

## CBSE Class 10 Social Science Solution 2024 (Set 2 - 32/1/2)

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**Ques 2. Why do lenders often require collateral before lending loan? Choose the most suitable option from the following.**

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

**Solu.** (d) To mitigate the risk of loan default. Lenders often require collateral before lending a loan to mitigate the risk of loan default. Collateral serves as security for the lender in case the borrower fails to repay the loan. If the borrower defaults, the lender can seize the collateral and sell it to recover the loan amount. This reduces the lender's financial risk and provides assurance that they can recoup their funds even if the borrower is unable to repay the loan. As a result, lenders are more willing to offer loans and may even offer more favorable terms, such as lower interest rates, when collateral is provided.

**Ques 3. Which of the following are developmental goals of a prosperous farmer? Choose the correct from the given options.**

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

**Options:**

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

**Solu.** The developmental goals of a prosperous farmer typically include:

- Higher support prices for crops, ensuring profitability and sustainability.
- Assured high family income, providing financial stability and improving living standards.
- More days for work, increasing productivity and agricultural output.

Therefore, option (c) Only II and III are correct.

**Ques 4. Which one of the following is an example of organized sector activities ?**

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

**Solu.** Option (d) A teacher taking classes in a government school.

**Ques 5. Choose the correct option to fill the blank. Removing barriers or restrictions on business and trade set by the government is called as**

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

**Solu.** (c) Liberalisation refers to the removal of barriers or restrictions on business and trade imposed by the government. This typically includes measures such as reducing tariffs, deregulating industries, easing foreign investment restrictions, and promoting competition. By liberalising the economy, governments aim to encourage economic growth, stimulate investment, foster innovation, and enhance competitiveness. Liberalisation opens up markets to domestic and international competition, allowing businesses to operate more freely and efficiently. Overall, liberalisation aims to create a more open and dynamic economic environment conducive to sustainable development and prosperity.

**Ques 6. Which one of the following indices is given priority by the World Bank with respect to development ?**

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

**Solu.** The World Bank typically gives priority to Per Capita Income with respect to development.

**Ques 7. Suppose, the monthly income of the family members is as follows respectively:**

**Mother-Rs. 50,000/-**

**Father-Rs. 40,000/-**

**Son-Rs. 20,000/-**

**• Daughter - Rs. 20,000/-**

**The average income of the family would be :**

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

**Solu.** To find the average income of the family, we add up the individual incomes and divide by the number of family members:

Total income = (50,000 + 40,000 + 20,000 + 20,000) = Rs. 1,30,000/-

Number of family members = 4

Average income = Total income / Number of family members

Average income = 1,30,000 / 4 = Rs. 32,500/-

So, the correct answer is:

**(c) Rs. 32,500/-**

**Ques 8. What role do 'checks and balances' play in a democratic country? Choose the most suitable option from the following.**

- (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**

**Solu.** The most suitable option is: (b) To create a separation of powers to prevent authoritarianism.

**Ques 9. Which one of the following countries has two-party system?**

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

**Solu.** The country that predominantly operates with a two-party system is the United Kingdom (option b).

**Ques 10. Which of the following was the primary objective of Belgium to form the separate government in Brussels?**

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

**Solu.** The primary objective of Belgium to form the separate government in Brussels was: (d) Ensuring linguistic accommodation.

**Ques 11. 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?**

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

**Solu.** (b) Secular, The reason is that the term "Secular" signifies the separation of religion from the state, ensuring that the government does not promote or endorse any particular religion. This allows for religious freedom and equality for all citizens, regardless of their faith or beliefs.

**Ques 13. Which of the following term refers to the belief in and advocacy for the social, political and economic equality of women?**

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

**Solu.** The term that refers to the belief in and advocacy for the social, political, and economic equality of women is "Feminists" (option d).

**Ques14. 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:**

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

**Solu.** The soil described is black soil, which is option (d). Black soil develops in areas with high temperatures and experiences intense leaching due to heavy rain, resulting in low humus content.

