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2024 CBSE SOLVED PAPER

DETAILED SOLUTIONS OF
UNSOLVED PAPERS

SOCIAL SCIENCE

Sample Question Paper

BLUEPRINT

Time Allowed : 3 hours

Maximum Marks : 80

Unit/Chapter	MCQs (1 mark)	VSA (2 marks)	SA (3 marks)	LA (5 marks)	Case Based (4 marks)	Map Based (5 marks)	Total
Unit 1 : India and the Contemporary World-II							8(18)
1. The Rise of Nationalism in Europe	2(2)	—	—	—	1(4)	—	
2. Nationalism in India	1(1)	—	—	1(5)*	—	—	
3. The Making of a Global World	—	—	—	—	—	—	
4. Print Culture and the Modern World	1(1)	1(2)*	1(3)	—	—	—	
Unit 2 : Contemporary India – II							7(17)
1. Resources and Development	1(1)	—	1(3)	—	—	—	
2. Forest and Wildlife Resources	1(1)	—	—	—	—	—	
3. Water Resources	1(1)	—	—	—	—	—	
4. Agriculture	—	—	—	—	1(4)	—	
5. Minerals and Energy Resources	—	—	—	1(5)*	—	—	
6. Manufacturing Industries	—	1(2)	—	—	—	—	
7. Lifelines of National Economy	—	—	—	—	—	—	11(21)
Unit 3 : Democratic Politics – II							
1. Power Sharing	2(2)	—	—	—	1(4)	—	
2. Federalism	1(1)	—	1(3)	—	—	—	
3. Gender, Religion and Caste	1(1)	1(2)	—	—	—	—	
4. Political Parties	1(1)	—	—	1(5)*	—	—	
5. Outcomes of Democracy	2(2)	—	—	—	—	—	10(19)
Unit 4 : Understanding Economic Development							
1. Development	2(2)	—	—	1(5)*	—	—	
2. Sectors of the Indian Economy	2(2)	1(2)	1(3)	—	—	—	
3. Money and Credit	—	—	1(3)*	—	—	—	
4. Globalisation and the Indian Economy	2(2)	—	—	—	—	—	1(5)
Map Work	—	—	—	—	—	1(2+3)	
Total	20(20)	4(8)	5(15)	4(20)	3(12)	1(5)	37(80)

*It is a choice based question.

SOCIAL SCIENCE

*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 – Question no. 25 to 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 must be attempted.

SECTION A

MCQs ($20 \times 1 = 20$)

1. Which of the following statements are correct regarding Liberal Nationalism in 19th century in Europe?
(I) Right of Liberty and Equality
(II) Formation of people's government
(III) Ownership of private property
(IV) Complete control of government on all public and private property
(a) I, II and III only
(b) I, III and IV only
(c) II, III and IV only
(d) I, II and IV only
2. What was the reason of difference of opinion between Gandhiji and Dr. B.R. Ambedkar?
(a) Gandhiji believed that separate electorates would create harmony in the society.
(b) Gandhiji believed that separate electorates would slow down the process of integration of Dalits into society.
(c) Gandhiji believed that with separate electorates, Dalits would gain respect in society.
(d) Gandhiji believed that the condition of Dalits would become better.

