CBSE 10th Social Science 2024 Solution (Set 3 32/3/3)

SECTION– A

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

Column-I (Subject List in the Indian Constitution)	Column-II (Subject)
I. UnionList	a. TradeUnion
II. StateList	b. Banking
III. ConcurrentList	c. Police
IV. ResiduaryList	d. Internet

Options:

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

Ans. (A)I-d, II-a, III-c, IV-b

Explanation: Union List: d. Internet (Matters under the control of the central government) State List: a. Trade Union (Matters under the control of state governments) Concurrent List: c. Police (Matters under the control of both central and state governments) Residuary List: b. Banking (Matters not mentioned in any of the lists, falling under the jurisdiction of the central government).

2. Read The Following Informations and identify the crop.

> It is the staple food crop of the majority of people in India. India Is The second largest producer of this crop.
> It is a Kharifcrop.
> It Requires high humidity with 100 cm of annual rainfall.

Crops :
(A) Ragi
(B) Bajra
(C) Wheat
(D) Rice

Ans. (D) Rice

Explanation: Rice is the staple food crop for the majority of people in India. India is the second-largest producer of rice globally. Rice is primarily a Kharif crop in India, meaning it is sown in the rainy season. Rice cultivation requires high humidity and a significant amount of annual rainfall, approximately 100 cm.

3. Which one of the following is the irrigation system of Meghalaya?
(A) To Irrigate Land only during the rainy season.
(B) To Use Large Volumes Of Water For Irrigation.
(C) To Remove Water From Soil.
(D) To Use bamboo drip irrigation system.

Ans. (D) To use a bamboo drip irrigation system.

Bamboo drip irrigation system is widely used in Meghalaya, where bamboo pipes are used to transport water from the hilltops to the fields. The bamboo drip irrigation system is normally used to irrigate the betel leaf or black pepper crops planted in areca nut orchards or in mixed orchards.

4. Arrange the following events of the Indian National Movement in chronological order and choose the correct option.
I. FormationofSwarajParty
II. LahoreSessionoftheIndianNationalCongress
III. Gandhi-IrwinPact
IV. FormationofDepressed ClassAssociation
Options:
(A) II,III,I andIV
(B) I,II,IV andIII
(C) I,III,II andIV
(D) IV,III,IIandI

Ans. (B) I, II, IV and III Explanation: I. Formation of Swaraj Party - This happened in 1923. II. Lahore Session of the Indian National Congress - This took place in 1929. IV. Formation of Depressed Class Association - This occurred in 1930. III. Gandhi-Irwin Pact - This was signed in 1931.

5. 'Buddhism emerged from eastern India and spread in several directions.'
 Read the following reasons for its spread and choose the correct option.
I. Due to Cultural exchange
II. Due to Silk route
III. Due to trade travelers
IV. Due to European Efforts

Options:
(A) Only I,II and IV are correct.
(B) Only II,III and IV are correct.
(C) Only I,II and III are correct.
(D) Only I,III and IV are correct.

Ans. (C) Only I, II and III are correct. Buddhism spread due to cultural exchange, as it resonated with various cultures and belief systems it encountered. The Silk Route facilitated the spread of Buddhism, allowing for exchanges of ideas and practices between different regions. Trade and travelers played a significant role in spreading Buddhism as merchants and travelers carried Buddhist teachings to distant lands.

6. Which of the following is a key indicator used to measure a country's development?
 (A) Primary Production
(B) Secondary Production
(C) Gross Domestic Product
(D) Net Domestic Product

Ans. Gross Domestic Products a key indicator used to measure a country's development.

7. Identify the primary objective of power sharing arrangements Belgium from the
 Following Options.
(A) Establishing A Unitary Form Of Government.
(B) Centralized Political Control of government.
(C) Establishing cultural and educational matters Dutch.
(D) Accommodating linguistic and regional interests.

Ans. (D) Accommodating linguistic and regional interests.
The primary objective of power-sharing arrangements in Belgium is accommodating linguistic and regional interests. Belgium has a complex linguistic and regional diversity, with Dutch, French, and German-speaking communities. Power-sharing mechanisms such as federalism and linguistic parity are employed to accommodate the interests of these diverse linguistic and regional groups.

8. Two Statements are given below. They Are Assertion (A) and Reason (R). Read both statements and choose the correct option:
Assertion (A):On Prussian initiative Zollverein' Customs Union was formed.
Reason (R) : It was to create unified economic territory allowing the unhindered movement of goods,people and capital.
Options:

(A) Both(A) and (R) are correct and (R) is the correct explanation of(A).
(B) Both(A) and (R) are correct, but (R) isn't the correct explanation of(A).
(C) (A) is true, but (R) is wrong.
(D) (A) is wrong, but (R) is true.

Ans.(A) Both (A) and (R) are correct and (R) is the correct

explanation of (A). Assertion (A): The Zollverein was indeed a customs union formed in 1834 on the initiative of Prussia. Several factors motivated Prussia: To promote economic growth within the German states. To gain political influence by leading a unified economic bloc. To counter the economic dominance of Austria, which chose not to join the Zollverein. Reason (R): The primary objective of the Zollverein was to establish a unified economic territory within the German states. This involved: Eliminating internal tariffs : Goods could move freely between member states without facing customs duties. Creating a common external tariff : All member states imposed the same tariffs on goods imported from non-member countries. Facilitating the movement of people and capital : The removal of internal barriers simplified labor migration and capital investment across member states. Therefore, the Zollverein created under Prussian leadership aimed to achieve the economic integration stated in the reason, making it a valid explanation for the assertion.