**Ques 15. Read the given statements and choose the correct option 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.**

**Options:**

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

**Solu.** Let's analyze each statement:

I. Rabi crops are sown in winter. (True)

II. Sown from October to December and harvested from April to June. (True)

III. Important crops are Maize, Cotton, Jute. (False - these are Kharif crops, not Rabi crops)

IV. Punjab, Haryana, Uttar Pradesh are important for the production of wheat. (True)

So, the correct option would be:

- (c) I, II and IV**

**Ques 16. Choose the correctly matched pair.**

- (a) Ferrous - Natural Gas**
- (b) Non-Ferrous - Nickel**
- (c) Non-Metallic Minerals - Limestone**
- (d) Energy Minerals - Cobalt**

**Solu.** Let's evaluate each pair:

(a) Ferrous - Natural Gas (Incorrect - Ferrous typically refers to metals containing iron, not natural gas.)

(b) Non-Ferrous - Nickel (Possibly correct - Non-ferrous metals are metals that do not contain iron, and nickel is one such non-ferrous metal.)

(c) Non-Metallic Minerals - Limestone (Incorrect - Limestone is a type of sedimentary rock, not a non-metallic mineral.)

(d) Energy Minerals - Cobalt (Incorrect - Cobalt is not typically considered an energy mineral; it is often classified as a metal.)

The correctly matched pair seems to be:  
(b) Non-Ferrous - Nickel

**Ques 17. Which one of the following pairs regarding Indian nationalism is correctly matched ?**

<b>Leaders</b>	<b>Contribution</b>
(a) Sardar Patel	Hindustan Socialist Republican Army
(b) Bhagat Singh	Swaraj Party
(c) C.R. Das	Bardoli Satyagraha
(d) Jawahar Lal Nehru	Oudh Kisan Sabha

**Solu.** Let's review each pair:

(a) Sardar Patel - Hindustan Socialist Republican Army (Incorrect - Sardar Patel was not associated with the Hindustan Socialist Republican Army. This organization was primarily linked with revolutionaries like Bhagat Singh.)

(b) Bhagat Singh - Swaraj Party (Incorrect - Bhagat Singh was not associated with the Swaraj Party. He was a prominent member of the Hindustan Socialist Republican Association.)

(c) C.R. Das - Bardoli Satyagraha (Incorrect - C.R. Das was not directly associated with the Bardoli Satyagraha. This movement was led by Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel.)

(d) Jawaharlal Nehru - Oudh Kisan Sabha (Correct - Jawaharlal Nehru was associated with the Oudh Kisan Sabha, which was a peasant movement in Uttar Pradesh during the Indian independence movement.)

So, the correctly matched pair is:

(d) Jawaharlal Nehru - Oudh Kisan Sabha

**Ques 18. 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**

**Options:**

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

**Solu.** Let's arrange the events in chronological order:

I. Treaty of Constantinople - This occurred in 1832.

II. Defeat of Napoleon - Napoleon was defeated at the Battle of Waterloo in 1815.

III. Unification of Italy - This process started in the 19th century and was completed in 1871.

IV. Unification of Germany - Germany was unified under Prussian leadership in 1871.

Chronological order: II, I, IV, III

So, the correct option is:

- (b) II, III, I, and IV

**Ques 19.** 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.

**Options:**

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

**Solu.** Let's evaluate the statements:

Assertion (A): The most serious source of nationalist tension in Europe after 1871 was Balkan. (True - The Balkans were indeed a significant source of nationalist tension in Europe during this period.)



Reason (R): A large part of the Balkans was under the control of the Ottoman Empire. (True - The Ottoman Empire controlled much of the Balkan region during the 19th century.)

So, both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true, and Reason (R) provides a correct explanation for Assertion (A).