3. Choose the correct statements, from the codes given below, which defines the given image correctly.



- (i) The given figure depicts Napoleon as a postman.
 - (ii) Each letter dropping out bears the names of the territories lost by Napoleon.
 - (iii) The figure depicts Tsar Alexander I as an army.
 - (iv) The coalition armies of Russia, Poland, Austria and Hungary decisively defeated the French army of Napoleon.
- (a) (i) and (ii) only (b) (i), (ii) and (iii) only
(c) (i), (ii) and (iv) only (d) (i) and (iii) only
4. A historical account or folk tale in verse, usually sung or recited is called _____.
(a) Vellum (b) Platen (c) Ballad (d) Galley
5. "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 kanker 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)
6. Which is the first project for Wildlife Conservation in India?
(a) Project Elephant (b) Project Tiger (c) Project Crocodile (d) None of these
7. Read the given statements and choose the correct option.
Statement I : Dams have never triggered flood.
Statement II : Flood control is also a reason for the construction of dams.
(a) Both statements I and II are correct.
(b) Both statements I and II are incorrect.
(c) Statement I is correct but statement II is incorrect.
(d) Statement I is incorrect but statement II is correct.
8. Which of the following are major caste groups of Sri Lanka?
(a) Christians and Tamils (b) Buddhists and Hindus
(c) Sinhalese and Tamils (d) Sinhalese and Christians
9. Which of the following is incorrect regarding a unitary government?
(a) There is either only one level of government or the sub-units are subordinate to the central government.
(b) The central government can pass orders to the provincial government.
(c) A state government is answerable to the central government.
(d) The powers of state governments are guaranteed by the Constitution.

10. Which one of the following famous laws was enacted by the Government of India in October 2005?
- (a) The Right to Property Act (b) The Right to Education Act
(c) The Consumer Protection Act (d) The Right to Information Act
11. Read the given statements and choose the correct option.
Assertion (A) : Sex selective abortion led to decline of child sex ratio in India.
Reason (R) : Desire of a boy child makes Indian families abort a girl child.
- (a) Both A and R are correct and R is the correct explanation of A.
 (b) Both A and R are correct but R is not the correct explanation of A.
 (c) A is correct but R is incorrect.
 (d) A is incorrect but R is correct.
12. Which of the following statements is/are correct keeping the requirement of formation of government in view?
- Statement I :** It is possible for independent candidates to form a government.
Statement II : Government formation is exclusively reserved for political parties.
Statement III : The formation of government is limited to only elected political parties.
Statement IV : Government can only be formed by political parties that are elected and hold a majority.
- (a) Statements (I) and (II) are correct.
 (b) Statements (I), (II) and (III) are correct.
 (c) Only statement (III) is correct.
 (d) Only statement (IV) is correct.
13. Which one of the following is an example of outcomes of a democracy that produces an accountable government?
- (a) Open public debates only on major policies
 (b) Promoting economic development
 (c) Reducing economic inequalities
 (d) Open to people who elected the rulers
14. Consider the following statements on 'Power Sharing' and choose the correct option.
 (I) Majoritarianism is the real spirit of democracy.
 (II) It creates balance and harmony in different groups.
 (III) It reduces the possibilities of conflicts among social groups.
 (IV) Power sharing is the essence of democracy.
- (a) I, II and III only (b) II, III and IV only (c) I, III and IV only (d) I, II and IV only
15. Suppose there are four families in your locality, the average per capita income of whom is ₹ 10,000. If the income of three families are ₹ 6,000, ₹ 8,000 and ₹ 14,000 respectively, what would be the income of the fourth family?
- (a) ₹ 5,000 (b) ₹ 10,000 (c) ₹ 12,000 (d) ₹ 15,000

16. Read the given data and find out which country has most equitable distribution of income.

Countries	Monthly Income of Citizens in four countries in 2018 (in ₹)					
	Citizen I	Citizen II	Citizen III	Citizen IV	Citizen V	Citizen VI
Country A	10,500	11,200	10,800	11,000	10,700	10,840
Country B	600	5,000	600	600	600	1,480
Country C	550	10,500	400	7,500	2,000	4,190
Country D	8,000	4,800	700	5,000	7,500	2,410