9. Match Column-I with Column-II and choose the correct option.

Column-I (Minerals)	Column-II (Examples)
I. Ferrous	a. Coal
II. Non-Ferrous	b. Granite
III. Non-Metallic	c. Bauxite
IV. Energy	d. Cobalt

Options:

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

Ans. (B) I-d, II-c, III-b, IV-a
Ferrous-Cobalt
Non-Ferrous- Bauxite
Non-Metallic-Granite
Energy - Coal

10. Who among the following published a Samvad Kaumudi'?
(A) Rash sundari Debi
(B) Tarabai Shinde
(C) Raja Ram mohan Roy
(D) Ram Chaddha

Ans. Raja Ram Mohan Roy Published a 'Samvad Kaumudi'.

11. Which one of the following banks in India controls the issuance of currency and regulates the credit system in the country?
(A) Punjab National Bank
(B) Indian Bank
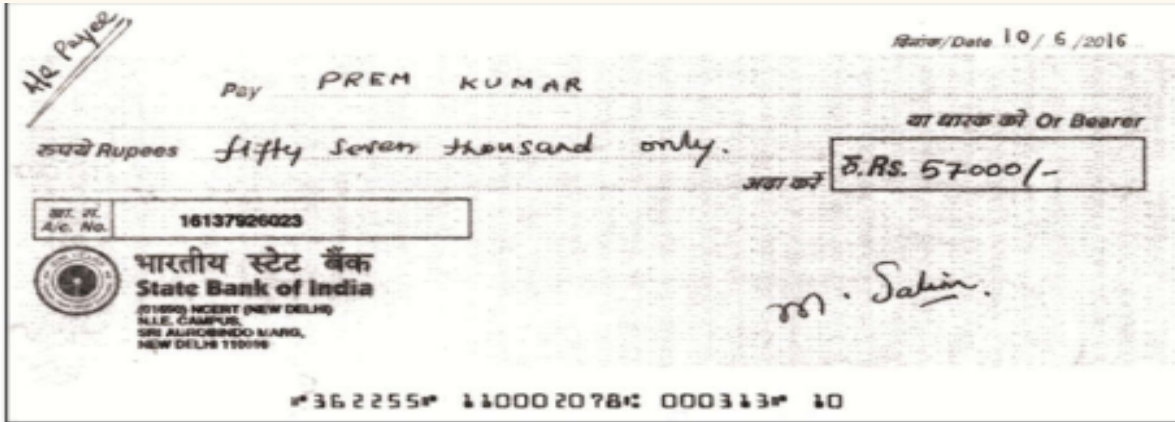**(C) Reserve Bank of India**
(D) State Bank of India

Ans. The Reserve Bank of India controls the issuance of currency and regulates the credit system in India.

12. Primary,Secondary and Tertiary sectors redivided in which one of the following bases?
(A) Nature Of Employment
(B) Nature Activities
(C) Nature Of Ownership
(D) Nature Of Income

Ans. Primary,Secondary and Tertiary sectors redivided in Nature Activities.

13. Read Image Of The Cheque. Identify The cheque number from The Given

options:
(A) 362255
(B) 110002078
(C) 000313
(D) 16137926023

Ans. The cheque number is 000313.

The following question is for Visually Impaired Candidates only in lieu of. No. 13 Which of the following is the formal source of loan India?
(A) Friends
(B) Money-lenders
(C) Banks
(D) Relatives

Ans. The formal source of loan in India is option (C) Banks.

14. Study The Table Given below carefully and answer the question that follows.

Country	Gross National Income(GNI) per capita(2011 PPP$)	HDI Ranking the world(2018)

A	12,707	73
B	6,681	130
C	4,961	148
D	5,005	154
E	3,457	143
F	4,976	134

Which of the following country has the highest Human Development Index Rank in the world?
(A) Country'A'
(B) Country'C'
(C) Country 'D'
(D) Country'E'

Ans. Country 'A' has the highest Human Development Index Rank in the world.

15. Which one of the following definitions is most suitable for the 'Literacy Rate' ?
(A) The literate population at the global level
(B) The Proportion of literate population the seven years and above
(C) The Total Number Of Children Attending School In A Region
(D) Theaveragenumberofschoolsinaregion

Ans. The Proportion of the literate population the seven years and above is most suitable for the 'Literacy Rate'.

16. Which one of the following is a significant aspect of globalization?
 (A) Uniform Culture
(B) Environmental Support
(C) Support to Domestic Market
(D) Access To New Markets

Ans. Access To New Markets is a significant aspect of globalization.

17. Which of the following is responsible for resolving disputes between Centre and States ?

(A) Finance Commission of India
(B) Supreme Court of India
(C) President o fIndia
(D) Prime Minister ofIndia

Ans. The Supreme Court of India is responsible for resolving disputes between Centre and States.

18. Read the following statements regarding democracy and choose the correct option.
I. Promotes Equality Among Citizens
II. Government By Few Individuals
III. Protection Of Human Rights
IV. Ensure Checks And Balances System
Options :
(A) I,II and III
(B) II,III and IV
(C) I,III and IV
(D) I,II and IV

Ans. (C) I,III and IV
Promotes Equality Among Citizens ,Protection Of Human Rights and Ensure Checks And Balances System are Correct Regarding Democracy.

