CENTRAL BOARD OF SECONDARY EDUCATION

SAMPLE PAPER

CLASS 10

2024



Solutions

CBSE

MARKING SCHEME
SOCIAL SCIENCE (087)
CLASS X (2023-24)

Time Allowed: 3 Hours **Maximum Marks: 80**

General Instructions:

1. The question paper comprises Six Sections – A, B, C, D, E and F. There are 37 questions in the Question paper. All questions are compulsory.
2. **Section A** – From questions 1 to 20 are MCQs of 1 mark each.
3. **Section B** – Question no. 21 to 24 are Very Short Answer Type Questions, carrying 2 marks each. Answer to each question should not exceed 40 words.
4. **Section C** contains Q.25to Q.29 are Short Answer Type Questions, carrying 3 marks each. Answer to each question should not exceed 60 words
5. **Section D** – Question no. 30 to 33 are long answer type questions, carrying 5 marks each. Answer to each question should not exceed 120 words.
6. **Section-E** - Questions no from 34 to 36 are case based questions with three sub questions and are of 4 marks each. Answer to each question should not exceed 100 words.
7. **Section F** – Question no. 37 is map based, carrying 5 marks with two parts, 37a from History (2 marks) and 37b from Geography (3 marks).
8. There is no overall choice in the question paper. However, an internal choice has been provided in few questions. Only one of the choices in such questions have to be attempted.
9. In addition to this, separate instructions are given with each section and question, wherever necessary.
10. **Note**: CBQ stands for **"Competency Based Question". 50% weightage allocated for competency-based questions.**

SECTION A		
MCQs (1 x 20= 20)		
1.	**Identify the correct option that describes the act given below.** **i.** The Act was passed by the Imperial Legislative Council. **ii.** It gave power to the government to repress political activities. **iii.** It empowered the government to detain political prisoners without trial.	**1**

	Options: **a.** Rowlatt Act **b.** Vernacular Press Act **c.** Government of India Act **d.** Inland Emigration Act **Ans: a. Rowlatt Act**	
2.	**Which place in India has an artificial lake to conserve water that dates to 11th century?** **a.** Delhi **b.** Bhopal **c.** Mumbai **d.** Kolhapur **Ans: b. Bhopal**	**1**
3.	**Read the data given below and answer the question.** *Source: Based on Indian Census 2017 Studies* https://www.findeasy.in/indian-states-by-infant-mortality-rate/ **As per the data given above which state has the highest girl child mortality?** **a.** Uttar Pradesh **b.** Odisha **c.** Rajasthan **d.** Assam **Ans: d. Assam**	**1**
4.	**Which of the following options represent potential measures that can be taken to mitigate the threats posed by mining activities on the Buxar tiger reserve's ecosystem and biodiversity?** **i.** Implementing stricter regulations and monitoring mechanisms. **ii.** Enforcing buffer zones around protected areas.	**1**

#	Infant mortality rate	Total	Male	Females
1	Madhya Pradesh	47	48	45
2	Assam	44	41	46
3	Odisha	41	40	41
4	Uttar Pradesh	41	39	43
5	Chhattisgarh	38	39	37
6	Rajasthan	38	37	40

	iii. Promoting alternative livelihoods and sustainable economic development in the surrounding communities. **iv.** Displacement of Tiger reserve from Buxar **Options:** **a.** Statement i and ii are correct. **b.** Statement ii, iii & iv are correct **c.** Statement ii is correct. **d.** Statement i, ii, & iii are correct. **Ans: d. Statement i, ii, & iii are correct.**	
5.	**When many countries of Europe came together to form the European Union, _____ was chosen as its headquarters.** **a.** Brussels **b.** Paris **c.** London **d.** Zurich **Ans: a. Brussels**	**1**
6.	**Which of the following statements accurately distinguishes between Majoritarianism and Power sharing?** **a.** Majoritarianism emphasizes the dominance of the majority community, while Power sharing emphasizes the sharing of power among different groups. **b.** Majoritarianism emphasizes the need for consensus building, while Power sharing emphasizes the exclusion of minority groups. **c.** Majoritarianism emphasizes the importance of accommodating minority interests, while Power sharing emphasizes the need for majority rule. **d.** Majoritarianism emphasizes the need for peaceful resolution of conflicts, while Power sharing emphasizes the use of force to impose the majority's will. **Ans: a. Majoritarianism emphasizes the dominance of the majority community, while Power sharing emphasizes the sharing of power among different groups.**	**1**
7.	**There are two statements marked as Assertion (A) and Reason (R). Mark your answer as per the codes provided below:** **Assertion:** Democracy increases not only expectations but also complaints. **Reason:** Complaining is itself a testimony to the success of democracy. **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 correct but (R) is wrong	**1**

