism and Imperialism

11. Choose the correct option to fill in the blank. [All India 2024]

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) Rashundari Devi
(c) Tarabai Shinde (d) Kailashbashini Debi

Chapter 2 : Nationalism in India

Topic-1: The First World War, Khilafat and Non-Cooperation

12. Arrange the following events in chronological order and choose the correct option. [All India 2024]
- 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
13. (a) Explain the role of women in the Civil Disobedience Movement, with examples. [All India 2024]
14. (A) Describe any three causes that led to the Non - Cooperation Movement. [Delhi 2024]

Topic-2: Differing Strands within the Movement

15. (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. [All India 2024]
B. The place where Gandhiji broke the salt law.
- (b) On the same political outline map of India, locate and label any three of the following with suitable symbols :
16. (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: [Delhi 2024]
- (a) The place where Mahatma Gandhi broke the salt law.
(b) The place where Session of Indian National Congress was held in 1927.

Topic-3: Towards Civil Disobedience

17. (B) Describe any three causes of 'Civil Disobedience Movement'. [Delhi 2024]

Topic-4: The Sense of Collective Belonging

18. (b) How did the Indian folklore and symbols strengthen the idea of nationalism during the twentieth century? Explain with examples. [All India 2024]
19. Which one of the following pairs regarding Indian nationalism is correctly matched? [Delhi 2024]
- | Leaders | Contribution |
|------------------------|---|
| (a) Sardar Patel | : Hindustan Socialists
Republican Army |
| (b) Bhagat Singh | : Swaraj Party |
| (c) C. R. Das | : Bardoli Satyagraha |
| (d) Jawahar Lal Nehru: | Oudh Kisan Sabha |

Chapter 3 : The Making of a Global World

Topic-1: The Pre-modern World

20. Which one of the following religions emerged from eastern India and spread in several directions through intersecting points on the 'silk routes'?
- (a) Hinduism (b) Christianity
(c) Buddhism (d) Jainism

Topic-2: The Nineteenth Century (1815-1914)

21. Why did people flee Europe for America in the nineteenth century? [All India 2024]

Chapter 5 : Print Culture and the Modern World

Topic-4: The Reading Mania

22. Read the following source carefully and answer the questions that follow : [Delhi 2024]

Printed Words

This is how Mercier described the impact of the printed word, and the power of reading in one of his books:

'Anyone who had seen me reading would have compared me to a man dying of thirst who was gulping down some fresh, pure water Lighting my lamp with extraordinary caution, I threw myself hungrily into the reading. An easy eloquence, effortless and animated, carried me from one page to the next without my noticing it. A clock struck off the hours in the silence of the shadows, and I heard nothing. My lamp began to run out of oil and produced only a pale light, but still I read on. I could not even take out time to raise the wick for fear of interrupting my pleasure. How those new ideas rushed into my brain! How my intelligence adopted them!

- 22.1 How does the passage reflect the immersive nature of reading of Mercier?
- 22.2 Why did Mercier describe himself as a virtual writer?
- 22.3 How did reading influence Mercier's intellectual capacity and his engagement with new concepts? Explain in any two points.



Topic-6: India and the World of Print

23. Read the given source and answer the questions that follows:

Print Comes to India

[All India 2024]

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.

- 23.1 In which language was '*Bengal Gazette*' edited by James Augustus Hickey published?
- 23.2 Why was James Augustus Hickey persecuted?
- 23.3 Which newspapers were encouraged during the 1780s? Why were they encouraged?

GEOGRAPHY

Chapter 1 : Resources and Development



Topic-1: Development of Resources

1. 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.

- 1.1 Explain the meaning of sustainable development. [All India 2024]
- 1.2 In which international conference was 'Agenda-21' accepted? [All India 2024]
- 1.3 Explain any two outcomes of the Summit. [All India 2024]



Topic-4: Soil as a Resource

2. Identify the soil with the help of following information.
- It develops in areas with high temperature.

- It is the result of intense leaching due to heavy rain.
- Humus content is low.

Soil :

[Delhi 2024]

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

Chapter 2 : Forest and Wildlife Resources



Topic-1: Conservation of Forest and Wildlife

3. Match Column I with Column II and choose the correct option. [All India 2024]

Column-I

Column-II

(National Park)

(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

4. (A) Suggest any two measures for the conservations of Wildlife. [Delhi 2024]

OR

- (B) Suggest any two measures for the conservations of Wildlife. [Delhi 2024]

Chapter 3 : Water Resources



Topic-3: Rainwater Harvesting

5. In which one of the following states is 'bamboo drip irrigation system' prevalent? [All India 2024]
 (a) Tamil Nadu (b) West Bengal
 (c) Meghalaya (d) Odisha
6. Read the following source carefully and answer the questions that follow: [Delhi 2024]

FLOODS

Basic safety Precautions To Be Taken:



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

During floods:

- Don't enter into flood waters; it could be dangerous.
- Don't allow children to play in or near flood waters.
- Stay away from sewerage line, gutters, drains, culverts etc.
- Be careful of snakes; snakebites are common during floods.
- Stay away from electric poles and fallen power - lines to avoid electrocution.
- Don't use wet electrical appliances - get them checked before use.
- Eat freshly cooked and dry food. Always keep your food covered.

- Use boiled and filtered drinking water.
- Keep all drains, gutters near your house clean.
- Stagnation of water can breed vector/ water - borne diseases. In case of sickness, seek medical assistance.
- Use bleaching powder and lime to disinfect the surroundings.

- 6.1 Mention any two essential items that should be included in a 'family emergency kit'.
- 6.2 Why are the items of family emergency kit important during flood situation?
- 6.3 In case of a flood, what are the recommended actions to ensure the safety of your family and belongings? Describe any two.

Chapter 4 : Agriculture



Topic-2: Cropping Pattern: Rabi, Kharif and Zaid

7. Describe any three features of Rabi crop season. [All India 2024]
8. Read the given statements and choose the correct options with regard to Rabi cropping season from the following:
 I. Rabi crops are sown in winter.
 II. Sown from October to December and harvested from April to June.
 III. Important crops are Maize, Cotton, Jute.
 IV. Punjab, Haryana, Uttar Pradesh are important for the production of wheat. [Delhi 2024]
 (a) I, III and IV (b) II, III and IV
 (c) I, II and IV (d) I, II and III

Chapter 5 : Minerals and Energy Resources



Topic-1: Mineral Resources: Metallic and Non-Metallic

9. Which one of the following is the highest 'bauxite' producing state of India? [All India 2024]
 (a) Maharashtra (b) Jharkhand
 (c) Gujarat (d) Odisha
10. (a) "Minerals occur in igneous and metamorphic rocks." Explain the statement with example. [All India 2024]

OR

- (b) "The ocean waters contain vast quantities of minerals." Explain the statement with example.
11. Choose the correctly matched pair. [Delhi 2024]
 (a) Ferrous – Natural Gas
 (b) Non - Ferrous – Nickel
 (c) Non - Metallic – Limestone Minerals
 (d) Energy Minerals – Cobalt

**Topic-3: Energy Resources: Conventional and Non-Conventional**

12. (B) How are conventional sources of energy different from non – conventional sources ? Explain.