19. How do Political Parties ensure accountability to the public?Choose The most suitable option from the following.
(A) Through Press Conferences
(B) Through SocialMedia Campaigns
(C) Through encouraging Partisanship
(D) Through Elections and Voter Support

Ans. Through Elections and Voter Support Political Parties ensure accountability to the public.

20.Which One Of The Following statements, best describes women empowerment?
(A) Encouraging Men To Take Leadership Roles.
(B) Promoting Superiority Of Women Over Men.

(C) Ensuring Equal Opportunities And Rights For Women.
(D) Limiting The Rights Of Men In All Spheres.

Ans. Ensuring Equal Opportunities And Rights For Women statement, best describes women empowerment.

SECTION– B

21. How did Europeans help in the expansion of trade, knowledge and customs across European countries during the mid-sixteenth century ? Explain

Ans. Exploration and Trade Routes: European explorers, backed by their respective monarchies and trading companies, ventured into new territories across the globe. They established trade routes that connected Europe with Asia, Africa, and the Americas. This led to the exchange of goods, resources, and cultural practices between different regions, thereby enriching European knowledge of the wider world.
Colonial Expansion: European powers such as Spain, Portugal, England, France, and the Netherlands established colonies in various parts of the world. These colonies served as hubs for trade and cultural exchange. They facilitated the flow of goods, ideas, and technologies between Europe and the colonies, contributing to the expansion of knowledge and customs across European countries.
Scientific and Intellectual Exchange: The Renaissance and Scientific Revolution during the sixteenth century spurred a renewed interest in learning and exploration. European scholars, scientists, and artists exchanged ideas and knowledge across borders, contributing to advancements in fields such as astronomy, mathematics, medicine, and art. Institutions such as universities and academies played a crucial role in fostering this intellectual exchange.
Printing Press: The invention of the printing press by Johannes Gutenberg in the mid-fifteenth century revolutionized the dissemination of information. Books, pamphlets, and scientific treatises could now be printed in large quantities and distributed widely across Europe. This facilitated the spread of knowledge, ideas, and cultural practices, contributing to the intellectual and cultural flourishing of the Renaissance.
Cultural Renaissance: The Renaissance was a period of cultural rebirth in Europe, marked by a revival of classical learning, art, and literature. Artists, writers, and scholars from different European countries interacted with each other, sharing ideas and influencing each other's work. The cultural achievements of the Renaissance spread across Europe, shaping artistic styles, literary genres, and architectural designs.

Diplomatic and Trade Networks: European countries established diplomatic relations and trade agreements with each other, creating networks of exchange and collaboration. Ambassadors, merchants, and diplomats traveled between European courts, fostering cultural exchange and diplomatic negotiations that contributed to the spread of customs and knowledge.

22. How does the United Nations Development Program's (UNDP's) developmental criterion differ from the World Bank ?Explain.

Ans. The criterion used by the UNDP for measuring development is different from the one used by the World Bank in following ways:
i) UNDP measures development on the parameters of education, health and per capita income whereas World Bank measures the same only on the basis of per capita income.
ii) UNDP ranks the countries on the basis of development whereas the World Bank classifies them into three categories: rich countries, middle income countries and poor countries.
iii) UNDP has a broader framework to measure development whereas World Bank has a narrow framework to measure the same.

23. "Role of women is gradually being enhanced in the politics of the country." Examine The Statement.

Ans. The statement "Role of women is gradually enhancing in the politics of the country" suggests that there is a positive trend towards greater participation and influence of women in political processes. Let's examine this statement:
Increased Representation: There has been a gradual increase in the representation of women in political bodies such as parliament, state legislatures, and local governing bodies. Many countries have implemented measures such as quotas or reserved seats to ensure greater representation of women in politics.
 Leadership Roles: Women are increasingly assuming leadership roles in politics, including serving as heads of state, government ministers, and party leaders. This indicates a shift towards recognizing and promoting women's leadership capabilities in political decision-making. Policy Advocacy: Women politicians often advocate for policies and legislation that address issues affecting women, children, and marginalized groups. Their presence in political institutions can lead to the prioritization of gender-sensitive policies and initiatives. Challenges Remain: Despite progress, women in politics still face various challenges such as gender-based discrimination, unequal access to resources and opportunities, and cultural barriers. Structural and societal obstacles continue to hinder women's full participation and leadership in politics.

Importance of Women's Participation: Women's participation in politics is essential for achieving gender equality, promoting inclusive governance, and addressing diverse perspectives and needs in policy-making. Empowering women in politics contributes to more effective and representative democratic processes.

24. (a) Suggest any two ways to solve the problem of land degradation.
OR
(b) Suggest Any Two Ways For The Conservation Of Resources.

Ans. There are many ways to solve the problems of land degradation. Afforestation and proper management of grazing can help to some extent. Planting of shelterbelts of plants, control on overgrazing, stabilization of sand dunes by growing thorny bushes are some of the methods to check land degradation.

(b)Energy is a necessary component of economic progress. Every economic sector needs energy for its operation.India is currently one of the world's least energy-efficient countries. Energy resources in India can be conserved in the following ways:
We Should adopt a cautious approach to the judicious use of the limited energy resources.
Government and the citizens should encourage the conservation of energy resources and the use of renewable resources.
Utilize public transportation networks rather than individual networks as it helps to conserve petrol.
Use non-conventional sources of energy such as solar energy, wind power, and biogas.
Make use of energy-saving appliances.