Therefore, the correct option is:

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

**Ques 20. From which of the following countries Giuseppe Garibaldi belonged to ?**

(a) Austria

(c) Greece

(b) Italy

(d) Spain

**Solu.** Giuseppe Garibaldi belonged to: (b) Italy

**Ques 21. (A) Suggest any two measures for the conservation of forest.**

**Solu.** Here are two measures for the conservation of forests:

1. Reforestation: This includes planting new timber in regions in which forests have been depleted or degraded. Reforestation efforts can help replenish wooded area sources, restore biodiversity, save you soil erosion, and mitigate weather change by sequestering carbon dioxide.

2. Sustainable Logging Practices: Implementing sustainable logging practices includes harvesting timber in a way that minimizes harm to the forest ecosystem and ensures its long-term viability. This includes selective logging, wherein simplest mature timber are harvested, retaining buffer zones round water our bodies and sensitive habitats, and adhering to guidelines that limit deforestation and sell regeneration.

These measures, in conjunction with other conservation strategies along with covered region designation, community-primarily based forest control,

and fighting illegal logging, can make contributions to the preservation and sustainable management of wooded area ecosystems.

**OR**

**(B) Suggest any two measures for the conservation of wildlife.**

**Solu.** Certainly! Here are measures for the conservation of natural world:

1. **Habitat Protection and Restoration:** Protecting and restoring natural habitats is crucial for the conservation of wildlife species. This includes organising and preserving covered areas consisting of national parks, flora and fauna sanctuaries, and nature reserves in which natural world can thrive undisturbed. Additionally, restoring degraded habitats through reforestation, wetland restoration, and other conservation initiatives can offer important habitat for a huge range of flora and fauna species.

2. **Wildlife Law Enforcement and Anti-Poaching Efforts:** Strengthening flora and fauna regulation enforcement and imposing anti-poaching measures are critical for protective endangered species and preventing illegal natural world change. This consists of increasing patrols in covered areas to discourage poachers, implementing stricter penalties for wildlife trafficking and poaching offenses, and participating with neighborhood communities and regulation enforcement organizations to discover and prosecute flora and fauna crimes.

By enforcing those measures and supporting tasks that sell sustainable coexistence among human beings and natural world, we can paintings closer to the conservation and safety of our planet's valuable biodiversity.

**Ques 22. "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.**

**Solu.** The declaration emphasizes the importance of the Silk Route as a model of large pre-modern commercial and cultural linkages over great distances. Two examples will help to clarify this:

1. Trade Goods Exchange: The Silk Road made it easier for people in different parts of the world to exchange goods and commodities. For example, the West sent gold, silver, wool, and glassware to China, while China exported tea, silk, and porcelain to the West. Along with promoting economic success, this trade of goods also helped to promote mutual understanding and cultural interchange between the East and the West.
2. Cultural Diffusion: The Silk Route promoted the exchange of ideas, beliefs, and cultural customs between other civilizations in addition to commerce. Buddhism, for instance

**Ques 23. Why is horizontal distribution of power sharing important?  
Explain**

**Solu.** Horizontal distribution of power sharing, or the separation of powers, is really important for a few key reasons:

1. Preventing Too Much Control: It's crucial to make sure that one person or group doesn't have all the power. When power is spread out among different parts of the government, like the people who make laws, the ones who enforce them, and the ones who interpret them, each group can keep an eye on the others. This helps stop any one part of the government from getting too powerful and possibly doing things that aren't fair or right.
2. Keeping a Balance: By dividing up powers among different parts of the government, we can make sure no single part becomes too strong. For example, the people who make laws can balance out the power of those who enforce them. This balancing act makes sure decisions are fair and that no one part of the government can take control.
3. Protecting Your Rights: Dividing power this way helps protect your individual rights and freedoms. When power is spread out, it's harder for any one part of the government to take away your rights without someone else noticing and stopping them. This helps keep things fair and follows the rules set out in the constitution.
4. Making Democracy Work: Sharing power among different parts of the government is a big part of how democracy works. It means the government has to listen to the people and work for them. When power is

divided like this, it's easier for people to have a say in what happens, and it makes sure the government is open and fair.