[Delhi 2024]

Chapter 6 : Manufacturing Industries**Topic-1: Importance of Manufacturing**

13. (b) “Agriculture and Industry move hand in hand,” Justify the statement. [All India 2024]

**Topic-2: Classification of Industries**

14. ‘Manufacturing industries are considered the backbone of economic development.’ Justify the statement.

[Delhi 2024]

Chapter 7 : Lifeline of National Economy**Topic-1: Means of Transport: Land, Air, and Water**

15. (i) Bailadila - Iron ore Mines [All India 2024]
 (ii) Namrup - Thermal Power Plant
 (iii) Kandla - Major Sea Port
 (iv) Meenam Bakkam - International Airport
 (ii) On the same Political outline map of India, locate and label **any three** of the following with suitable symbols: [Delhi 2024]
- | | | |
|----------------|---|--------------------------|
| (a) Hirakud | – | Dam |
| (b) Mumbai | – | Software Technology Park |
| (c) Raja Sansi | – | International Airport |
| (d) Naraura | – | Nuclear Power Plant |

POLITICAL SCIENCE**Chapter 1 : Power Sharing****Topic-1: Power Sharing in Sri Lanka**

1. Two statements, I and II are given below. Read both the statements and choose the correct option.

[All India 2024]

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.
2. Which of the following was the primary objective of Belgium to form the separate government in Brussels? [Delhi 2024]
- (a) Promoting cultural events.
 (b) Managing international relations.
 (c) Enforcing local laws.
 (d) Ensuring linguistic accommodation.
3. Why is power sharing desirable ? Explain. [Delhi 2024]

**Topic-3: Why Power Sharing is Desirable**

4. (B) How do democracies lead to peaceful and harmonious life among citizens? Explain.

[Delhi 2024]

**Topic-4: Forms of Power Sharing**

5. What role do ‘checks and balances’ play in a democratic country?

Choose the most suitable option from the following.

[Delhi 2024]

- (a) To establish a direct form of government without representatives.
 (b) To create a separation of powers to prevent from authoritarianism.
 (c) To prevent any change to the Constitution.
 (d) To ensure absolute power for one branch of government.

Chapter 2 : Federalism**Topic-1: Features of Federalism,**

6. Choose the most appropriate option regarding the division of legislative rights in India. [All India 2024]

Subject list in Indian Constitution	Subjects
-------------------------------------	----------

- | | | |
|------------------------|---|-----------------------------|
| (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 |

7. Describe any three characteristics of the Indian federal system. [All India 2024]



Topic-2: India: A Federal Country

8. Which one of the following is a scheduled language as per the Constitution of India? [All India 2024]
 (a) Bhojpuri (b) Garhwali
 (c) Nepali (d) Rajasthani



Topic-3: How is federalism practised?

9. Mention the formation of Zilla Parishad. [All India 2024]

10. Match the Column I with Column II and choose the correct option:

Column I (List)	Column II (Jurisdiction Sphere)
I. Union list subjects	A. State Governments alone make laws on it.
II. State list subjects	B. For uniformity Central Government Legislates on it.
III. Concurrent subjects	C. Subjects under Jurisdiction of Centre and State Governments.
IV. Residuary subjects	D. Central government legislates on new subjects.

[Delhi 2024]

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



Topic-4: Decentralisation in India

11. Read the following source carefully and answer the questions that follow: [Delhi 2024]

LOCAL GOVERNMENT

This new system of local government is the largest experiment in democracy conducted anywhere in the world. There are now about 36 lakh elected representatives in the panchayats and municipalities etc., all over the country. This number is bigger than the population of many countries in the world. Constitutional status for local government has helped to deepen democracy in our country. It has also increased women's representation and voice in our democracy. At the same time, there are many difficulties. While elections are held regularly and enthusiastically, gram sabhas are not held regularly. Most state governments have not transferred significant powers to the local governments. Nor have they given adequate resources. We are thus still a long way from realising the ideal of self - government.

- 11.1 Analyse the significance of the elected representatives in the Panchayats.

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

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

Chapter 3 : Gender, Religion and Caste



Topic-1: Gender and Politics

12. Two statements, I and II are given below. Read both the statements and choose the correct option.

[All India 2024]

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 of the following term refers to the belief in and advocacy for the social, political and economic equality of women? [Delhi 2024]

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



Topic-2: Religion, communalism and politics,

14. Read the following provisions regarding Secularism in the Indian Constitution and choose the correct option.

[All India 2024]

- 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.

15. Read the given statements :
- India has no official religion.
 - All the communities have freedom to profess and practice any religion in India.
- Which one of the following constitutional term is used for the above statements? [Delhi 2024]
- (a) Republic (b) Secular
(c) Sovereign (d) Socialist

Chapter 4 : Political Rights



Topic-1: Meaning, functions and Necessity

16. Two statements are given below. They are Assertion (A) and Reason (R). [All India 2024]
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.
17. Analyse the role of political parties in shaping the outcomes of democracy. [All India 2024]
18. Analyse the role of political parties in a democracy [Delhi 2024]



Topic-2: National and State Parties

19. Which one of the following countries has two - party system? [Delhi 2024]

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



Topic-4: Reformation of political parties

20. Which one of the following steps has been taken by the Election Commission of India to reform political parties? [All India 2024]
- (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.

Chapter 5 : Outcomes of Democracy



Topic-1: Understanding Democracy

21. (A) How are democratic governments better than other forms of government? Explain. [Delhi 2024]



Topic-2: Accountable, responsive and legitimate government

22. (a) Explain with examples the role of democracy in the reduction of inequality and poverty. [All India 2024]
23. (a) "Manufacturing sector is considered the backbone of development of the country." Justify the statement. [All India 2024]



Hints & Solutions

ECONOMICS

Chapter 1 : Development



Topic-1: National Development

- (c) Prosperous farmers; assured high family income through higher support price for their crops and through hard working and cheap labourers they should be able to settle their children abroad.



Topic-2: Comparing Countries and States

- (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.
- (c) Sum of all the incomes divided by total member of the family is equal to the average income of family.
Total Income: ₹50,000 + 40,000 + 20,000 + 20,000 = 1,30,000.
No. of family member = 4
Average Income $1,30,000/4 = ₹32,500$
Therefore, the answer is (c)
- (d) World Development Indicators includes data spanning more than 60 years from 1960. World view frames global trends with indicators on population, population density, urbanization, GNI, and GDP.