SECTION– C

25. "The development process of India has experienced transformation due to the significant influence of Information Technology (I.T.) and Electronic Industry."Explain the statement with examples.

Ans. 1)Information Technology (IT) Revolution: India has emerged as a global hub for IT services and software development. The growth of IT companies like Tata Consultancy Services (TCS), Infosys, and Wipro has propelled India's economy by providing employment opportunities and contributing to GDP growth. The outsourcing of IT services from developed countries to India has been a key driver of economic growth. Indian companies provide a wide

range of services including software development, IT consulting, business process outsourcing (BPO), and knowledge process outsourcing (KPO). The establishment of IT parks and special economic zones (SEZs) dedicated to the IT sector, such as Bengaluru's Electronic City and Hyderabad's HITEC City, has created conducive environments for IT companies to thrive.

2)Electronic Industry Growth: India has witnessed significant growth in the electronic industry, particularly in the manufacturing of consumer electronics, mobile phones, and semiconductors. The "Make in India" initiative launched by the government has aimed to boost domestic manufacturing, including the electronics sector. This initiative has attracted investments from multinational companies like Samsung, Xiaomi, and Foxconn, leading to the establishment of manufacturing facilities in India. The expansion of the electronics industry has contributed to job creation, skill development, and technological advancement in India. It has also reduced dependency on imports and strengthened the country's self-reliance in electronic goods.

Examples of Transformation:

Economic Growth: The IT and electronic industries have played a significant role in driving India's economic growth. These sectors have contributed to GDP growth, export earnings, and foreign exchange reserves, making India a global player in the digital economy. Employment Generation: The IT sector has created millions of direct and indirect employment opportunities for skilled professionals in software development, IT services, and related fields. Similarly, the growth of the electronic industry has led to job creation in manufacturing, research, and development.

Technological Advancement: India's IT sector has been at the forefront of technological innovation, including developments in cloud computing, artificial intelligence, machine learning, and cybersecurity. The electronic industry has also contributed to technological advancements, particularly in the design and manufacturing of hardware components and devices.

Social Impact: The widespread adoption of IT and electronic devices has transformed various aspects of Indian society, including communication, education, healthcare, and governance. IT solutions have enabled the digitization of government services, e-governance initiatives, and improved access to information and services for citizens across the country.

26. (a) Analyze the process of German Unification.
OR
(b) Analyze the process of Italian Unification.

Ans. In the 1800s, nationalist feelings were strong in the hearts of the middle-class Germans. They united in 1848 to create a nation-state out of the numerous German States. But the monarchy and the military got together to repress them and they gained support from the

landowners of Prussia (the Junkers) too. Prussia soon became the leader of the German unification movement. Its Chief Minister Otto von Bismarck was the architect of the process with support from the Prussian army and Prussian bureaucracy. The unification process was completed after Prussia won wars with Austria, Denmark, and France over seven years. In January 1871, the Prussian king, William I, was proclaimed the German Emperor in a ceremony held at Versailles.

(b)The unification of Italy is the result of dedication, contribution and effort of three great leaders Mazzini, Cavour and Garibaldi.
During the 1830s, Giuseppe Mazzini had tried to unite Italy. He formed the secret society called Young Italy. But both the uprising in 1831 and 1848 failed.
Even the ruling elites also wanted a unified Italy which would offer economic development and political dominance.
The unification of Italy was a result of many wars. Chief Minister Cavour made a tactful diplomatic alliance with France and Sardinia-Piedmont succeeded in defeating the Austrian forces in 1859.
A large number of armed volunteers under the leadership of Giuseppe Garibaldi joined the unification movement.
In 1860, they marched into South Italy and the Kingdom of the Two Sicily succeeded to drive out the Spanish rulers with the help of local people.
In 1861, Victor Emmanuel II was proclaimed as king of United Italy.

27. Describe Any Three Functions of the Political Parties.

Ans. 1.In democracies, elections are contested mainly among the candidates put by political parties.
2.Political Parties have different policies and programmes, voters choose from them. In a democracy a large number of people with similar opinions group together and form a party and then give direction to the policies followed by the government.
3.The parties that lose elections form the opposition and voice different views and criticize the government for its failures. They mobilize opposition to the government.
4.They shape public opinion. Parties with the help of pressure groups launch movements for solving problems faced by the people.
5.They provide people access to government machinery and welfare schemes. The local party leader acts as a link between the citizen and the government officer.

28.Explain the role of 'Self Help Groups' in the rural Society.

Ans. Self-Help Groups consist of certain members who pool their savings and constitute a fund which is further used in making finance and advances to other members. A typical Self-Help Group has 15 to 20 members. The members pool their savings and after some time, it becomes a large amount which is used to give loans to the needy ones at a very nominal rate of interest. This helps to reduce the functioning of informal sectors of credit.
(i) They help borrowers overcome the problem of lack of collateral.
(ii) They can get timely loans for a variety of purposes and at a reasonable interest rate.They are building blocks of the organization of the rural poor.
(iii) It helps women to become self-reliant.The regular meetings of the group provide a platform to discuss and act on various social issues.