So, making sure power is shared horizontally across different parts of the government is really important. It helps keep things fair, makes sure no one group gets too powerful, and ensures that the government works for the people it serves.

#### **Ques 24. Differentiate between organized and unorganized sectors.**

**Solu.** Sure, let's make it simpler:

Organized Sector:

- What it is: This is where people work in jobs with clear rules and regulations, usually in big companies.
- What it looks like: People here have formal contracts for their jobs, with benefits like health insurance. The government makes sure these companies follow rules about pay and safety.
- Skills needed: Jobs here often need more training or education, like being an engineer or working in an office.

Unorganized Sector:

- What it is: This is where people work in jobs that aren't as regulated, like small businesses or street vendors.
- What it looks like: People here might not have formal contracts or benefits. The rules about pay and safety might not be followed as strictly.
- Skills needed: Some jobs here don't need as much training, like selling things on the street.

So, the main difference is that in the organized sector, things are more formal and regulated by the government, while in the unorganized sector, things are often more flexible and less formal.

#### **Ques 25. (A) Describe any three causes that led to the Non-Cooperation Movement.**

**Solu.** Certainly! Here are three causes that led to the Non-Cooperation Movement in India:

1. **Khilafat Movement:** The Khilafat Movement was initiated by Indian Muslims to protest against the dismantling of the Ottoman Caliphate by the Allied powers after World War I. This decision was deeply felt by Indian Muslims, who regarded the Caliph as their spiritual leader. Leaders like Muhammad Ali and Shaukat Ali mobilized Muslims across India to support the Khilafat cause. Mahatma Gandhi saw an opportunity to unite Hindus and Muslims in a common cause against British rule and proposed the idea of linking the Khilafat issue with the Indian independence movement.

2. **Rowlatt Act and Jallianwala Bagh Massacre:** The Rowlatt Act, passed in 1919, allowed the British government to imprison people without trial, curtail civil liberties, and suppress political dissent. This act sparked widespread outrage and protest across India. The massacre at Jallianwala Bagh in Amritsar on April 13, 1919, where British troops under General Dyer opened fire on unarmed civilians, further inflamed public sentiment. These events deeply angered Indians and intensified anti-British sentiments, fueling the demand for independence.

3. **Discontent among Farmers and Peasants:** The rural population in India, particularly farmers and peasants, faced severe economic hardships due to British policies such as heavy taxation, high land revenue, and unfair agricultural practices. The rural discontent was exacerbated by the failure of the British government to address famines and agrarian distress adequately. Leaders like Gandhi recognized the plight of rural communities and sought to mobilize their support for the Non-Cooperation Movement by addressing their grievances and advocating for their rights.

These causes, along with others such as the desire for Swaraj (self-rule) and the influence of the Indian National Congress, contributed to the emergence and growth of the Non-Cooperation Movement as a mass movement against British colonial rule in India.

**OR**

**(B) Describe any three causes of 'Civil Disobedience Movement'.**

**Solu.** Sure, let's simplify that:

1. **Failure of the Simon Commission:** The British government formed the Simon Commission to look into how India was being governed. But it didn't include any Indian members, which upset a lot of people in India. When the commission came to India in 1928, there were big protests against it. People felt that their voices weren't being heard and that the British weren't treating them fairly.
2. **Dissatisfaction with the Round Table Conferences:** The British held a series of meetings called the Round Table Conferences to talk about making changes to how India was governed. But these meetings didn't go well. Indian leaders felt left out, and the British didn't seem serious about giving Indians more control over their own country. This made a lot of people in India angry and frustrated.
3. **Impact of the Great Depression:** In the late 1920s, the world went through a big economic crisis called the Great Depression. India was hit hard, with lots of people losing their jobs and struggling to make ends meet. The British government's policies during this time made things worse for ordinary Indians, favoring rich landlords and industrialists over workers and farmers. This made people even more unhappy with British rule and more determined to fight for change.