Topic-4: Sustainable Development

- Sustainability is crucial for development for several reasons:
 - Environmental Preservation** : Sustainable development ensures that natural resources are utilized in a way that preserves them for future generations. By adopting practices that minimize environmental degradation, such as renewable energy sources, efficient waste management, and conservation of biodiversity, societies can maintain ecological balance and mitigate the negative impacts of climate change.

- Social Equity** : Sustainable development emphasizes social equity by ensuring that economic growth benefits all members of society, including marginalized and vulnerable populations. It promotes fair distribution of resources, access to education and healthcare, and opportunities for economic participation.
- Long-Term Economic Viability**: Sustainable development recognizes the interdependence between economic prosperity and environmental health. By integrating sustainability principles into economic planning and policymaking, such as investing in clean technologies, promoting sustainable agriculture, and adopting green infrastructure, societies can achieve long-term economic viability. Sustainable practices enhance efficiency, reduce costs, and create new markets and job opportunities, driving innovation and fostering economic resilience.

Chapter 2 : Sectors of Indian Economy



Topic-1: Primary, Secondary and Tertiary Sectors in India

- (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.
- (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.



Topic-3: Organised and Un-Organised Sectors

8. (d) The organised sector refers to economic activities that are formally registered and regulated by the government, typically involving larger businesses and formal employment with benefits and protections. For examples: government employees; banks; registered industrial workers; government schools and colleges.



Topic-4: Public and Private Sectors

9.

Ownership and Control:	Objectives and Goals:
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Public Sector: Owned and controlled by the government or its agencies. Decision-making is often influenced by political considerations and public interest. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Public Sector: Focuses on providing essential services to the public, such as education, healthcare, and infrastructure, with the aim of promoting societal welfare.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Private Sector: Owned and controlled by individuals or groups of individuals, usually for profit. Decision-making is driven by market forces and the pursuit of profit. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Private Sector: Primarily aims to generate profits for owners or shareholders by producing goods or services that meet consumer demand. Profit maximization is a key goal.

Chapter 3 : Money and Credit



Topic-2: Modern form of money

10. (b) When banks collect deposits, they pay interest for the savings. Similarly, when banks give loans, they collect interest from the borrowers. The primary source of income for banks is the difference between the interest charged from the borrowers and the interest paid to the depositors.



Topic-3: Loan from Banks

11. (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.
12. (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.
13. 13.1 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.

13.2 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.

13.3 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.

- 14. (d)** The lenders ask for a collateral before lending because: It is an asset that the borrower owns and uses this as a guarantee to the lender – until the loan is repaid. Collateral with the lender acts as a proof that the borrower will return the money.



Topic-4: Credit System

- 15.** Credit is vital for economic activities as it facilitates investment, consumption, and growth. It allows individuals and businesses to access funds for various purposes, thereby stimulating economic activity.

For example, consider a small business owner who wants to expand operations by purchasing new equipment. Without access to credit, they might struggle to afford the upfront cost. However, with credit, they can obtain a loan or line of credit to finance the purchase. This enables them to invest in their business, increase productivity, create jobs, and contribute to economic growth.

Similarly, consumers rely on credit to make significant purchases like homes, cars, or education. By taking out loans or using credit cards, they can spread out payments over time, making these purchases more attainable. This boosts demand for goods and services, driving economic activity.



Note

Credit enables entrepreneurs to innovate and develop new products or services. Startups often rely on credit to fund research, development, and marketing efforts. Without access to credit, many innovative ventures would never materialise, hindering economic progress.



Topic-5: Self Help Groups

- 16. (c)** Formal sector credit are those that are supervised by the government and the Reserve Bank of India (RBI).



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.

Chapter 4 : Globalisation and the Indian Economy



Topic-2: Meaning of Globalisation

- 17. (A)** Globalisation refers to the rapid interconnectedness and interdependence of countries economically, politically, socially, and culturally.

- 1. Economic Integration:** One of the most visible aspects of globalisation is the integration of economies through trade and investment. For instance:

- **International Trade:** Companies like Apple design their products in the United States, manufacture them in China, and sell them worldwide. This illustrates how goods and services move across borders seamlessly.

- **Foreign Direct Investment (FDI):** Multinational corporations (MNCs) have operations and investments in multiple countries, contributing to the global flow of capital and technology.

- 2. Cultural Exchange:** Globalisation has led to the exchange of cultural ideas, values, and practices across borders. Examples include:

- **Pop Culture:** Hollywood movies like Marvel's superhero films are watched globally, influencing fashion, entertainment preferences, and even language.

- **Food:** McDonald's and Starbucks have become global symbols of American culture, with branches in numerous countries adapting menus to local tastes.

- 3. Technological Advancements:** Advances in communication and transportation have facilitated globalisation. Examples include:

- **Internet:** Platforms like Facebook, Google, and Twitter connect people worldwide, allowing instant communication and information sharing.
 - **Transportation:** Airlines such as Emirates or FedEx offer efficient global transportation networks, enabling the movement of people and goods across continents rapidly.
4. **Political Interdependence:** Globalisation has led to increased cooperation and interdependence among nations. Examples include:
- **International Organizations:** The United Nations, World Bank, and International Monetary Fund (IMF) are examples of institutions that facilitate global governance and cooperation on issues like climate change, peacekeeping, and economic development.
 - **Regional Integration:** The European Union (EU) is a prime example of countries pooling sovereignty for mutual benefit, allowing for free movement of goods, services, and people across member states.
5. **Environmental Impact:** Globalisation has both positive and negative environmental consequences. Examples include:
- **Climate Change:** Industrial activities in one country can affect the environment globally through greenhouse gas emissions, leading to climate change that impacts all nations.
 - **Resource Extraction:** Global demand for resources like oil, minerals, and timber can lead to environmental degradation in countries where extraction occurs.
20. (c) Removing barriers or restrictions set by the government is known as liberalisation. Liberalisation means minimising the government's restrictions and regulations in an economy, in return for higher involvement of private organisations.
21. (B) The advancement of technology has significantly accelerated the process of globalisation by breaking down barriers to communication, transportation, and trade.
- **Communication Technology:** The internet and mobile technology have revolutionised communication by enabling instant connectivity across the globe. Platforms like social media, email, and messaging apps allow individuals and businesses to communicate seamlessly across borders. For example, a business in the United States can easily collaborate with partners in China through video conferencing and instant messaging.
 - **E-commerce:** Online shopping platforms have facilitated global trade by allowing businesses to reach customers worldwide. Companies like Amazon, Alibaba, and eBay provide a platform for sellers to offer their products to a global audience. Consumers can purchase goods from anywhere in the world and have them delivered to their doorstep. This has led to increased cross-border trade and economic integration.