- (a) Country A (b) Country B (c) Country C (d) Country D

17. The sectors are classified into public and private sector on the basis of
 (a) employment conditions
 (b) the nature of economic activity
 (c) ownership of enterprises
 (d) number of workers employed in the enterprise.
18. Which one of the following refers to investment?
 (a) Money spent on religious ceremonies (b) Money spent on social customs
 (c) Money spent to buy assets such as land (d) Money spent on household goods
19. Arrange the following in correct sequence and choose the correct option.
 (i) Banks give loans to people who need money at higher interest rate
 (ii) People applying for the loan
 (iii) Banks take deposits from people who have money at lower interest rate
 (iv) The difference in interest rate provides earning to the bank
 (a) iii, ii, iv, i (b) ii, iii, i, iv (c) ii, iv, iii, i (d) iii, ii, i, iv
20. Choose the correct statements about factors regarding globalisation in India.
 (I) Improvement in transportation technology.
 (II) Liberalisation of foreign trade and foreign investment.
 (III) Favourable rules of WTO towards India in comparison to developed countries.
 (a) I and II only (b) I and III only (c) II and III only (d) III only

SECTION B

VERY SHORT ANSWER QUESTIONS (4 × 2 = 8)

21. Classify industries on the basis of sources of raw materials. How are they different from each other?
22. (A) How did Governor General, William Bentinck react to the petition filed by Editors of English and Vernacular newspapers?

OR

- (B) What led the colonial government to pass the Vernacular Press Act in 1878? How did it affect the vernacular newspapers?
23. Describe the adverse effects of caste in politics in India.
24. What does underemployment mean?

SECTION C

SHORT ANSWER-BASED QUESTIONS (5 × 3 = 15)

25. How had the Imperial State in China been the major producer of printed material for a long time? Explain with examples.
26. (A) Getting a loan from bank is much more difficult than taking a loan from informal sources for poor. Why?

OR

- (B) Explain the term 'debt-trap'. Why is it more rampant in rural areas? Give two reasons.
27. Explain with examples, the ways to solve the problem of land degradation in the Himalayan region.
28. Suggest any three ways to save workers of unorganised sector from exploitation.
29. "Local people know the local problems and its solutions better". Explain

SECTION D

LONG ANSWER-BASED QUESTIONS (4 × 5 = 20)

30. (A) “Nationalism spreads when people begin to believe that they are all part of the same nation.” Support the statement.

OR

- (B) Explain the importance of the 'Salt March' of Gandhiji as a symbol to unite the nation.

31. (A) Why is it necessary to conserve mineral resources? Explain any four ways to conserve mineral resources.

OR

- (B) 'Energy saved is energy produced.' Assess the statement.

32. (A) “All over the world, people express their dissatisfaction with the failure of political parties to perform their functions well.” Analyse the statement with arguments.

OR

- (B) What do you mean by the lack of internal democracy?

33. (A) “Different people have different goals of development”. Explain the statement.

OR

- (B) What is an average income? What is its importance? Mention its limitations related to development.

SECTION E

CASE-BASED QUESTIONS (3 × 4 = 12)

34. Read the passage given below and answer the following questions.

During the French Revolution artists used the female allegory to portray ideas such as Liberty, Justice and the Republic. These ideals were represented through specific objects or symbols. As you would remember, the attributes of Liberty are the red cap, or the broken chain, while Justice is generally a blindfolded woman carrying a pair of weighing scales.

Similar female allegories were invented by artists in the nineteenth century to represent the nation. In France she was christened Marianne, a popular Christian name, which underlined the idea of a people's nation. Her characteristics were drawn from those of Liberty and the Republic – the red cap, the tricolour, the cockade. Statues of Marianne were erected in public squares to remind the public of the national symbol of unity and to persuade them to identify with it. Marianne images were marked on coins and stamps.

Similarly, Germania became the allegory of the German nation. In visual representations, Germania wears a crown of oak leaves, as the German oak stands for heroism.

- (i) Who became the female allegory of the France?
- (ii) What does blindfolded women carrying a pair of weighing scales signify?
- (iii) How were the ideas of Liberty, Justice and the Republic represented by French artists during the French Revolution?