	d. (A) is wrong but (R) is correct **Ans: b. Both (A) and (R) are true but (R) is not the correct explanation of (A)**	
8.	**If "R" wants cloth, which "S" has, then "R" should have a commodity that "S" wants in exchange for the cloth. In the absence of such coincidence of wants, there will be no exchange.** **Identify the situation and choose the right option that will definitely help "R" and "S" to eliminate this situation.** **a.** Double coincidence of want, Exchanging commodity for commodity. **b.** Double Coincidence of want, Credit on Commodity **c.** Double coincidence of want, Loan on commodity. **d.** Double coincidence of want, Money **Ans: d. Double coincidence of want- Money**	**1**
9.	**You are a citizen of a country that has a democratic form of government. You want to ensure that the system of power-sharing in your country is effective and that no one branch of government has absolute power. Which of the following measures would best meet this goal?** **a.** All power is concentrated in the hands of the central government, which has the final say in all matters. **b.** Power is divided between the central government and the states or provinces, with each level having its own sphere of influence. **c.** Power is separated among the legislative, executive, and judicial branches, with each branch having its own responsibilities and powers. **d.** Power is shared among different levels of government, such as the national, regional, and local governments, with each level having some degree of autonomy. **Ans: c. Power is separated among the legislative, executive, and judicial branches, with each branch having its own responsibilities and powers.**	**1**
10.	**Identify the painting from the options given below.**  **a.** Frankfurt Parliament **b.** Reichstag **c.** Duma	**1**

	d. The House of Parliament **Ans: a. Frankfurt Parliament** **Note: The following question is for Visually Impaired Candidates only in lieu of Q. No. 10** **Q. Which of the following does the symbol "crown of oak leaves "stand for?** **a.** Freedom **b.** Shows readiness to fight. **c.** Willingness to make peace. **d.** Heroism. **Ans. d. Heroism**	
11.	**Evaluate the impacts of opening foreign trade on the global economy by identifying the appropriate statements among the following options:** **i.** The choice of goods in the markets increase. **ii.** Producers from two countries closely compete against each other despite the distance between their locations. **iii.** Foreign trade thus results in connecting the markets or integration of markets in different countries. **iv.** The quality of the product is always good. **Options:** **a.** Statements i and ii are appropriate. **b.** Statements i, ii and iii are appropriate. **c.** All the statements are appropriate. **d.** Only statement iv is appropriate. **Ans: Statements i, ii and iii are appropriate.**	1
12.	**If a government provides its citizens a right and means to examine the process of decision, it is _____.** **a.** An accountable government **b.** A responsible government **c.** A transparent government **d.** A stable government. **Ans: a. An accountable government**	**1**
13.	**Arrange the following statements in sequential order based on the events that shaped the Non-cooperation movement.** **i.** General Dyer opened fire at the large crowd gathered in the enclosed ground of Jallianwalla Bagh. **ii.** "Forced recruitment" carried out by the British government and the economic hardships faced by the people during the first world war. **iii.** The defeat of the Ottoman Emperor of Turkey led to the formation of the Khilafat movement. **iv.** Gandhiji launched a nationwide satyagraha against the Rowlatt act.	**1**