Topic-3: Factors lead to Globalisation

18. (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.
19. • **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

- **Transportation Technology:** Advances in transportation technology, such as containerization and air freight, have made it faster, cheaper, and more efficient to transport goods across long distances. This has enabled companies to source materials and products from different countries based on cost and quality considerations. For instance, perishable goods like fruits and vegetables can be transported quickly from farms in one country to markets in another, thanks to refrigerated shipping containers and efficient logistics networks.
- **Digitalization of Services:** The digitalization of services has allowed companies to provide services remotely, transcending geographical boundaries. For example, consulting firms, software development companies, and customer support centers can deliver their services to clients anywhere in the world via the internet. This has enabled businesses to tap into global talent pools and access new markets without the need for physical presence.
- **Financial Technology (Fintech):** Fintech innovations such as online banking, digital payment systems, and blockchain technology have facilitated international financial transactions. Businesses and individuals can transfer money across borders quickly and securely, reducing the cost and complexity of international payments. Cryptocurrencies like Bitcoin also offer an alternative means of conducting cross-border transactions without relying on traditional banking systems.

HISTORY

Chapter 1 : The Rise of Nationalism in Europe



Topic-1: The French Revolution and the Idea of the Nation

1. (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 the 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.

2. Certainly! The Silk Road, stretching from China to the Mediterranean, was a network of trade routes that facilitated not only the exchange of goods but also of ideas, culture, and technology.
 - Spices from Southeast Asia to Rome : Spices such as cinnamon, pepper, and cloves were highly sought after in ancient Rome for their flavoring properties and as status symbols. These spices were not native to the Mediterranean region but were brought to Rome via the Silk Road. Along the way, they passed through various regions including India, Persia, and Central Asia. The trade of spices not only enriched the cuisine of ancient Rome but also contributed to the development of cultural exchange, as traders from different regions interacted, exchanged languages, customs, and beliefs.
 - **Buddhism’s Spread to China :** Buddhism originated in ancient India but spread rapidly along the Silk Road to Central Asia and eventually to China.



Note

Buddhist monks and traders played a crucial role in disseminating Buddhist teachings, scriptures, and artistic styles as they traveled along these trade routes. The Silk Road served as a conduit for the flow of religious ideas and cultural practices, fostering connections between distant civilisations.



Topic-2: The Making of Nationalism in Europe

3. (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.
4. (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.

5. (a) The most serious source of nationalist tension in Europe after 1871 was the area called the Balkans. It was a region of geographical and ethnic variation. A large part of the Balkans was under the control of the Ottoman Empire. The spread of the ideas of romantic nationalism in the Balkans together with the disintegration of the Ottoman Empire made this region very explosive.
6. (A)
- **Political Reforms:** Liberalism in the early nineteenth century Europe contributed to the demand for political reforms, advocating for the principles like constitutionalism, representative

government, and individual rights. This led to movements such as the Revolutions of 1848, where liberal ideals prompted uprisings against autocratic monarchies in several European countries.

- **Economic Liberalization:** Liberalism stood for the freedom of markets and the abolition of state-imposed restrictions on the movement of goods and capital. Economic policies advocated the rise of industrialization and economic growth.
- **Social Reforms:** Liberalism also spurred movements for social reforms aimed at improving living and working conditions for the working class. This included labour rights advocacy, calls for public education, and efforts to abolish slavery and serfdom, reflecting a growing awareness of social justice and equality.
- **Nationalism:** Liberalism played a significant role in the rise of nationalism in Europe during this period. Liberal ideals of individual freedom and self-determination fueled nationalist movements seeking to unify ethnically and culturally similar groups into nation-states, challenging the multiethnic empires that dominated much of Europe.
- **Cultural and Intellectual Flourishing:** Liberalism fostered a climate of intellectual and cultural flourishing, promoting values such as reason, progress, and secularism. This period saw the emergence of literary and artistic movements, as well as advancements in science and technology, fueled by the liberal emphasis on individual autonomy and innovation.



Topic-4: The Making of Germany and Italy

7. (b) Giuseppe Maria Garibaldi (4 July 1807 – 2 June 1882) was an Italian general, patriot, revolutionary and republican. He fought for Italian independence and political unification. In 1848, he played an important role in the movement for Italian freedom by organising the Red Shirts, a corps of volunteers.
8. (c) (i) **Napoleon was defeated** at the battle of Waterloo on June 18, **1815**. He was defeated by a coalition of nations consisting of Prussia, Britain and the Netherlands.
- (ii) The **Treaty of Constantinople** was the product of the London Conference of **1832** which opened in February 1832 with the participation of the Great Powers (Britain, France and

Russia) on the one hand and the Ottoman Empire on the other.

(iii) The **Unification of Germany** into the German Empire, dominated by Prussia with a federalist structure was announced on **18 January 1871** in the Hall of Mirrors at the Palace of Versailles in France.

(iv) The **Unification of Italy** was a 19th century political and social movement that resulted in the unification of the different states of the Italian Peninsula, into a single state – the Kingdom of Italy. Beginning in the 1840s, the unification was completed in **1871**, the same year as the unification of Germany.

9. (B)

- **Act of Union 1707:** The formation of the United Kingdom of Great Britain began with the Act of Union in 1707, which merged the Kingdom of England and the Kingdom of Scotland into a single political entity called the Kingdom of Great Britain. This act was driven by economic, political, and military factors, including the desire for stability and the need to compete more effectively in international affairs.
- **Treaty of Union:** Negotiations for the union began after the Scottish Parliament passed the Act of Union in 1706, and the English Parliament passed a corresponding act in 1707. The Treaty of Union formalized the terms of the merger, establishing a unified Parliament of Great Britain based in Westminster, London, while preserving certain aspects of Scotland's legal and educational systems.
- **Hanoverian Succession:** The accession of the House of Hanover to the British throne in 1714 further solidified the unity of Great Britain. Queen Anne, the last monarch of the House of Stuart, died without an heir, leading to the Protestant Hanoverian succession under King George I. This succession helped stabilize the political landscape and reinforce the union between England and Scotland.
- **Expansion and Consolidation:** Over the following centuries, the United Kingdom expanded its territory through colonization and conquest, incorporating Wales, Ireland, and various overseas territories into the British Empire. This expansion

further strengthened the political and economic power of the UK and contributed to its emergence as a global superpower.

- **Acts of Union with Ireland:** The final stage in the formation of the United Kingdom occurred in the 18th and 19th centuries with the Acts of Union with Ireland. The first of these acts, in 1800, merged the Kingdom of Great Britain and the Kingdom of Ireland to create the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland. Following Irish independence in 1922, the UK was renamed the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, reflecting the partition of Ireland.