35. Read the passage given below and answer the following questions.

Agriculture has been the backbone of the Indian economy though its share in the Gross Domestic Product (GDP) has registered a declining trend from 1951 onwards; According to Census of India 2011 about 54.6 per cent of the total work force was employed by the farm sector which makes more than half of the Indian Population dependent on agriculture for sustenance. The declining share of agriculture in the GDP is a matter of serious concern because any decline and stagnation in agriculture will lead to a decline in other spheres of the economy having wider implications for society. Considering the importance of agriculture in India, the Government of India made concerted efforts to modernise agriculture. Establishment of Indian Council of Agricultural Research (ICAR), agricultural universities, veterinary services and animal breeding centres, horticulture development, research and development in the field of meteorology and weather forecast, etc. were given priority for improving Indian agriculture.

- (i) What steps are taken by the government to modernise agriculture?
- (ii) What is the purpose of establishment of ICAR?
- (iii) Why is the declining share of agriculture a matter of concern?

36. Read the passage given below and answer the following questions.

Besides banks, the other major source of cheap credit in rural areas are the cooperative societies (or cooperatives). Members of a cooperative pool their resources for cooperation in certain areas. There are several types of cooperatives possible such as farmers cooperatives, weavers cooperatives, industrial workers cooperatives, etc. Krishak Cooperative functions in a village not very far away from Sonpur. It has 2300 farmers as members. It accepts deposits from its members. With these deposits as collateral, the Cooperative has obtained a large loan from the bank. These funds are used to provide loans to members. Once these loans are repaid, another round of lending can take place.

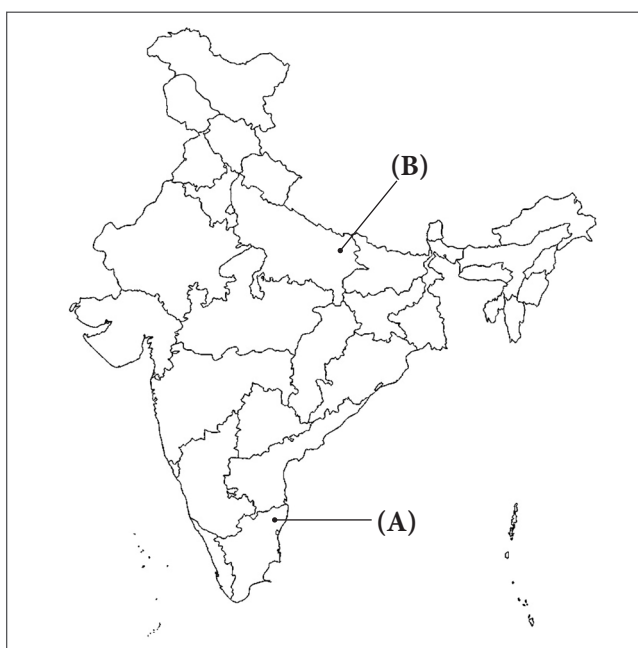
Krishak Cooperative provides loans for the purchase of agricultural implements, loans for cultivation and agricultural trade, fishery loans, loans for construction of houses and for a variety of other expenses.

- (i) Why do cooperatives need to lend more to borrowers?
- (ii) Write the role played by cooperatives in village societies.
- (iii) Compare the cooperatives with banks on the basis of documentation.

SECTION F

MAP SKILLED BASED QUESTIONS (2 + 3 = 5)

37. (a) Two places 'A' and 'B' are marked on the given political outline map of India. Identify these places with the help of the following information and write their correct names on the lines marked near them :
- (A) The place where the Indian National Congress session was held in 1927.
 - (B) The place where the Non-Cooperation Movement ended abruptly due to violence.
- (b) Located and label any four of the following with appropriate symbols on the same given political outline map of India :
- (i) Haldia – Sea-port
 - (ii) Pune – Software Technology Park
 - (iii) Bhilai – Iron and Steel Plant
 - (iv) Kakrapar – Nuclear Power Plant
 - (v) Hirakud – Dam
 - (vi) Indira Gandhi airport – International airport



Self Evaluation Sheet

Once you complete **SQP-9**, check your answers with the given solutions and fill your marks in the marks obtained column according to the marking scheme. Performance Analysis Table given at the bottom will help you to check your readiness.