30. Examine the role of the Public Sector in the development of a country.
Ans. The use of public sector in developing countries like India is very necessary because of following reasons:
It promotes rapid economic development through infrastructure creation.
It creates employment opportunities.
It generates financial resources for further development.
It ensures equality of income wealth and thus a balanced regional development.
The public sector plays a vital role in contributing to the Human Development Index via its functioning in health and education services.

SECTION– D

31."Accommodation of social diversity is the key feature of social diversity is the key feature of democracy."Explain the statement in the Indian context.
OR
(b) "Democracy is an accountable, responsive and legitimate government." Explain The Statement.

Ans. Pluralistic Society: India is known for its pluralistic society where people from various cultural, linguistic, and religious backgrounds coexist. Democracy in India ensures that all these diverse groups have a voice and representation in decision-making processes. This is reflected

in the federal structure of governance where states have significant autonomy to address local issues based on their unique cultural and social contexts.

Constitutional Framework: The Indian Constitution guarantees fundamental rights to all citizens irrespective of their background. It ensures equality before the law (Article 14), prohibits discrimination on grounds of religion, race, caste, sex or place of birth (Article 15), and grants freedom of religion (Article 25). These constitutional provisions uphold the principles of inclusivity and accommodation of diversity within the democratic framework.

Political Representation: India practices a system of representative democracy where political parties compete for votes across diverse constituencies. Elections are held at regular intervals to elect representatives who reflect the diversity of the population. Political parties often cater to specific socio-cultural groups, leading to a multiparty system that accommodates various interests and identities.

Social Justice and Welfare: Democracy in India emphasizes social justice and welfare policies to address historical inequalities and uplift marginalized communities. Affirmative action policies such as reservations in education and employment for Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes, and Other Backward Classes are examples of efforts to accommodate diversity and ensure equitable opportunities.

Cultural Pluralism: India's cultural diversity is celebrated through festivals, languages, arts, and cuisine. Democracy fosters an environment where cultural expressions are respected and promoted, contributing to a rich tapestry of traditions that coexist harmoniously.

Challenges and Accommodation: Despite these strengths, India also faces challenges related to communal tensions, caste-based discrimination, regional disparities, and identity politics. Democracy plays a crucial role in managing these challenges through dialogue, constitutional provisions, and inclusive policies aimed at fostering harmony and understanding among diverse communities.

OR

(b)Accountable: In a democracy, government institutions and officials are accountable to the people they serve. This accountability means that elected representatives and government institutions are responsible for their actions and decisions, and they are answerable to the citizens. Accountability mechanisms, such as free and fair elections, independent judiciary, media scrutiny, and transparency in governance, ensure that those in power can be held to account for their conduct and decisions. Citizens have the right to demand transparency, access to information, and mechanisms for redressal if their rights are violated or if government officials abuse their authority.

Responsive: Democracy thrives on responsiveness to the needs, concerns, and preferences of the people. Responsive governance entails elected representatives and government institutions being attentive to the wishes and demands of citizens and taking action to address their needs.

Through regular elections and democratic processes, citizens have the opportunity to express their preferences and hold their representatives accountable. Responsive governance involves listening to public feedback, engaging in dialogue with citizens, and adopting policies and initiatives that reflect the interests and priorities of the population.

Legitimate: Legitimacy is the foundation of democratic governance. A government is considered legitimate when it derives its authority from the consent of the governed and operates within the bounds of constitutional and legal frameworks. In a democracy, legitimacy is conferred through free and fair elections, adherence to the rule of law, respect for human rights, and adherence to democratic norms and principles. Legitimate governments enjoy the trust and confidence of the people they govern, and their actions are accepted as valid and lawful by society.

31.Explain the initiative taken by the government to ensure an increase in agricultural production.
OR
(b) Explain the geographical conditions required for the growth of tea.

Ans. Various initiatives taken by the government to ensure the increase in agricultural production are:

Collectivisation, consolidation of holdings, cooperation and abolition of Zamindari etc. were given priority to bring about institutional reforms in the country after independence.

Land Reform was the main focus of our 'First Five Year Plan'.

The Green Revolution was based on the use of package technology and the White Revolution were some of the strategies initiated to improve Indian agriculture.

Minimum Support Price policy, provision for crop insurance, subsidy on agricultural inputs and resources such as power and fertilizers, Grameen Banks, Kissan Credit Card and Personal Accident Insurance Scheme are also some of the reforms brought by the Indian Government.
OR
Tea is an important beverage crop. The following are the conditions required for its cultivation. The tea plant grows in tropical and subtropical regions which have deep fertile and welldrained soil rich in humus and organic matter. Tea bushes require a warm and moist frost-free climate all through the year. Tea bushes require frequent showers throughout the year to ensure continuous growth of tender leaves. It needs abundant cheap and skilled labour.Two major tea-producing states are Assam and West Bengal.

33. (a) Examine the transformations observed in India's trade since 1991.
OR
(b) Examine the factors that have enabled globalization in India.

Ans. Since 1991, India has undergone significant transformations in its trade policies and practices, driven primarily by economic liberalization and globalization initiatives.

Liberalization of Trade Policies: In 1991, India embarked on economic reforms that involved liberalizing its trade policies. This included reducing tariffs, removing quantitative restrictions on imports, and simplifying export procedures. The aim was to integrate India more deeply into the global economy and encourage international trade.