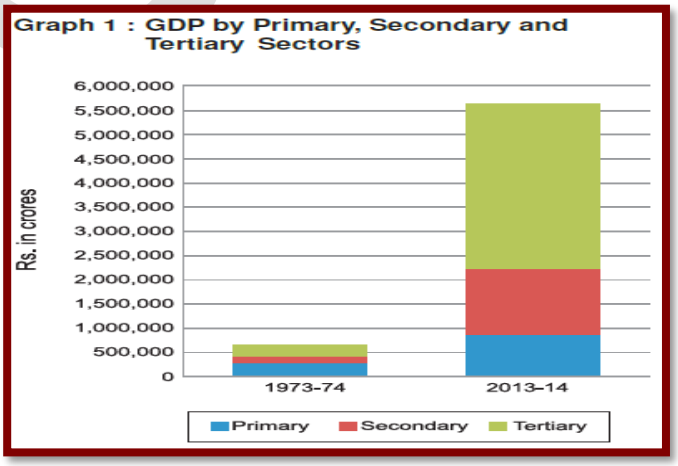
	Options: **a.** iv, iii, ii, i **b.** ii, i, iii, iv **c.** i, iv, iii, ii **d.** i, ii, iii, iv **Ans; b. ii, i, iii, iv**	
14.	**There was a strike announced by the "Transport union" due to which the Lorries refused to transport vegetables, milk, etc. from the rural areas to the Urban areas. Food became scarce in urban areas whereas farmers were unable to sell their products. Which of the following sectors are affected due to the strike carried out by the "Transport Union".** **a.** Primary and Secondary **b.** Secondary and Tertiary **c.** Tertiary, Primary and Secondary **d.** Tertiary and Primary. **Ans: c. Tertiary, Primary and Secondary**	**1**
15.	**Consider the statements given below and choose the correct answer** **Statement I:** Western printing techniques and mechanical press were imported in the late 19th Century as western powers established their outposts in China. **Statement II:** Beijing became the hub of the new print culture**,** catering to western-style schools. **a.** Statement (i) is correct and (ii) is incorrect. **b.** Statement (i) is incorrect and (ii) is correct **c.** Both (i) & (ii) are incorrect **d.** Both (i) & (ii) are correct **Ans: a. statement (i) is correct and (ii) is incorrect.**	**1**
16.	**"M" gave his friend clues about a type of soil that suits for growing cotton. Which of the following clues provided by "M" would be most useful in identifying the ideal type of soil?** **Clues:** **i.** It is well-known for its capacity to hold moisture. **ii.** It turns yellow when it is hydrated. **iii.** It is rich in kankur and bhangar nodules. **iv.** It is a well-drained loamy soil. **a.** Clue i **b.** Clue i and iii **c.** Clue i and ii **d.** Clue iv **Ans: a. Clue i**	**1**
17.	**The emergence of _____ is directly connected to the rise of political parties.**	**1**

	a. Monitory democracies **b.** Direct democracies **c.** Representative democracies **d.** Constitutional democracies **Ans: c. Representative democracies**	
18.	**The process of rapid integration or interconnection between countries through movement of goods and services, investments and technology between countries is called as _____** **a.** Privatization **b.** Globalization **c.** Liberalization **d.** Competition **Ans: b. Globalization**	**1**
19.	**Which of the following statements will be considered by a political party while forming a government?** **Statement i:** Representatives of different castes and tribes**.** **Statement ii:** Representatives of all religions**.** **Statement iii:** Representatives of the elite. **Statement iv:** Representatives of the Non-residents of India NRI **Options:** **a.** Statement i and ii are right. **b.** Statement i, ii and iii are right. **c.** Statement iii is right. **d.** Only statement iv is right**.** **Ans; a. Statement i and ii are right.**	**1**
20.	**Miss "S" approached a bank nearby to avail loan for her own business, as well as a Self-help group which is operating in her village, the bank rejected her loan application whereas the Self-help group accepted to support her by providing the loan.** **Which one of the following documents is required by the bank, but not required by the self-help group to approve Miss "S's" loan application for her business?** **a.** Application for loans **b.** Arrangement Letter **c.** Document on Collateral **d.** Demand promissory note and take delivery letter. **Ans: c. Document on Collateral**	**1**
SECTION B		
VERY SHORT ANSWER QUESTION (2 x 4= 8)		

21.	**Q: Study the map thoroughly and mention the languages that are dominantly spoken in Belgium.**  **Ans:** The languages that are dominantly spoken in Belgium are Dutch and French, **For Visually impaired students in lieu of the above question.** **Q: Mention the languages that are dominantly spoken in Belgium;** **Ans:** The languages that are dominantly spoken in Belgium are Dutch and French,	**2**
22.	**The most powerful weapon of the Spanish conqueror was not a conventional military weapon at all. Justify the above statement by giving two reasons.** **Ans:** • Spanish conquerors won America with not conventional military weapon but with germs like smallpox which spread deep into the continent before any European could reach there. • America's original inhabitants had no immunity against these diseases that came from Europe. This disease erased the whole community, leading to conquest. This biological warfare in the mid sixteenth century made it easy for Spanish to overpower the Americans.	**2**
23.	**Mr. 'P' is from Assam". He wishes to cultivate either Tea or Wheat. Which one of the crops out of the two can he cultivate in his state? Substantiate your answer with any two reasons.** **Ans:** Mr. "P" must cultivate Tea in Assam as the soil and climatic conditions in Assam are suitable to grow Tea. • The tea plant grows well in tropical and sub-tropical climates endowed with deep and fertile well-drained laterite soil, rich in humus and organic matter. Tea bushes require a warm and moist frost-free climate all through the year. • Frequent showers evenly distributed over the year ensure continuous growth of tender leaves.	**2**