10. (A) Energy is fundamental for economic development due to the following reasons:

- **Production Processes:** Energy is essential for powering machinery, equipment, and technology used in manufacturing and production processes. Industries rely on energy to extract, process, and transport raw materials, as well as to manufacture goods efficiently.
- **Transportation:** Energy fuels various modes of transportation, including automobiles, trains, ships, and airplanes. Access to reliable and affordable energy sources is crucial for the movement of goods and people, facilitating trade and economic growth.
- **Infrastructure Development:** Energy is a key component in the construction and maintenance of infrastructure such as roads, bridges, airports, and communication networks. These infrastructures are vital for fostering economic activities and connectivity within and between regions.
- **Commercial and Residential Needs:** Energy is indispensable for meeting the heating, cooling, lighting, and electronic needs of both commercial establishments and households. Access to affordable and reliable energy services enhances living standards and productivity.
- **Innovation and Technological Advancement:** Energy availability drives innovation and technological advancement in various sectors, including renewable energy, efficiency improvements, and energy storage technologies. Investing in energy infrastructure and research fosters economic competitiveness and sustainability in the long run.



Topic-6: Nationalism and Imperialism

11. (b) Rashundari 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.

Chapter 2 : Nationalism in India



Topic-1: The First World War, Khilafat and Non-Cooperation

12. (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.
13. (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.

14. (A)

The Non-Cooperation Movement in India, led by Mahatma Gandhi in the early 1920s, was a significant step towards India’s independence from British rule. Several causes contributed to the emergence of this movement:

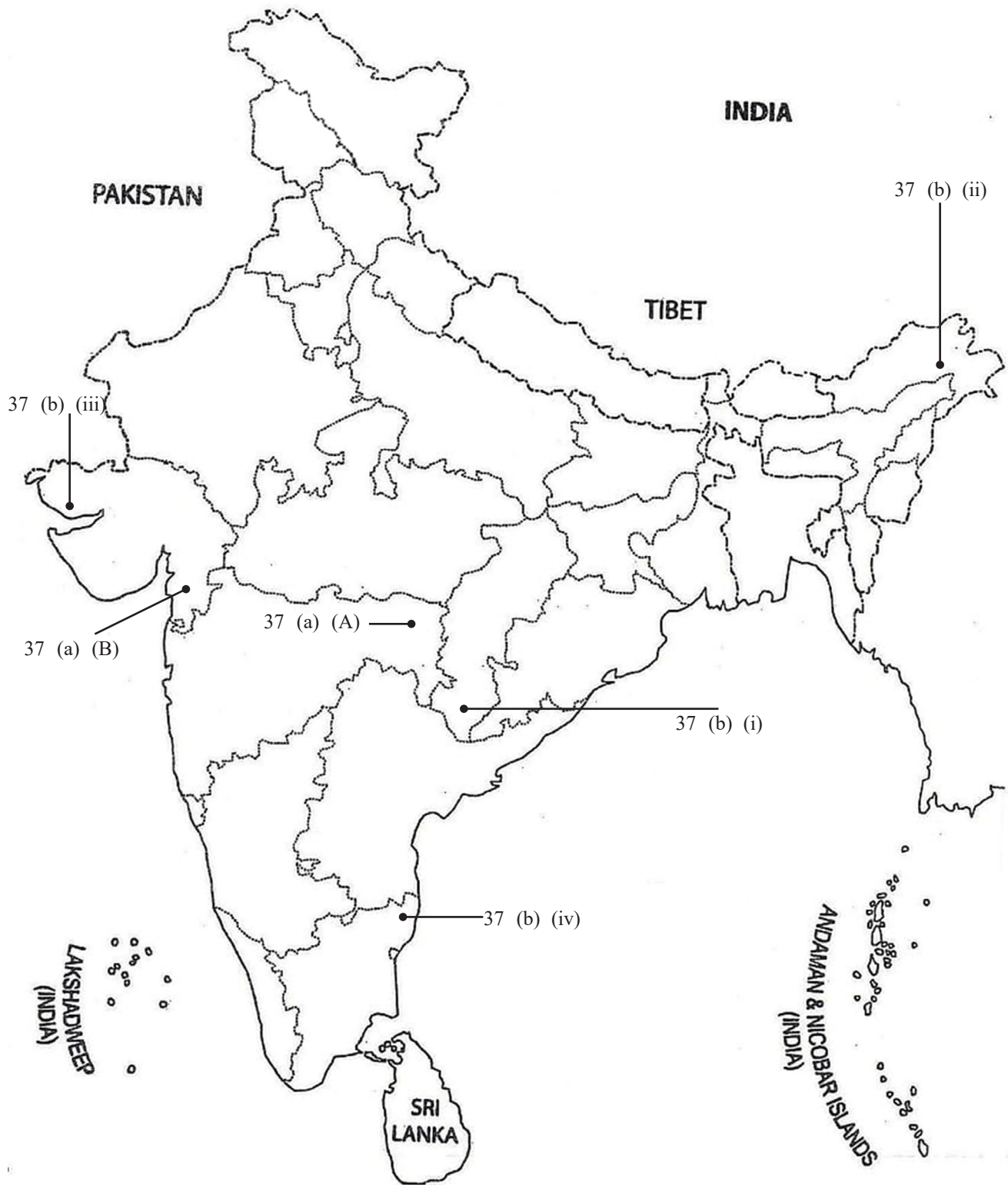
- **Jallianwala Bagh Massacre**: The Jallianwala Bagh massacre of 1919 was a turning point. British troops under the command of General Dyer opened fire on a peaceful gathering of unarmed civilians in Amritsar, Punjab, killing hundreds and injuring thousands. This brutal incident outraged the Indian population and deeply shook their faith in British justice and governance.
- **Khilafat Movement**: The Khilafat Movement was launched by Indian Muslims to protest against the dismantling of the Ottoman Empire Caliphate by the Allies after World War I. Muslims in India felt a strong emotional attachment to the Caliphate, and its abolition by the British deeply offended them. Mahatma Gandhi saw an opportunity to unite Hindus and Muslims in a common cause against the British rule and linked the Khilafat cause with the struggle for Indian independence.
- **Rowlatt Act and Repressive Policies**: The Rowlatt Act of 1919, enacted by the British government, severely curtailed civil liberties and empowered the colonial authorities to imprison individuals without trial. This act was seen as a betrayal of the promises made by the British during World War I regarding democratic reforms in India. The repressive measures taken by the British administration, combined with economic exploitation and cultural oppression, fueled widespread discontent among the Indian populace.



Topic-2: Differing Strands within the Movement

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

- 16. (a) Dandi
- (b) Madras





Topic-3: Towards Civil Disobedience

17. (B) The Civil Disobedience Movement, particularly associated with Mahatma Gandhi's leadership during India's struggle for independence, was propelled by several underlying causes:

- **British Colonial Oppression:** The oppressive policies of the British colonial administration in India served as a primary catalyst for civil disobedience. Indians were subjected to discriminatory laws, heavy taxation, and economic exploitation. For instance, the Salt Act imposed a monopoly on the production and sale of salt, a vital commodity in Indian life, leading to widespread discontent.
- **Salt Tax and Salt Satyagraha:** The Salt Tax levied by the British on the production and sale of salt was symbolic of colonial economic exploitation and served as a unifying cause for the Indian masses. Mahatma Gandhi's Salt Satyagraha in 1930, where he led a march to the Arabian Sea to make salt in defiance of British law, became a powerful symbol of resistance and inspired widespread civil disobedience.
- **Demand for Purna Swaraj (Self-Government):** The overarching goal of the Indian National Movement was to achieve self-rule and independence from British colonial rule. Civil disobedience was seen as a strategic tool to assert Indian sovereignty and press for political rights. The Indian National Congress declared Purna Swaraj on 26th January 1930.