Shift towards Export-Oriented Growth: As part of the reforms, there was a strategic shift towards promoting export-oriented growth. Special Economic Zones (SEZs) were established to provide a conducive environment for export-driven industries. Export incentives such as duty drawback, Export Promotion Capital Goods (EPCG) scheme, and various export promotion schemes were introduced to boost outbound shipments.

Diversification of Trade Partners: India diversified its trade partners beyond traditional markets in Europe and North America to include emerging economies in Asia, Africa, and Latin America. Bilateral and regional trade agreements were signed to enhance market access and reduce trade barriers with key trading partners.

Rise of Services Sector: India's trade landscape witnessed a significant rise in the services sector, particularly in IT services, software development, business process outsourcing (BPO), and pharmaceuticals. Services exports became a vital component of India's trade basket, contributing substantially to foreign exchange earnings.

Expansion of Industrial and Manufacturing Exports: The liberalization policies spurred growth in industrial and manufacturing exports. Sectors such as textiles and apparel, automotive components, chemicals, engineering goods, and pharmaceuticals emerged as major export earners for India.

Integration into Global Supply Chains: Indian industries, particularly in sectors like automobiles, electronics, and pharmaceuticals, integrated into global supply chains. This involved both importing raw materials and components for assembly and exporting finished products to global markets, thereby benefiting from economies of scale and technological advancements.

Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) Inflows: Liberalization policies also facilitated increased inflows of FDI, which supported export-oriented industries through technology transfer, capital infusion, and access to global markets. Foreign companies set up manufacturing facilities in India to cater to both domestic and export markets.

Challenges and Adjustments: Despite these transformations, India faced challenges such as trade deficits, fluctuations in global commodity prices, non-tariff barriers in export markets, and geopolitical uncertainties. The government responded with policy adjustments, export promotion measures, and diplomatic efforts to address these challenges and sustain export growth.

OR

b)Rapid improvement in transportation and communication technology and the liberalization of trade restrictions and foreign investment have been the major factors that have enabled the globalization process.

The dramatic improvement in transportation technology has played a vital role in faster delivery of goods across long distances at lower costs and in the movement of people from one country to another in a short time. As the basis of globalization is foreign trade, movement of goods and people are vital for globalization.

Information and communication technology (or IT in short) has also played a major role in globalization. Many MNCs are service based companies therefore the transfer of information is very vital to them. Computers , internet facilities, telegraph, telephones, mobile phones, and fax are used to contact one another around the world, to access information instantly, and to communicate from remote areas.

Liberalization of foreign trade and investment policy has speeded up the globalization process. During the end of the 20th century, India removed trade barriers and foreign goods flooded the Indian market. Barriers on foreign investment were also removed to a large extent enabling many MNCs to set up their factories in India

SECTION– E

34. Read The Following source and answer the questions that follow :
Sacred Groves– A Wealth Of Diverse And Rare Species

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

Certain societies revere a particular tree which they have preserved from time immemorial.The Mundas and Santhals of Chota Nagpur region worship mahua (Bassia latifolia) and kadamba (Anthocephalus cadamba) trees, and the tribals of OdishaandBiharworshipthetamarind(Tamarindus Indica)and mango(mangifera

indica)trees during weddings.Too Many Of Us, peepal and banyan trees are considered sacred.

Indian society comprises several cultures,each with its own set of traditional methods of conserving nature and its creations. Sacred qualities are often ascribed to springs, mountain peaks, plants and animals which are closely protected. You will find troops of macaques and langurs around many temples. They are feddailyandtreatedasapartoftempledevotees.Inandaround Bishnoi villages in Rajasthan, herds of blackbuck, (chinkara), nilgai and peacocks can be seen as an integral part of the communityandnobodyharmsthem.

(34.1) How does sacred groves relate to the belief in nature worship?

Ans. Sacred groves relate to the belief in nature worship by serving as tangible manifestations of reverence and respect for the natural world. Nature worship, an age-old tribal belief, emphasizes the sacredness of all creations of nature and the need to protect them. Sacred groves are considered the "forests of God and Goddesses," preserved in pristine form by local communities who view them as divine sanctuaries. These groves are left untouched, with any interference prohibited, reflecting the belief that nature's creations are sacred and worthy of protection.

(34.2) How do communities incorporate trees into their cultural practices? Explain With Example.

Ans. Communities incorporate trees into their cultural practices by venerating specific tree species and incorporating them into religious rituals, ceremonies, and everyday life. For example, the Mundas and the Santhal tribes of the Chota Nagpur region worship the mahua and kadamba trees, respectively, while tribals in Odisha and Bihar revere the tamarind and mango trees during weddings. Additionally, trees such as the peepal and banyan are considered sacred by many communities. By associating specific trees with cultural significance and religious rituals, communities foster a deeper connection with nature and promote the conservation of these tree species.

(34.3) Explain The Cultural values that contribute to the coexistence of nature.

Ans. The coexistence of nature is facilitated by cultural values that emphasize reverence for the environment, harmony with natural ecosystems, and the interconnectedness of all living beings. Cultural practices such as nature worship, sacred grove conservation, and the veneration of

specific trees reflect these values by promoting the protection and preservation of biodiversity. Additionally, communities demonstrate a sense of stewardship towards nature by incorporating wildlife into their cultural practices, such as feeding macaques and langurs around temples or protecting herds of blackbuck, nilgai, and peacocks in Bishnoi villages in Rajasthan. These cultural values foster a symbiotic relationship between humans and nature, where both coexist in harmony, ensuring the conservation of natural resources and the well-being of ecosystems.