So, these were some of the main reasons why the Civil Disobedience Movement happened. People were fed up with how the British were treating them and wanted things to change.

**Ques 26. 'The industries have undergone significant changes due to advancement in technology and shifts in consumer preferences.'  
Justify the statement.**

**Solu.** Absolutely! Here's a simpler version:

1. **Technology Improvements:** Industries have changed a lot because of new technology. Robots and machines now do many tasks in factories, making things faster and cheaper to produce. For example, in farming, machines guided by GPS help farmers grow more crops with less effort.

2. **What People Want:** What people want to buy has also changed how industries work. More people are looking for products that are good for the environment, so companies are making more eco-friendly stuff. Also, because of online shopping, people want things delivered fast and easy, so companies are trying to keep up with that.

3. **Global Changes:** Industries also have to deal with what's happening around the world. With more businesses competing from different countries, companies have to find ways to stay ahead. They might move their factories to places where it's cheaper to make things or change how they sell their products to reach more customers.

Overall, because of new technology, what people want, and what's happening in the world, industries are always changing to keep up.

**Ques 27. How do political parties function within a democratic system ? Explain.**

**Solu.** Absolutely! Here's a simpler version:

1. **Representing People:** Political parties speak for different groups of people and share their ideas on how things should be done.

2. **Running the Government:** Parties that win elections get to run the government. They choose leaders like the prime minister and make decisions about laws and policies.



3. Making Laws: Members of political parties in the government talk about and decide on new laws. They work together to make sure the laws are fair and helpful for everyone.

4. Winning Votes: Parties try hard to get people to vote for them in elections. They talk to people, hold events, and put up signs to convince them to vote for their candidates.

5. Keeping an Eye on the Government: Even when they're not in charge, parties watch over the government. They ask questions, criticize bad decisions, and make sure the government is doing what it's supposed to do.

6. Letting People Join In: Parties let people get involved in politics. You can join a party, share your ideas, and help pick the people who will run for office.

So, political parties are really important in democracy because they speak for people, run the government, make laws, and let everyone have a say in how things are done.

**Ques 28. 'Formal sector of credit better than informal sector.' Give arguments support of your answer**

**Solu.**

1. Rules and Oversight: Formal loans are regulated by the government and banks, so they follow clear rules. This means borrowers know what they're getting into and have legal protections. In contrast, informal loans may not have these protections, making them riskier.

2. Access to Better Resources: Formal loans come from banks and other institutions that offer lower interest rates and better terms. This makes them more affordable and easier to repay. Informal lenders, like loan sharks, often charge high interest rates and have strict repayment terms.

3. Less Risky: Formal lenders use advanced tools to decide who gets a loan, reducing the chance of default. This means borrowers are more likely to get loans they can repay. Informal lenders may not do this, leading to higher chances of borrowers not being able to pay back what they owe.



4. Building a Credit History: Formal loans help borrowers build a credit history, which is important for getting loans in the future. Paying back formal loans on time can improve a person's credit score. Informal loans usually don't count towards building credit.

5. Helping the Economy: Formal loans help the economy grow by giving people money to invest in businesses, education, and homes. This creates jobs and improves living standards. Informal loans don't have the same impact and can sometimes lead to financial problems for borrowers.

Overall, formal loans are safer, more affordable, and better for the economy compared to informal loans. They provide important protections for borrowers and contribute to economic growth and stability.

**Ques 29. How is the issue of sustainability important for development ? Explain.**

**Solu.** Sustainability is really important for development because it's about making progress in a way that doesn't harm the planet or future generations. Here's why it matters:

1. Protecting the Environment: Sustainable development makes sure we don't use up all our resources or damage the environment. This means cleaner air, water, and land for us and future generations.

2. Stable Economy: Sustainable practices help us use resources efficiently and create new jobs in industries like renewable energy. This means our economy stays strong and we're less likely to run out of resources.