24.	**Mention any four reasons to prove that India is a federal country.** **Ans:** The following are the reasons which proves that India is a federal country. • **Division of Powers:** The Constitution of India clearly demarcates the powers of the Central and State governments, and both have their separate areas of jurisdiction. The Seventh Schedule of the Indian Constitution lists the Union List, State List, and Concurrent List, which define the powers and responsibilities of the Central and State governments**.** • **Independent Judiciary:** India has an independent judiciary with the power of judicial review. The Supreme Court of India is the highest judicial authority in the country and has the power to interpret the Constitution and resolve disputes between the Central and State governments. • **Representation of States:** The Rajya Sabha, the upper house of the Indian Parliament, represents the States and Union Territories of India. The members of the Rajya Sabha are elected by the elected members of the Legislative Assemblies of the States and Union Territories. • **Special Status to States:** Some States in India enjoy special status and have been granted more autonomy than others. For example, Jammu and Kashmir have their own Constitution and a separate flag, and Nagaland has its own Constitution and a special status under Article 371A of the Indian Constitution. These factors contribute to India being a federal country where power is divided between the Central and State governments. **(Any two relevant points explained)**	**2**
	SECTION C	
	SHORT ANSWER-BASED QUESTIONS (3 x 5= 15)	
25.	**Provide evidence to support the claim that print culture had a significant impact on the social lives of women in India?** **Ans:** The rise of print culture in India during the 19th century played a crucial role in awakening the social life of women. The printing press allowed women to access information, knowledge and ideas that were previously inaccessible to them. Women's magazines, newspapers and books provided a platform for women to express their views, ideas and opinions on various social issues such as education, gender equality, women's rights, and social reform. **1.** Liberal husbands and fathers began educating their womenfolk at home and sent them to schools. In East Bengal, Rashsundari Debi, a young married girl in a very orthodox household, learnt to read in the secrecy of her kitchen and wrote her autobiography Amar Jiban (1876). It was the first full-length autobiography published in the Bengali language. **2.** The Bengali women like Kailashbashini Debi wrote books highlighting the experiences of women – about how women were imprisoned at home, kept in ignorance, forced to do hard domestic labor and treated unjustly by their families.	**3**

	3. In Maharashtra, Tarabai Shinde & and; Pandita Ramabai wrote with passionate anger about the miserable lives of upper-caste Hindu women, especially widows. **4.** A woman in a Tamil novel expressed what reading meant to women who were confined by social regulations:' For various reasons, my world is small … More than half my life's happiness has come from books …' Therefore, print culture helped awaken social consciousness and contributed to the progress of women's rights and empowerment in India. **(Any 3 relevant points to be mentioned)**	
26.	**Mr. "R" was a regular worker in a small factory. He was not paid his wages properly and the factory did not follow the factory rules and regulations stated by the government, recently he lost his job and was found selling electrical items in a pushcart. Analyze the role of the government in protecting the workers like "R".** **Ans:** The following are the ways in which the workers in the unorganized sector can be protected: • Minimum working hours and wages should be fixed by the government. • To help self-employed people, the government can provide loans. • Basic services such as education, health, and food should be taken care of by the government • Enforce labour laws • Ensure minimum wages act been followed by the factory • Stipulate the working hours, assuring job security and employees benefits such as over time allowance, bonus, increment, health insurance been provided to the workers. In short workers welfare been taken care as per the act of 1956.	**3**
27.	**'Agriculture gives boost to the industrial sector'. Justify the statement with any 3 relevant points.** **Ans:** • Raw Material Supply: Agriculture is a significant source of raw materials for various industries, such as food processing, textiles, and paper. For instance, the cotton industry relies heavily on the production of cotton from agricultural fields. Similarly, food processing industries rely on agricultural products such as fruits, vegetables, and cereals. Thus, a healthy agricultural sector can ensure a steady supply of raw materials for industries, which, in turn, can boost their productivity and growth. • Market Expansion: Agriculture provides a vast market for industrial products. For example, the use of agricultural machinery such as tractors, tillers, and harvesters creates a demand for industrial goods, including steel, plastics, and rubber. Moreover, the growth of the agricultural sector increases the purchasing power of farmers, who become a significant consumer group for industrial products such as consumer goods, automobiles, and appliances.	**3**