35. Read The Following source and answer the questions that follow:

PanchayatiRaj

"We need to give more power to the panchayat store to alise the dream of Mahatma Gandhi and the hopes of the makers of our Constitution, Panchayati Raj establishes true democracy. It restores power to the only place where power belongs in a democracy – in the hands of the people. Giving power to Panchayats is also a way to reduce corruption and increase administrative efficiency. When people participate in the planning and implementation of developmental schemes, they wouldnaturallyexercisegreatercontrolo.vertheseschemes.This would eliminate the corrupt middlemen. Thus, Panchayati Raj will strengthen the foundations of our democracy."

(35.1) How does giving power to Panchayats relate to the vision of MahatmaGandhi?

Ans. Giving power to Panchayats relates to the vision of Mahatma Gandhi by realizing his dream of decentralized governance and grassroots democracy. Mahatma Gandhi advocated for the empowerment of local communities and believed that governance should be conducted at the village level, with decision-making power vested in the hands of the people. By strengthening Panchayats and devolving power to the local level, Gandhi's vision of Swaraj or self-governance is realized, where communities have the autonomy to manage their own affairs and participate actively in the democratic process.

(35.2) Explain the primary objective of giving power to the Panchayats.

Ans. The primary objective of giving power to the Panchayats is to establish true democracy and restore power to the grassroots level. By decentralizing governance and transferring decision-making authority to the Panchayats, the government aims to empower local communities and ensure that governance reflects the needs and aspirations of the people. This decentralization of power is also intended to reduce corruption and increase administrative efficiency by promoting transparency, accountability, and citizen participation in the planning and implementation of developmental schemes.

(35.3) How does the establishment of Panchayati Raj contribute to democracy?Explain.

Ans. The establishment of Panchayati Raj contributes to democracy by promoting citizen participation, accountability, and transparency in governance. Panchayats serve as institutions of local self-government, where villagers have the opportunity to directly participate in decision-making processes and exercise control over local affairs. By decentralizing power and involving citizens in the planning and implementation of developmental schemes, Panchayati Raj fosters a sense of ownership and responsibility among the people towards their communities. This active participation strengthens the democratic fabric of society by ensuring that governance is responsive to the needs and priorities of the grassroots level, thereby enhancing the overall legitimacy and effectiveness of democratic governance.

36. Read The Following source and answer the questions that follow:

Why Newspapers ?
'Krishnaji Trimbuck Ranade inhabitant of Poona intends to publish a Newspaper in the Marathi Language with a view of affording useful information on every topic of local interest. It will be open for free discussion on subjects of general utility, scientific investigation and the speculations connected with the antiquities, statistics, curiosities, history and geography of the country and the Deccan especially… the patronage and support of all interested in the diffusion of knowledge and welfare of the people earnestly solicited.'
Bombay Telegraph and Courier,6 January, 1849
'The task of the native newspapers and political associations is identical to the role of the Opposition in the House of Commons In Parliament in England. That is to critically examine government policy to suggest improvements, by removing those parts that will not be to the benefit of the people, and also by ensuring speedy implementation.
These Associations ought to carefully study the particular issues, gather diverse relevant information on the nation as well as on what are the possible and desirable improvements, and this will surely earn it considerable influence.'
NativeOpinion,3 April, 1870

(36.1) Analyze the primary objective proposed by Ranade For Publishing Marathi Language Newspaper.

Ans. The primary objective proposed by Ranade for publishing a Marathi language newspaper was to provide useful information on various topics of local interest. This included facilitating free discussion on subjects such as scientific investigation, statistics, history, geography, and antiquities of the country and especially the Deccan region. Ranade aimed to promote knowledge dissemination and contribute to the welfare of the people by providing them with information and opportunities for intellectual engagement.

(36.2) Why did the BombayTelegraph emphasize the role of newspapers in promoting welfare of the Deccan Region?

Ans. The Bombay Telegraph emphasized the role of newspapers in promoting the welfare of the Deccan region because it recognized the importance of local newspapers in addressing the specific needs and interests of the region's inhabitants. By focusing on local issues and facilitating discussions on topics relevant to the Deccan, newspapers could contribute to the region's development and progress. The newspaper sought to garner patronage and support from individuals interested in the welfare and advancement of the Deccan, indicating a commitment to serving the local community through informative and engaging content.

(36.3) What were the key responsibilities attributed to native newspapers? Mention Any Two.

Ans. The key responsibilities attributed to native newspapers, as mentioned in the Native Opinion, included: a. Critically examining government policies: Native newspapers were expected to act as watchdogs, scrutinizing government policies and actions to identify areas for improvement. By critically examining government policies, newspapers could suggest reforms and advocate for changes that would benefit the people. b. Ensuring speedy implementation of improvements: In addition to analyzing policies, native newspapers were tasked with ensuring that suggested improvements were swiftly implemented for the betterment of society. By monitoring progress and advocating for the implementation of reforms, newspapers could help address issues and promote positive change in governance and administration.

SECTION– F

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

(i) The place where the Jallianwala Bagh Massacre Took Place.
(ii) The place where the session of Indian National Congress was held in 1927.
(b) On the same political outline map of India, locate and label any three of the following with suitable symbols:
 (i) BhakraNangal– Dam
(ii) Noida– SoftwareTechnologyPark
(iii) Tarapur– Nuclear Power Plant
(iv) Haldia– SeaPort

Note: The following questions are for Visually Impaired Candidates only in lieu of.No.37. Attempt Any Five questions.