3. Fairness for Everyone: Sustainable development makes sure everyone benefits from progress, not just a few. It helps reduce poverty, improve education and healthcare, and give everyone a say in decisions that affect them.

4. Dealing with Climate Change: Sustainability helps us prepare for the impacts of climate change by reducing pollution, protecting against disasters, and making our communities stronger and more resilient.

5. Working Together: Sustainable development brings countries together to solve big problems like climate change and inequality. By working together, we can create a better future for everyone.

So, sustainability isn't just about protecting the environment—it's about making sure development benefits everyone and lasts for generations to come.

**Ques 30. (A) How did the ideology of 'liberalism' affect the Europe in early nineteenth century? Explain.**

**Solu.** In the early 1800s, liberalism had a big impact on Europe:

1. **Political Changes:** Liberals wanted more rights for individuals and less power for kings. This led to revolutions and demands for new governments that protected people's rights and had more democracy.
2. **Constitutional Rules:** Liberals believed in having rules to limit government power and protect people's rights. This idea led to the creation of new constitutions and laws in many European countries, making governments more accountable to the people.
3. **Economic Freedoms:** Liberals thought people should be free to trade and own property without government interference. This helped economies grow by encouraging competition and innovation.
4. **Social Improvements:** Liberals pushed for changes to make society fairer, like ending slavery, improving education and healthcare, and making working conditions better for everyone.

Overall, liberalism brought big changes to Europe, making governments more democratic, economies stronger, and societies fairer.

**Ques 31.**

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

**Solu.** Per capita electricity consumption is often used to measure development because:

1. **Industrialization and Jobs:** More electricity use means more industries and jobs. Developed countries like the US or Japan use a lot of electricity because they have lots of factories and businesses.

2. Technology and Comfort: Places with more electricity tend to have more technology and comforts like refrigerators and TVs. People in these places have a better quality of life because of these things.

3. Health and Education: Electricity is important for hospitals, schools, and homes. Places with more electricity usually have better healthcare and education for people.

4. Environment: Using a lot of electricity can harm the environment, so it's important to balance development with protecting nature.

So, measuring electricity use can tell us a lot about how developed a place is, but we also need to be careful about how it affects the environment.

**OR**

**(B) Explain with examples the significance of the usage of non-conventional sources of energy for the country.**

**Solu.** Using non-conventional energy sources, like solar and wind power, is important for countries because:

1. Helping the Environment: They produce clean energy without polluting the air or contributing to climate change. For example, India is using more solar power to cut down on pollution.

2. Being Independent: They reduce the need for importing oil and gas, making countries less reliant on other countries for energy. Iceland, for instance, uses its own geothermal energy instead of importing fossil fuels.

3. Creating Jobs: Investing in these energy sources creates lots of jobs in industries like solar panel manufacturing and wind turbine installation. China is a good example, as it's creating millions of jobs in renewable energy.

4. Providing Electricity: Non-conventional energy can bring electricity to places that don't have it, like remote villages. In some countries, solar power is being used to light up these areas and improve people's lives.

5. Making Better Technology: Researching these energy sources helps develop new and better technology, like more efficient solar panels or batteries. These advancements help us use renewable energy more effectively.

6. Fighting Climate Change: Using non-conventional energy helps reduce greenhouse gas emissions and slows down climate change. It's an important part of global efforts to protect the environment and make sure our planet stays safe for everyone.

So, using non-conventional energy isn't just good for the environment—it also makes countries more independent, creates jobs, brings electricity to more people, improves technology, and fights climate change.

**Ques 32. (A) Analyse the positive outcomes of democracy.**

**Solu.** 1. Stability: Democracies are more stable because they have regular elections and fair courts. This makes it easier for countries to handle challenges without violence.

2. Freedom: In democracies, people have the right to speak their minds without fear. This creates a diverse and tolerant society where everyone can express themselves freely.