Q. No.	Chapter	Marks Per Question	Marks Obtained
1	The Rise of Nationalism in Europe	1	
2	Nationalism in India	1	
3	The Rise of Nationalism in Europe	1	
4	Print Culture and the Modern World	1	
5	Resources and Development	1	
6	Forest and Wildlife Resources	1	
7	Water Resources	1	
8	Power Sharing	1	
9	Federalism	1	
10	Outcomes of Democracy	1	
11	Gender, Religion and Caste	1	
12	Political Parties	1	
13	Outcomes of Democracy	1	
14	Power Sharing	1	
15	Development	1	
16	Development	1	
17	Sectors of the Indian Economy	1	
18	Globalisation and the Indian Economy	1	
19	Sectors of the Indian Economy	1	
20	Globalisation and the Indian Economy	1	
21	Manufacturing Industries	2	
22	Print Culture and the Modern World	2	
23	Gender, Religion and Caste	2	
24	Sectors of the Indian Economy Development	2	
25	Print Culture and the Modern World	3	
26	Money and Credit	3	
27	Resources and Development	3	
28	Sectors of the Indian Economy	3	
29	Federalism	3	
30	Nationalism in India	5	
31	Minerals and Energy Resources	5	
32	Political Parties	5	
33	Development	5	
34	The Rise of Nationalism in Europe	1 + 1 + 2	
35	Agriculture	2 + 1 + 1	
36	Money and Credit	2 + 1 + 1	
37	(a) History / (b) Geography	2 + 3	
Total		80	
		Percentage	%

Performance Analysis Table

If your marks is



> 90% TREMENDOUS!

➤ You are done! Keep on revising to maintain the position.



81-90% EXCELLENT!

➤ You have to take only one more step to reach the top of the ladder. Practise more.



71-80% VERY GOOD!

➤ A little bit of more effort is required to reach the 'Excellent' bench mark.



61-70% GOOD!

➤ Revise thoroughly and strengthen your concepts.



51-60% FAIR PERFORMANCE!

➤ Need to work hard to get through this stage.



40-50% AVERAGE!

➤ Try hard to boost your average score.

1. (a) : I, II and III only
2. (b) : Mahatma Gandhi opposed separate electorate and began a fast unto death. He believed that separate electorate for Dalits will delay their integration into society.
3. (a) : In the figure, Napoleon is represented as a postman on his way back to France after he lost the battle of Leipzig in 1813. This battle was fought between the coalition of Allied forces including Prussia, Russia, Sweden and Austria against the French Army of Napoleon. Each letter in his bag in the figure bears the names of the territories he lost.
4. (c) : A historical account or folk tale in verse, usually sung or recited is called Ballad
5. (a) : Black soil is ideal for growing cotton and is also known as black cotton soil. The black soils are made up of extremely fine i.e., clayey material. They are well-known for their capacity to hold moisture. In addition, they are rich in soil nutrients, such as calcium carbonate, magnesium, potash and lime.
6. (b) : Project Tiger
7. (d) : Dams have triggered floods due to the sedimentation in the reservoir.
8. (b) : Buddhists and Hindus
9. (d) : In the unitary system, there is only one level of government or the sub-units are subordinate to the central government. The central government can pass on orders to the provincial or the local government. The power of state governments are not guaranteed by any constitutional body. The state government is answerable to central government.
10. (d) : The Right to Information Act
11. (a)
12. (d) : It is not possible for independent candidates to form a government.
13. (d) : Open to people who elected the rulers.
14. (b) : II, III and IV
15. (c) : ₹ 12,000
16. (a) : Country A
17. (d) : Public and Private sectors are classified on the basis of ownership of enterprises.
18. (c) : Money spent to buy assets such as land.
19. (d) : iii, ii, i, iv
20. (a) : I and II only

21. On the basis of sources of raw materials industries are classified as:

Agro-based: These types of industries draw their raw materials from agricultural products. For example, textile, sugar, coffee, tea and edible oil.

Mineral-based: They draw their raw material from minerals and metals. For example, Iron and Steel industries, cement, petrochemicals, etc.