(37.1) Name the state where the Jallian wala Bagh incident took place.

Ans. The Jallianwala Bagh massacre took place in the state of Punjab, India. Specifically, it occurred in the city of Amritsar on April 13, 1919.

(37.2) Name the place where the Indian National Congress Session was held in1927.

Ans. The Indian National Congress session in 1927 was held in Madras (now Chennai).

(37.3) Name the state where Bhakra Nangal dam is located.

Ans. The Bhakra Nangal Dam is located in the state of Himachal Pradesh, India.

(37.4) Name The State whereTarapur Nuclear Power Plant is located.

Ans. The Tarapur Nuclear Power Plant is located in the state of Maharashtra, India.
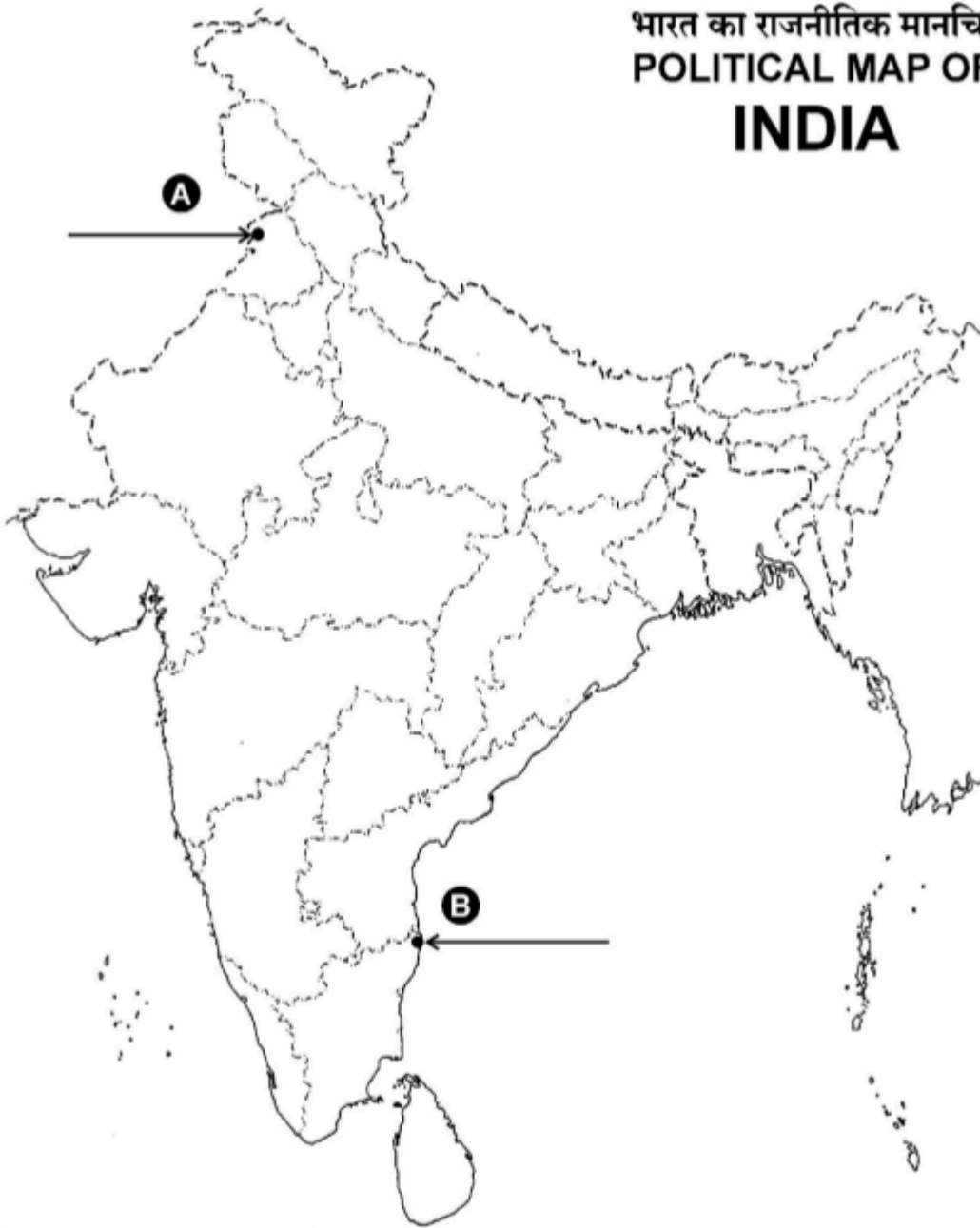
(37.5) In which state is the Noida Software Technology Park located?

Ans. The Noida Software Technology Park is located in the state of Uttar Pradesh, India.

(37.6) Name the state where Haldia Sea Port Is Located.

Ans. The Haldia Sea Port is located in the state of West Bengal, India.

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km   Scale : 1:15000,000   km
100 50 0   100 200 300 400   500

भारत का राजनीतिक मानचित्र
POLITICAL MAP OF
INDIA

Amritsar

BhakraNangal Dam

Noida

Haldia

Tarapur

Madras

Scale : 1 : 15000 000