	• Employment Generation: Agriculture is a labor-intensive sector that generates employment opportunities for a significant population in India. A healthy agricultural sector can increase the income levels of farmers and agricultural workers, which, in turn, can create a demand for industrial products and services. Additionally, agriculture-related industries such as food processing and agrochemicals also create job opportunities, especially in rural areas. Thus, a robust agricultural sector can help to reduce unemployment and poverty, which are major challenges in India. **(Any three relevant points to be mentioned)**	
28.	**The Indian constitution provides 3 lists to distribute the legislative power. State any two subjects that are included in the union list. In which list the subject "Education" is included and why?** **Ans:** **1.** The Indian Constitution has a three-fold distribution of legislative power, which contains three lists: The Union List, the State List, and the Concurrent List. The subjects that are included in the Union List are those that are under the exclusive jurisdiction of the Union Government. Some of the subjects that are included in the Union List are: • Defense of the country • Foreign affairs and relations • Banking, currency, and coinage • Railways and air transport • Posts and telegraphs • Census and statistics • Copyrights, patents, and trademarks **2.** The subject "Education" comes under the Concurrent List, which means that both the Union Government and the State Governments have the power to make laws on this subject. The Concurrent List contains subjects that are of common interest to both the Union and the State Governments. **(Any relevant points to be mentioned)**	**3**
29.	**A Graph given below shows the production of goods and services in the three sectors of the economy. This is shown for two years, 1973-74 and 2013-14. Analyze the data provided and answer the following questions**.  	

	1. Which was the least producing sector in 1973-74? State the reasons. **Ans:** Secondary sector is the least-producing sector in 1973-74. India is a closed economy at that period, technological upgradation was limited. Also, Industrial policy restricted the freedom to enter various kinds of industries and tedious licensing policy discouraged new players from coming in.	**1**
	2. Which was the largest producing sector in 2013-14? State the reasons. **Ans:** • Basic services: In any country, several services such as hospitals, educational institutions, post and telegraph services, police stations, courts, village administrative offices, municipal corporations, defense, transport, banks, and insurance companies, are required. These can be considered basic services. In a developing country, the government has to take responsibility for the provision of these services. • Development of primary and secondary sectors: The development of agriculture and industry leads to the development of services such as transport, trade, and storage. The greater the development of the primary and secondary sectors, the more would be demand for such services. • Rise in income levels: As income levels rise, certain sections of people start demanding many more services like eating out, tourism, shopping, private hospitals, private schools, and professional training centers. We can see this change quite sharply in cities, especially in big cities. • Rise in information technology: Over the past decade or so, certain new services, such as those based on information and communication technology have become essential. The production of these services has been rising rapidly. **(Any two relevant points to be mentioned)**	**2**
	Note: The following question is for Visually Impaired Candidates only in lieu of Q. No29 **Q. Tertiary sector activities help in the development of Primary and Secondary sectors. Substantiate your answer.** **Ans-**: • In any country, several services such as hospitals, educational institutions, post and telegraph services, police stations, courts, village administrative offices, municipal corporations, defense, transport, banks, and insurance companies, are required. These can be considered basic services. • In a developing country, the government must take responsibility for the provision of these services. • The development of agriculture and industry leads to the development of services such as transport, trade, and storage. The greater the development of the primary and secondary sectors, the more would be demand for such services.	**3**