In agro based industries value addition is done at every stage and in case of mineral based industries refining is a more important activity.

22. (A) Governor-General, William Bentinck agreed to revise press laws in 1835, when urgent petitions by editors of English and vernacular newspapers were filed.

OR

(B) (i) The Vernacular Press Act was passed because the vernacular newspapers were assertively nationalist. They openly criticised and debated the government policies.

(ii) The Vernacular Press Act of 1878 was passed which empowered the government to censor reports and editorials.

(iii) The government kept a regular tract of vernacular newspapers. If a report was judged seditious, the newspaper was warned and if warning was ignored, appropriate actions were taken.

23. Adverse effects of caste in politics in India:

(i) Political parties try to use caste to gain votes.

(ii) Political parties take care of interests and demands of particular caste and favour some castes.

(iii) It leads to conflicts and tensions among various caste groups as some castes get discriminated against.

24. Underemployment is a situation where people are apparently working but all of them are made to work less than their potential.

25. The Imperial state in China for a long time was the major producer of printed material. China had a large bureaucracy. The Chinese civil services examinations required the use of large number of textbooks for its preparation in the recruitment process.

Thus, large number of books and other study materials were printed under the sponsorship of the Imperial state. From the 16th century, the number of examination candidates went up and thus the volume of print also increased.

Thus, printing of books started rapidly all over the nation. This was further accelerated by authors and rich merchants.

26. (A) Getting a loan from bank is much more difficult than taking a loan from informal sources because banks require proper documents which is time consuming. The

requirement of collateral for taking loan from bank makes it almost impossible for large section of people (poor). While moneylender personally knows the borrower hence are often willing to give a loan without collateral and any documents.

OR

(B) Debt-trap is a situation in which a person after taking a loan is not able to pay back the loan. It is more common in rural areas because:

- (i) A borrower repays a loan by selling the agricultural produce, which sometimes may not be enough to repay the loan.
- (ii) Rural borrowers normally depend on informal sources of credit who charge a high rate of interest. This repayment of larger amounts may sometimes be larger than their income. Thus, it can be concluded that loans from banks always help to raise people's earning capacity.

27. Ways to solve the problem of land degradation in Himalayan region are as follows:

- (i) Afforestation
- (ii) Proper management of grazing. It is one of the main reasons of land degradation in hilly areas.
- (iii) Adopting terrace farming in hilly areas, as it increases water retention capacity of soil.

28. Ways to save workers of unorganised sector from exploitation are:

- (i) Providing social security to workers.
- (ii) Support from Labour Ministry to avail them the benefits after retirement.
- (iii) Provide support for the conversion of unorganised sector to organised sector.

29. According to the statement given in the question the local people know the local problem better. It provided the idea behind decentralisation which had resulted in a third tier of government, known as the local government.

Decentralisation has a number of advantages, these are:

- (i) It aims at dealing with the local problems at local level.
- (ii) Local people know their problems much better than outsiders.
- (iii) They also have better ideas regarding management of things more efficiently.
- (iv) They can specify the important problems and allocate more money to more pressing problems on priority basis.

30. (A) Nationalism spreads when people begin to believe that they are all part of the same nation. The sense of collective belonging came partly through the experience of united struggles. Nationalism captured people's imagination through variety of cultural processes.

History and fiction, folklore and songs helped in promoting nationalism. Literature and popular prints also arise national feelings. Reinterpretation of history and the

celebration of regional festival were means of creating a feeling of nationalism. As the national movement developed nationalist leaders became more and more aware of icons and symbols in unifying and inspiring in them a feeling of nationalism.

OR

(B) (i) Mahatma Gandhi found salt a powerful symbol that could unite the nation. On 31 January 1930, he sent a letter to Viceroy Irwin stating wide ranging eleven demands.
(ii) All classes of the Indian society were identified with the broad ranging demands. The most stirring of all was the demand to abolish the salt tax.