Topic-4: The Sense of Collective Belonging

18. (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.
19. (d) In June 1920, Jawaharlal Nehru began going around the villages in Awadh, talking to the villagers, and trying to understand their grievances. By October, the Awadh Kisan Sabha was set up headed by Jawaharlal Nehru, Baba Ramchandra, and a few others.

Chapter 3 : The Making of a Global World



Topic-1: The Pre-modern World

20. (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.



Topic-2: The Nineteenth Century (1815-1914)

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.

Chapter 5 : Print Culture and the Modern World



Topic-4: The Reading Mania

22. 22.1 Mercier vividly captures the immersive essence of reading, likening it to a parched man consuming water eagerly. The text portrays a trance-like state where time is forgotten, and the mind is consumed by the flow of ideas.
- 22.2 Convinced of the power of print in bringing enlightenment and destroying the basis of despotism, Mercier proclaimed: ‘Tremble, therefore, tyrants of the world! Tremble before the virtual writer.
- 22.3 Reading greatly enhanced Mercier’s intellectual capacity by exposing him to diverse perspectives and challenging ideas. Firstly, through reading, he encountered a multitude of view points, expanding his understanding of various subjects and fostering critical thinking skills. Secondly, exposure to new concepts through reading stimulated Mercier’s

curiosity, motivating him to delve deeper into unfamiliar topics and engage with them actively. Consequently, reading not only broadened Mercier’s knowledge but also sharpened his analytical abilities, enabling him to navigate complex ideas with greater clarity and insight.



Topic-6: India and the World of Print

23. 23.1 The “Bengal Gazette” edited by Gangadhar Bhattacharya was published in English.
- 23.2 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.
- 23.3 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.

GEOGRAPHY

Chapter 1 : Resources and Development



Topic-1: Development of Resources, Topic 2: Resource Planning

1. 1.1 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.
- 1.2 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.

- 1.3 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.



Topic-4: Soil as a Resource

2. (c) The laterite soil develops in areas with high temperature and heavy rain. This is the result of intense leaching due to heavy rain. Humus content of the soil is low because most of the micro-

organisms, particularly the decomposers, like bacteria, get destroyed due to high temperature.

Chapter 2 : Forest and Wildlife Resources



Topic-1: Conservation of Forest and Wildlife

3. (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.

4. (A)

- **Establishment of Protected Areas:** Designating protected areas such as national parks, wildlife sanctuaries, and forest reserves is crucial for safeguarding diverse ecosystems and habitats. These areas provide refuge for various plant and animal species, allowing them to thrive undisturbed.
- **Sustainable Forest Management:** Implementing sustainable forest management practices ensures that the resources extracted from forests are replenished at a rate that maintains their availability for future generations. This involves strategies like selective logging, reforestation, and promoting natural regeneration.
- **Community Participation and Engagement:** Involving local communities in forest conservation efforts is essential for long-term success. Engaging communities in decision-making processes, providing them with alternative livelihood options, and raising awareness about the importance of forests can foster a sense of ownership and stewardship. (Any two)

OR

(B)

- **Endangered Species Protection:** Implementing measures to protect endangered species is essential for preventing their extinction. This involves enacting laws and regulations to prohibit hunting, trading, and habitat destruction of endangered species. Conservation breeding programs, reintroduction efforts, and habitat restoration targeted at endangered species' needs can also help bolster their populations.
- **Mitigation of Human-Wildlife Conflict:** Human-wildlife conflict arises when the interests of wildlife and human populations clash, leading to negative

consequences for both. Implementing strategies such as wildlife corridors, fencing, and deterrent methods can help reduce conflicts between wildlife and human activities like agriculture and urban development. Furthermore, community-based approaches that involve local communities in conflict resolution and compensation schemes can foster coexistence.

- **Education and Awareness:** Raising public awareness about the importance of wildlife conservation and the threats facing biodiversity is crucial for fostering a conservation ethos. Educational programmes, outreach initiatives, and campaigns can help inspire people to value and protect wildlife. Additionally, promoting sustainable practices and responsible tourism can minimise negative impacts on wildlife and their habitats. (Any two)

Chapter 3 : Water Resources



Topic-3: Rainwater Harvesting

5. (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.
6. 6.1 A portable radio/transistor, torch, first aid kit should be included in a family emergency kit.
- 6.2 Family emergency kit items are crucial during floods as they provide immediate necessities. A waterproof flashlight ensures visibility in darkness or power outages, aiding navigation and signaling for help. Non-perishable food supplies sustain energy and nutrition when access to fresh food is limited, ensuring survival until assistance arrives.
- 6.3 During floods, securing the safety of your family and belongings is paramount. Firstly, prioritize evacuation to higher ground or designated shelters as advised by authorities. Ensure everyone knows evacuation routes and have a designated meeting point. Secondly, safeguard important documents, valuables, and sentimental items by storing them in waterproof containers or moving them to higher levels of your home. Additionally, turn off utilities to prevent electrical hazards. Regularly monitor weather updates and stay tuned to emergency broadcasts for guidance. By preparing in advance and staying informed, you can minimize risks and protect your loved ones and possessions during a flood.

Chapter 4 : Agriculture



Topic-2: Cropping Pattern: Rabi, Kharif and Zaid

7. • **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.
8. (b) Rabi crops are known as winter crops. They are grown in October or November. The crops are then harvested in spring. These crops require frequent irrigation because they are grown in dry areas.

Chapter 5 : Minerals and Energy Resources



Topic-1: Mineral Resources: Metallic and Non-Metallic

9. (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.
10. (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.
11. (b) Non-ferrous metals include aluminium, copper, lead, nickel, tin, titanium and zinc, as well as copper alloys like brass and bronze. There are a large number of non-ferrous materials, covering every metal and alloy that does not contain iron.



Topic-3: Energy Resources: Conventional and Non-Conventional

12. (B)
- **Source Origin:** Conventional sources of energy come from finite resources like fossil fuels (coal, oil, natural gas) and uranium for nuclear power, which are formed over millions of years. Non-conventional sources, on the other hand, harness renewable resources like sunlight, wind, water (hydro), geothermal heat, and biomass, which are replenished naturally and are essentially inexhaustible.
 - **Environmental Impact:** Conventional sources typically have a higher environmental impact due to pollution and greenhouse gas emissions

during extraction, transportation, and combustion. Non-conventional sources, being renewable, generally have a lower environmental impact, with significantly reduced or no emissions during energy generation.