SECTION D		
LONG ANSWER-BASED QUESTIONS (5 x 4= 20)		
30.	**Analyze the impact of mining activities on the local environment and the health of the surrounding communities.** **Ans.** • The hazards of mining or the impacts of mining on the health of the miners and the environment are given below: • The dust and noxious fumes inhaled by miners make them vulnerable to pulmonary diseases. • The risk of collapsing mine roofs, • Inundation and fires in coal mines are a constant threat to miners. • The fact that mining is one of the most dangerous jobs, mining usually has a negative impact on the environment with the production of a lot of waste. • disruption to the local flora and fauna, and contamination of local water sources. • It could require the removal of massive amounts of topsoil, leading to erosion, loss of habitat and pollution. **(Any other relevant points)**	**5**
31.	**How would you evaluate Napoleon as an administrator who created a more rational and efficient system? Elucidate with suitable examples.** **Ans:** • The Civil Code of 1804 – usually known as the Napoleonic Code, secured the right to property, established equality before the law, and removed all privileges based on birth. • The Napoleonic Code was followed by the regions under the French control. • New businessmen, artisans, peasants, and workers enjoyed a new-found freedom. • In territories under French control such as Italy, Germany, Switzerland, and Dutch Republic, peasants were freed from manorial dues, peasants were freed from serfdom, feudal system was abolished, administrative divisions were simplified. • Guild restrictions were removed in towns. • There were improvements in communication and transport systems. • To facilitate the movement and exchange of goods and capital from one region to another, small-scale producers of goods and businessmen began to realise that common national currency, standardised measures and weights, and uniform laws were of great help. **(Any other relevant points)** **OR** **Analyze the decisions taken by the conservatives at the Congress of Vienna in the year 1815.**	**5**

	Ans: The representatives of the four great European powers – Britain, Russia, Prussia and Austria who had collectively defeated Napoleon, met at Vienna to draw up a settlement for Europe. The Congress was hosted by the Austrian Chancellor Duke Metternich. The result was the Treaty of Vienna of 1815. • Its object was to undo the changes that had come about in Europe during the Napoleonic wars and to restore the monarchies that had been overthrown by Napoleon, and create a new conservative order in Europe. • The Bourbon dynasty, (deposed during the French Revolution) was restored to power. • France lost the territories it had annexed under Napoleon. • A series of states were set up on the boundaries of France to prevent it from expansion in the future. E.g., kingdom of the Netherlands, which included Belgium, was set up in the north. • Genoa was added to Piedmont in the south. Prussia was given territories on its western frontiers. Austria was given control of northern Italy. • The German confederation of 39 states set up by Napoleon was left untouched. In the east, Russia was given part of Poland while Prussia was given a portion of Saxony. Thus conservative regimes set up in 1815 were autocratic. They did not tolerate criticism and dissent. They curbed activities that questioned the legitimacy of autocratic governments. **(Any other relevant points)**	
32.	**Analyse the role of a multiparty system in a democratic country like India.** **Ans:** • In a democratic system like India, multiparty politics plays a crucial role in representing the diverse interests and aspirations of the citizens. • The multiparty system allows for a competitive and dynamic political environment, where parties with different ideologies and agendas can participate and compete for the support of the electorate. • The presence of multiple parties also provides a check and balance against any one party becoming too powerful and dominant. • This system allows a variety of interests and opinions to enjoy political representation. People can make a choice between several candidates. • Through this system different and diverse parties could represent the sections of society and power does not absorb in the hands of one single party. India adopted this system because of the vast diversity and plurality in the nation. **(Any other relevant points)** **OR** **Evaluate the significant distinction between the national and regional parties and assess the requirements for a regional party to become a national party.**	**5**

	Ans: • National parties are powerful in the nation; it deals with national issues. • Regional parties' power is limited to a specific region or state, only the issues and demands of a specific region are discussed by regional parties. • National parties' actions offer preference to national issues over regional problems. • Regional parties' operations are confined to the state. • A party must gain at least six percent of the total votes in lok sabha or assembly elections in four states to be a national party and win at least four seats in lok sabha. • A party has to receive at least six percent of the total votes in the legislative election to become a regional party and win at least two seats. Examples of national parties are the BJP, Congress and BSP. The examples of regional parties are DMK, AAM Admi party, **(Any other relevant points)**	
33.	**Mr "X" borrowed money from a money lender at a high rate of interest, as he could not pay the interest. Mr "X" was forced to borrow from another landlord to settle the amount for the interest borrowed, to the money lender. State the consequences he may face in this situation.** **Ans:** Mr "X" has fallen into "Debt trap", He is in a situation where he will not be able to repay the debt incurred because: The Informal sector was the source of credit opted by Mr "X", where • the Rate of interest is high, • No proper documentation is sought, • No set of rules and regulations will be followed • The lenders were often punished and will be ill treated • The prime motive of the informal sources of this kind of credit is to make profit **He may face the following Consequences:** • Mr. "X" may face ongoing harassment and physical harm from the men sent by the money lender. • He will not be able to make regular interest payments or repay the full amount borrowed. This could lead to significant stress and anxiety, as well as potential physical injuries. • Borrowing from another landlord to repay the original loan may create a cycle of debt for Mr. "X", particularly if the interest rates on the second loan are also high. Mr. "X" may experience personal consequences, such as mental stress, anxiety, and depression due to the constant pressure of repayments and harassment from the lenders. **(Any other relevant points)** **OR** **"Self–help groups eliminates poverty and empowers women". Substantiate with suitable answer.** **Ans:**	**5**