(iii) Salt was something consumed by the rich and the poor alike and it was one of the most essential items of food. The tax on salt and the government monopoly over its production, Mahatma Gandhi revealed the most oppressive face of British rule.

(iv) In the Dandi march, the volunteers walked for 24 days, about 10 miles a day. Thousands came to hear Mahatma Gandhi wherever he stopped and he told them what he meant by Swaraj and urged them to peacefully defy the British.

(v) On 6 April, he reached Dandi and ceremonially violated the law, manufacturing salt by boiling sea water.

This marked the beginning of the Civil Disobedience Movement. People were now asked not only to refuse cooperation with the British, as they had done in Non-cooperation, but also to break colonial laws.

Thousands of people broke the salt law in different parts of the country, manufactured salt and demonstrated in front of government salt factories.

As the movement spread, foreign cloth was boycotted, and liquor shops were picketed. Peasants refused to pay revenue and chaukidari taxes, village officials resigned, and in many places forest people violated forest laws.

31. (A) The various reasons for conservation of minerals are:

- (i) The strong dependence of industry and agriculture upon minerals.
- (ii) The process of mineral formation is slow.
- (iii) They are non-renewable resources

Methods to conserve :

- (i) Minerals should be used in a planned and sustainable manner.
- (ii) Improved technology needs to be constantly evolved to allow use of low grade ore at a low cost.
- (iii) Recycling of minerals must be practiced.
- (iv) Use of alternative renewable substitutes.

OR

(B) Saved energy is produced energy. We cannot continue to produce resources which are non-renewable. The world's storage of fossil fuels are gradually exhausting by human

consumption. To conserve energy we can take following steps:

- (i) Electronic devices and electrical appliances must be switched off when not in use.
- (ii) We should develop a mindset to use public transportation system instead of personal vehicles.
- (iii) We should use power saving devices and install solar panels to generate electricity.

32. (A) All over the world, people express strong dissatisfaction with the failure of political parties to perform their functions well. This statement can be described on the following grounds:

- (i) Lack of internal democracy: Power often concentrates in the hands of one or few leaders at the top of a party. Since parties are not usually involved in keeping track of regular activities, ordinary citizens who are members of the party, do not get much information of what is actually happening.
- (ii) Dynastic succession: Moreover, the top positions in many parties are controlled by members of one family who tend to favour people close to them or their family members in giving positions of power. This tendency is harmful to the functioning of parties as well as the democracy.
- (iii) The role of money and muscle power: Since the main aim of the parties is to win elections, they often use short-cuts in doing so. For example – they nominate candidates who have or can raise lots of money or they may support criminals who can easily win the elections.
- (iv) Lack of meaningful choices: The decline in the ideological difference between parties in recent times does not offer a meaningful choice to the voters as there is not much difference in the policies and programmes of the various political parties.

OR

(B) Lack of internal democracy within the party means that the power within the party is generally concentrated in the hands of one or two leaders. Even they do not conduct regular elections of office bearers and they do not keep membership registers. Ordinary members are unable to get any information of inside matters of the party and members are generally dissatisfied with central leadership. It is very difficult for ordinary members to convey their views to central leadership on any particular issue. They have to accept the decisions taken by central leaders. So there is lack of internal democracy within the parties.

33. (A) Different people can have different developmental goals. People have different developmental goals because people come from different background. Sometimes, these goals may be conflicting.

Different people have different dreams and aspirations.

People set their goals according to the changing circumstances and the prevailing situation.

People may change the goal with the change in situation which could be contradictory to previous goal.

For example: A person willing to do higher education will change his goal for employment because of weak economic situation of the family.

OR

(B) Average income is the total income of a nation (GDP) divided by its population, also called per capita income. The World Bank classifies countries as developed, under developed or developing using per capita income.

Limitations of calculating per capita income are:

- (i) A rise in per capita income can be due to rise in prices and not due to increase in physical output, it is not a reliable index of economic development.
- (ii) It excludes all non-marketed goods and services, even though they may be important for human happiness and better quality of life.
- (iii) Rise in per capita income may be due to use of modern capital-intensive technology in production which may be labour displacing in nature thus adversely affecting the poor masses.
- (iv) Contribution of commodity to economic welfare may be higher than its money value e.g., money value of salt, needle, thread, etc. included in national income is lower than their contribution to economic welfare.