- **Reliability and Availability:** Conventional sources often offer consistent energy output, but their availability is subject to geopolitical factors, resource depletion, and price fluctuations. Non-conventional sources can be less predictable due to weather variations (e.g., solar and wind energy), but they are abundant and widely distributed globally, providing a more stable long-term energy solution.
- **Technological Maturity:** Conventional energy technologies like coal, oil, and gas power plants have been developed and optimized over many decades, with well-established infrastructures and supply chains. Non-conventional energy technologies, while rapidly advancing, may still be considered nascent in comparison, with ongoing innovation and improvements in efficiency and cost-effectiveness.
- **Economic Considerations:** Conventional energy sources have historically enjoyed lower initial investment costs and have been deeply entrenched in existing energy systems and economies. Transitioning to non-conventional sources may require significant upfront investments in infrastructure and technology but can lead to long-term cost savings, energy independence, and economic opportunities in emerging industries like renewable energy and clean technology.

Chapter 6 : Manufacturing Industries



Topic-1: Importance of Manufacturing

13. (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.



Topic-2: Classification of Industries

14. **Employment Generation:** Manufacturing industries create a significant number of job opportunities, ranging from skilled labor on the factory floor to management positions.

Multiplier Effect: Manufacturing has a multiplier effect on the economy. It stimulates growth in other sectors such as transportation, logistics, and services. For instance, the demand for raw materials, machinery, and infrastructure to support manufacturing processes generates additional economic activity, fostering a more robust and interconnected economy.

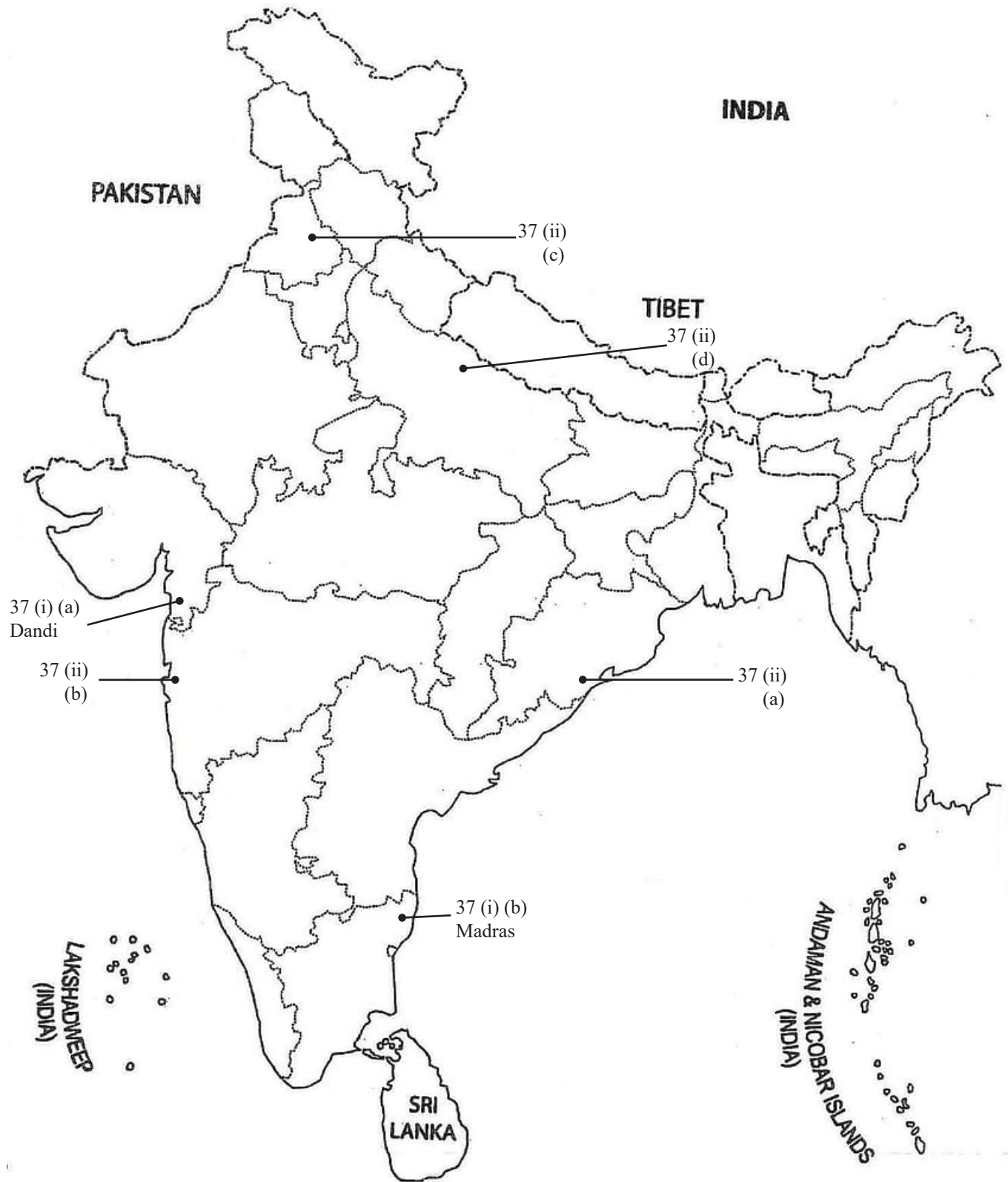
Technological Advancement: Manufacturing drives innovation and technological advancement. The pursuit of efficiency and quality in production processes leads to the development of new technologies and techniques. These innovations often spill over into other sectors, enhancing overall productivity and competitiveness on a global scale.

Chapter 7 : Lifeline of National Economy



Topic-1: Means of Transport: Land, Air, and Water

15. (ii) [Refer attached sheet]



POLITICAL SCIENCE

Chapter 1 : Power Sharing



Topic-1: Power Sharing in Sri Lanka

1. (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.
2. (d) Brussels has a separate government in which both the communities have equal representation. The French-speaking people accepted equal representation in Brussels because the Dutch-speaking community has accepted equal representation in the Central Government.
3. Power sharing is a fundamental aspect of governance aimed at distributing authority among different levels and branches of government, as well as among diverse social groups. There are several prudential reasons why power sharing is considered crucial in political systems:
 - It help to reduce the possibility of conflict between social groups. Power sharing is a good way to ensure the stability of political order.
 - Power sharing is the true spirit of democracy. Every section of community the right to be consulted on how they are to be governed. People have the power to change the government in the next election process.