	• Self Help Groups help the poor to become self-reliant in terms of savings and generating income. • They avail the facilities of loans from formal sources like banks at low rate of interest. • They do not demand collateral and so it is easy to access by the poor. • Self-help groups are exclusively meant for rural women to make them Economically independent through self-employment opportunities. • Helps to improve other development factors such as literacy levels, improved healthcare and better family planning. • Economic empowerment. SHGs provide women with a platform to save and access credit at affordable rates, which enables them to start and expand small businesses. Thus improving the standard of living. • Skill development: SHGs in India have also been successful in providing skill development and training opportunities to women. Through training programs, women are equipped with the necessary skills to start and run successful businesses. • Social empowerment. By providing a platform for women to come together, share their experiences, and support each other, SHGs have empowered women to take charge of their lives and become active participants in their communities. **(Any other relevant points)**	
SECTION E		
CASE-BASED QUESTIONS (4 x 3= 12)		
34	It is said of "passive resistance" that it is the weapon of the weak, but the power which is the subject of this article can be used only by the strong. This power is not passive resistance; indeed, it calls for intense activity. The movement in South Africa was not passive but active … 'Satyagraha is not physical force. A satyagrahi does not inflict pain on the adversary; he does not seek his destruction … In the use of satyagraha, there is no ill will whatever. 'Satyagraha is pure soul force. Truth is the very substance of the soul. That is why this force is called satyagraha. The soul is informed with knowledge. In it burns the flame of love. … Nonviolence is the supreme dharma …' It is certain that India cannot rival Britain or Europe in force of arms. The British worship the war god and they can all of them become, as they are becoming, bearers of arms. The hundreds of millions in India can never carry arms. They have made the religion of non-violence their own … In his famous book Hind Swaraj (1909) Mahatma Gandhi declared that British rule was established in India, with the cooperation of Indians, and had survived only because of this cooperation. If Indians refused to cooperate, British rule will collapse within a year. **1. Gandhiji said," passive resistance is not the weapon of the weak". Why?**	**1**

	Ans: Gandhiji said" passive resistance is not the weapon of the weak because it calls for intense activity with a lot of inner strength	
	2. "Satyagraha is pure soul-force" substantiate this statement in 20 words.	**1**
	Ans: Truth is the very substance of the soul that is informed with knowledge and thus this force is called satyagraha.	
	3. What according to Mahatma Gandhi is the best weapon to use to collapse British rule in India?	**2**
	Ans: Mahatma Gandhi in his book Hind Swaraj declared that through noncooperation(Satyagraha) only British rule could be collapsed in India as they could build their empire only with the cooperation of Indians.	
35	Maharashtra is a state located in western India, with a population of over 110 million people. The state is home to several large cities, including Mumbai, and has a significant agricultural sector. However, the state is facing a severe water crisis, with its water resources coming under increasing pressure due to climate change, industrialization, and urbanization. The main challenges faced by water resource management in Maharashtra are: **i.** Overexploitation of groundwater: Maharashtra is one of the most groundwater-stressed states in India, with the demand for water exceeding the supply. Overexploitation of groundwater for agriculture and urban use has led to a decline in water levels, which has severe implications for the sustainability of water resources. **ii.** Pollution of surface water: Industrialization and urbanization have led to the pollution of surface water bodies such as rivers and lakes. The pollution has led to water quality degradation, which poses risks to human health and the environment. **iii.** Inefficient irrigation practices: The agricultural sector is the largest user of water in Maharashtra, accounting for around 80% of total water use. However, traditional irrigation practices such as flood irrigation are inefficient and lead to the wastage of water.	
	1. Mention any two reasons for the water crisis faced by the state of Maharashtra.	**1**
	Ans: Two reasons for Maharashtra facing a water crisis are overexploitation of groundwater and pollution of surface water bodies due to industrialization and urbanization.	
	2. Despite being the second highest rainfall-receiving state of the country, Maharashtra still faces water crisis. Substantiate this statement in 40 words.	**2**
	Ans: Despite receiving the second-highest rainfall in the country, traditional irrigation practices like flood irrigation leading to water shortages in Maharashtra. This is because flood irrigation involves excessive water use, and the water gets lost due to runoff, leading to less water available for other uses.	