3. Accountability: Democratic leaders have to answer to the people who elected them. This makes governments more open and honest about their decisions, leading to better governance.

4. Economic Growth: Democracies tend to have better economies because they protect property rights and encourage investment. This creates jobs and opportunities for people to succeed.

5. Unity: Democracies encourage people to talk and work out their differences peacefully. This helps diverse societies stay united and avoid conflicts.

6. Innovation: In democratic countries, people are free to share ideas and try new things. This leads to inventions and discoveries that improve our lives.

7. Quality of Life: Democracies invest in education, healthcare, and social programs, making life better for everyone. This helps people live longer, healthier, and happier lives.

Overall, democracy brings stability, freedom, accountability, economic growth, unity, innovation, and a better quality of life to societies.

**Ques 33. (A) "Globalisation is the process of rapid integration or interconnection between countries." Explain the statement with examples.**

**Solu.** Globalization means countries are becoming more connected in many ways:

1. Trade and Business: Companies like Apple and Nike make products in different countries and sell them all over the world. This means you can buy things from anywhere, and businesses can reach more customers.
2. Sharing Culture: We're sharing ideas, music, movies, and food with people from other countries. For example, you can find McDonald's and Starbucks almost everywhere, showing how American culture has spread worldwide.
3. Technology: The internet and better transportation make it easier for us to talk to each other and travel to different places. Companies like Amazon and Alibaba sell things online, and airlines fly people everywhere.
4. Movement of People: People are moving around more, looking for jobs or education. Countries like the US and Canada attract immigrants from all over, making them more diverse.

Overall, globalization makes the world feel smaller and more connected, changing how we live, work, and interact with each other.

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

**Printed Words**

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

**Anyone who had seen me reading would have compared me to a man dying of thirst who was gulping down some fresh, pure water....**

**Lighting my lamp with extraordinary caution I threw myself hungrily into the reading. An easy eloquence, effortless and animated, carried me from one page to the next without my noticing it. A clock struck off the hours in the silence of the shadows, and I heard nothing. My lamp began to run out of oil and produced only a pale light, but still I read on. I could not even take out time to raise the wick for fear of**

**interrupting my pleasure. How those new ideas rushed into my brain!  
How my intelligence adopted them!"**

**35.1 How does the passage reflect the immersive nature of reading of Mercier?**

**Solu.** The passage reflects the immersive nature of reading for Mercier through vivid imagery and sensory details. He describes himself as being consumed by the act of reading, comparing it to a man dying of thirst drinking fresh water. This metaphor emphasizes the intensity of his experience and suggests that reading quenches a deep hunger or need within him. Additionally, Mercier's description of losing track of time and being completely absorbed in the text further highlights the immersive nature of his reading experience.

**35.2 Why did Mercier describe himself as a virtual writer?**

**Solu.** Mercier describes himself as a virtual writer because he becomes so deeply engrossed in the act of reading that he mentally becomes one with the text. He immerses himself so fully in the ideas and language of the book that he feels as if he is personally creating the content, as a writer would. This suggests that reading has a transformative effect on Mercier, blurring the line between reader and writer and allowing him to inhabit the text in a profound way.

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

**Solu.** Reading influences Mercier's intellectual capacity and his engagement with new concepts in the following ways:

- **Enhanced Intellectual Stimulation:** Mercier describes how reading stimulates his brain and introduces new ideas into his mind. He expresses how his intelligence eagerly adopts these new ideas, indicating that reading enhances his intellectual capacity by exposing him to diverse perspectives and knowledge.

- Deepened Understanding: Mercier's immersive reading experience allows him to deeply engage with the content of the text. He describes being carried effortlessly from one page to the next by the eloquence of the writing, suggesting that reading not only stimulates his intellect but also deepens his understanding of complex concepts. This indicates that reading fosters critical thinking and comprehension skills, enabling Mercier to grasp and assimilate new concepts more effectively.
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