Topic-3: Why Power Sharing is Desirable

4. (B)
 - **Representation and Participation:** Democracies provide mechanisms for citizens to participate in the political process through voting, activism, and representation. When people feel their voices are heard and their interests represented, they are more likely to engage constructively in society, reducing frustration and potential for conflict.
 - **Rule of Law:** Democracies typically uphold the rule of law, ensuring that laws are applied equally to all citizens regardless of their status. This fosters a sense of fairness and justice, promoting trust in the legal system and minimising grievances that can lead to social unrest.

- **Protection of Rights:** Democratic systems often enshrine fundamental rights and freedoms in their constitutions or legal frameworks. Protecting individual liberties such as freedom of speech, assembly, and religion creates an environment where diverse perspectives can coexist peacefully, fostering tolerance and understanding.
- **Institutional Checks and Balances:** Democracies typically have systems of checks and balances to prevent the concentration of power in any one institution or individual. This helps prevent abuses of power, corruption, and authoritarian tendencies, contributing to stability and confidence in the government.
- **Conflict Resolution Mechanisms:** Democracies provide peaceful mechanisms for resolving conflicts and addressing grievances through legal channels, mediation, and negotiation. By offering non-violent avenues for expressing dissent and seeking redress, democracies mitigate the likelihood of violent conflict and promote social cohesion.



Topic-4: Forms of Power Sharing

5. (b) Checks and balances play a vital role in a modern democracy. They prevent power from being concentrated too much in one part of the governing system and help to avert the problems that can arise when decisions are taken without proper scrutiny or when high standards of behaviour are not enforced.

Chapter 2 : Federalism



Topic-1: Features of Federalism,

6. (b) The 7th Schedule of 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.
7. • **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, ensuring the implementation of central policies, or in cases of constitutional breakdown. This feature reflects a balance between decentralization and centralization, with the Union government playing a crucial role in preserving the unity and integrity of the nation.



Topic-2: India: A Federal Country

8. (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.



Topic-3: How is federalism practised?,

9. • **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.

10. (d) The Union List is a list of 97 subjects as provided in the Seventh Schedule the Constitution of India. The Union Government or Parliament of India has exclusive power to legislate on matters relating to these items.

The State List is a list of 66 subjects in the Schedule Seven of the Constitution of India. The respective state governments have exclusive power to legislate on matters relating to these items.

The concurrent list embodying a total of 47 subjects on which both the Union Parliament and the state legislatures are empowered to legislate.

Residuary subjects: Parliament has exclusive authority to enact legislation on any subject not covered by the Concurrent or State Lists.



Topic-4: Decentralisation in India

11. 11.1 Elected representatives in panchayats play a crucial role in grassroots governance, representing the interests of local communities. They facilitate participatory decision-making, prioritize development initiatives, and ensure equitable distribution of resources. Their presence strengthens democracy by empowering marginalized groups and fostering inclusive development at the grassroots level.
- 11.2 The constitutional status for local government has often shaped the representation of women in democracy by providing frameworks for gender inclusion in local decision-making bodies. Through mandates or quotas, it ensures women have opportunities to participate in governance at the grassroots level, enhancing their political empowerment and representation.
- 11.3 Granting constitutional status to local government in a democratic country fosters decentralization, enhancing citizen participation and accountability. Firstly, it strengthens grassroots democracy by empowering local communities to make decisions tailored to their needs, thereby promoting inclusivity and responsiveness. Secondly, it mitigates bureaucratic inefficiencies by enabling quicker responses to local issues, leading to more efficient service delivery and resource allocation. Overall, constitutional recognition of local government promotes bottom-up governance, empowering citizens and enhancing the overall democratic fabric of the nation.

Chapter 3 : Gender, Religion and Caste



Topic-1: Gender and Politics

12. (d) Both statements are true, but statement 2 does not directly explain statement 1.
13. (d) Feminism, the belief in social, economic, and political equality of the male and female. Although largely originating in the West, feminism is manifested worldwide and is represented by various institutions committed to activity on behalf of women's rights and interests.



Topic-2: Religion, communalism and politics,

14. (b) In India, the term 'secularism' was introduced in the year 1976 of 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.
15. (b) The term 'Secular' was added to the preamble by the 42nd Constitution Amendment Act of 1976. It states that constitutionally.



Note

India is a secular country without any state religion. And it also says India shall accept all religions and not favour any religion.

Chapter 4 : Political Rights



Topic-1: Meaning, functions and Necessity

16. (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.
17. • **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.
18. • **Representation:** Political parties serve as vehicles for the expression of diverse political ideologies, interests, and opinions within a society. They represent different segments of the population, advocating for their concerns and preferences through electoral campaigns and legislative processes.
- **Governance and Policy Formulation:** In a democracy, political parties play a central role in governance by forming governments, either through majority or coalition arrangements. They also engage in policy formulation through debates, consultations, and negotiations, shaping the direction of public policy and addressing societal challenges according to their vision and priorities.
 - **Accountability and Oversight:** Political parties serve as mechanisms for holding elected officials accountable to the electorate. Parties provide a platform for public discourse and debate, facilitating the exchange of ideas and fostering civic engagement. This process of accountability strengthens democratic institutions and promotes trust between the government and the governed.



Topic-2: National and State Parties

19. (b) In some countries, power usually changes between the two main parties. Several other parties may exist, contest elections and win a few seats in the national legislatures. But only the two main parties have a serious chance of winning the majority of seats to form a government. Such a party system is called a two-party system. The United States of America and U.K. are examples of two-party systems.



Topic-4: Reformation of political parties

20. (d) The Election Commission passed an order making it necessary for political parties to hold their organisational elections and file their income tax returns.

Chapter 5 : Outcomes of Democracy



Topic-1: Understanding Democracy

21. (A)

- **Representation:** In democracies, citizens have the opportunity to elect their leaders through free and fair elections. This ensures that the government reflects the will of the people, allowing for greater representation of diverse viewpoints and interests within society.
- **Accountability:** Democratic governments are accountable to the people. Elected officials are responsible for their actions and decisions through mechanisms such as regular elections, freedom of speech, and independent media. This accountability helps to prevent abuses of power and corruption.
- **Protection of Rights:** Democracies typically uphold individual rights and freedoms, including freedom of speech, assembly, religion, and the press. Constitutional safeguards and the rule of law ensure that the government respects and protects the rights of all citizens, regardless of their background or beliefs.
- **Stability and Peace:** Democracies tend to be more stable and peaceful compared to autocratic or authoritarian regimes. By providing mechanisms for peaceful transition of power and resolving conflicts through dialogue and negotiation, democracies reduce the likelihood of internal strife and violent conflict.
- **Innovation and Progress:** The open and inclusive nature of democratic societies fosters innovation, creativity, and progress. By encouraging debate, diversity of opinion, and the free exchange of ideas, democracies create an environment conducive to economic growth, scientific advancement, and social development.



Topic-2: Accountable, responsive and legitimate government

22. (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.

23. (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.