34. (i) Marianne

(ii) The blindfolded women carrying a pair of weighing scales signify justice.

(iii) French Artists used the female allegory to portray ideas like Liberty, Justice and the Republic. Specific objects or symbols were used to represent the ideas. Liberty was attributed with red cap or the broken chain, while Justice is generally a blind-folded woman carrying a pair of weighing scales.

35. (i) (a) Establishment of ICAR

(b) Veterinary services

(c) Horticulture development

(d) Weather forecast

(ii) The purpose of establishment of ICAR is to modernise agriculture.

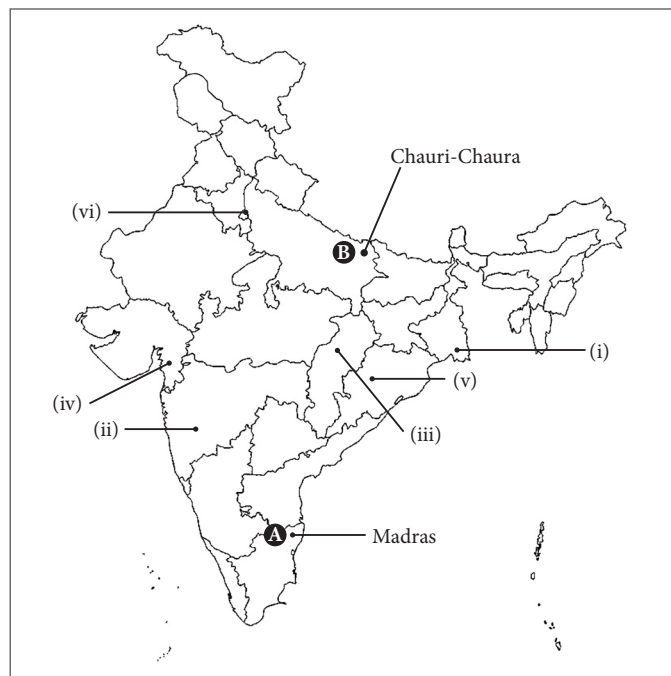
(iii) Any decline and stagnation in agriculture will lead to a decline in other spheres of the economy.

36. (i) Borrowers when borrow from informal sources, they fall, into debt traps of very high interest rates, so cooperatives need to lend more to their borrowers because they are a major source of cheap credit with low interest rate and require no collateral from the borrowers.

(ii) Cooperative play an important role in village societies as being a source of cheap credit. It accepts deposits from members of villages as collateral. Cooperatives have obtained a large loan from the banks. These funds are used to provide loans to members. Once these loans are repaid, another round of lending can take place.

(iii) Banks need collateral to grant loans whereas, cooperatives do not required collateral.

37. (a) and (b)



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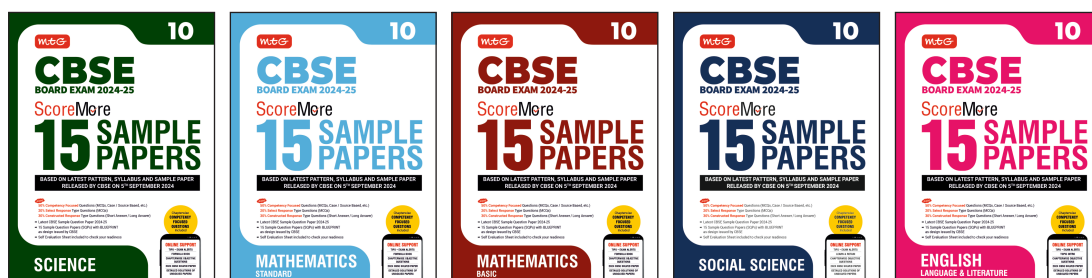
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