	3. Propose any one solution to mitigate the water crisis faced by Maharashtra state. **Ans:** To mitigate the water crisis in Maharashtra, one solution could be to promote the adoption of more efficient irrigation practices, such as drip irrigation and sprinkler systems, that use less water and are more targeted in their delivery. The state can also use rain water harvesting system to improve ground water levels along the western side of western Ghats which receive maximum rain fall. This will increase the efficiency of water use in the state of Maharashtra **(Any one of the above or any other relevant solution)**	**1**
36	Gross Domestic Product (GDP) and Per Capita Income: India's GDP was USD 2.7 trillion in 2020, making it the world's sixth-largest economy. However, the per capita income in India is only about USD 1,947 per year, which is much lower than the world average of USD 11,570. This means that the overall economic output in India is high, but the benefits are not evenly distributed among the population. Human Development Index (HDI): HDI is a composite index that measures the overall development of a country based on indicators such as life expectancy, education, and income. According to the United Nations Development Program (UNDP), India's HDI value in 2020 was 0.645, which is below the world average of 0.737. This indicates that while India has made significant progress in improving human development indicators in recent years, there is still a long way to go. **1. (A) Why is India's Per capita income low compared to the world average? Suggest any one measure to increase the Per capita income of India.** **Ans:** Rapid population growth directly affects per capita income in an economy. Rapid growth leads to the problem of allocation of scarce resources. The lack of education, healthcare, and employment opportunities lowers the income level of the citizens, which results in the low per capita income of the country. **1. (B) Mention any one measure to increase the Per capita income of India** **Ans;** The per capita income of India may increase through government's investment in infrastructure, Education and training. Greater education and job skills allow individuals to produce more goods and services, start businesses, and earn higher incomes **2. Propose any two measures to be taken by India in improving its HDI.** **Ans**: Two measures to be taken by India to improve its HDI could be: • Increase in budgetary allocation on education and healthcare facilities. India needs to focus on improving access to healthcare services, especially in rural areas. This could involve building more hospitals and clinics,	**1** **1** **2**

	training more healthcare workers, and implementing policies to reduce the cost of healthcare. Subsidies can be channelized towards generation of more employment opportunities. • Investing in education: India needs to invest in education to improve its human capital. This could involve increasing the number of schools and colleges, providing better teacher training, and implementing policies to ensure that all children have access to education. Additionally, there needs to be a focus on improving the quality of education to ensure that students are gaining the skills they need to succeed in the workforce.	
SECTION F		
MAP SKILL-BASED QUESTION (2 + 3= 5)		
37 a.	**Two places A and B have been marked on the given outline map of India. Identify them and write their correct names on the lines drawn near them.** **i.** Indian National congress session at this place in 1920. **ii.** The place where Mahatma Gandhi broke the salt law.  	**2**
37 b.	**On the same outline map of India locate and label any 3 of the following with suitable symbols.** **i.** A Coal mine in Tamil Nadu	**3**

ii. A dam built on river Chenab.

iii. A large natural major seaport located at Andhra Pradesh

iv. Noida software technology park

Ans:



Note: The following question is for Visually Impaired Candidates only in lieu of Q. No. 37 a & b.

37 a. i. Name the place where the Indian National Congress session was held in September 1920.

Ans: Calcutta

ii. Name the place where Mahatma Gandhi Broke the salt law.

Ans: Dandi

1

37 b. Answer any 3 of the following.

i. Name the Coal mine Located in Tamil Nadu – Neyveli.

ii. Name the Dam built on the River Chenab-- Salal Dam

1

iii. Name the largest natural sea port located in Andhra Pradesh – Vishakhapatnam

iv. The State where Noida Software Technology Park is located. – Uttar Pradesh.

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