Class X Session 2026-27
Subject - Social Science
Sample Question Paper - 1

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

General Instructions:

1. There are 38 questions in the Question paper. All questions are compulsory.
2. The question paper has Four Sections - A-History, B-Geography C-Political Science, and D-Economics.
3. Each Section is of 20 Marks and has MCQs, VSA, SA, LAs and CBQ.
4. Very Short Answer Type Questions (VSA), carry 2 marks each. Answers to each question should not exceed 40 words.
5. Short Answer Type Questions (SA), carry 3 marks each. Answers to each question should not exceed 60 words.
6. Long answer type questions (LA), carry 5 marks each. Answers to each question should not exceed 120 words.
7. There are case based questions (CBQ) with three sub questions and are of 4 marks each. Answers to each question should not exceed 100 words.
8. The map-based questions, carry 5 marks with two parts- Q9. In Section A-History (2 marks) and Q19. In Section B -Geography (3 marks)
9. 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 HISTORY (20 marks)

1. Match the following: **[1]**

(a) James Augustus Hickey began to edit the Bengal Gazette.	(i) 1876
(b) Martin Luther wrote Ninety Five Theses.	(ii) 1517
(c) Marco Polo, a great explorer, returned to Italy.	(iii) 1780
(d) Rashsundari Debi published Amar Jiban.	(iv) 1295

a) (a) - (iii), (b) - (ii), (c) - (iv), (d) - (i)
b) (a) - (ii), (b) - (iii), (c) - (iv), (d) - (i)
c) (a) - (iii), (b) - (ii), (c) - (i), (d) - (iv)
d) (a) - (iii), (b) - (iv), (c) - (ii), (d) - (i)

2. Study the picture and answer the question that follows: **[1]**



Which Indian National movement does the above image depict?

a) Salt movement
b) Chauri Chaura movement
c) Khilafat movement
d) Civil disobedience movement

3. Muslim leaders and intellectuals were concerned about the status of Muslims as a minority within India, because: **[1]**

a) There were distrust and suspicion between the two communities
b) They feared that their culture and identity would be submerged under the domination of a Hindu majority
c) The Congress was not ready to grant them a separate electorate
d) Their leaders differed with the policies of the Congress

4. **Read the information given below and select the correct option** **[1]**

The 1830s were years of great economic hardship in Europe. The first half of the nineteenth century saw an enormous increase in population all over Europe. In most countries, there were more seekers of jobs than employment. The population from rural areas migrated to the cities to live in overcrowded slums. Small producers in towns were often faced with stiff competition from imports of cheap machine-made goods from England, where industrialization was more advanced than on the continent. The above passage gives information about what?

a) Hunger
b) Popular Revolt
c) Hardship
d) All of these

5. In what ways did food items offer scope for long distance cultural exchange? **[2]**

OR

Write a note on Count Camillo de Cavour.

6. Identify Cavour, telling the part played by him in the unification of Italy. **[3]**

OR

"The decade of 1830 had brought great economic hardship in Europe." Support the statement with arguments.

7. Analyse the role of women in Civil Disobedience Movement. **[5]**

OR

Workers of Assam had their own understanding of Mahatma Gandhi and the notion of Swaraj. Explain with examples.

8. **Read the given source and answer the questions that follow:** **[4]**

Print and Censorship

The power of the printed word is most often seen in the way governments seek to regulate and suppress print. The colonial government kept continuous track of all books and newspapers published in India and passed numerous laws to control the press.

During the First World War, under the Defence of India Rules, 22 newspapers had to furnish securities. Of these, 18 shut down rather than comply with government orders. The Sedition Committee Report under Rowlatt in 1919 further strengthened controls that led to imposition of penalties on various newspapers. At the outbreak of the Second World War, the 'Defence of India Act' was passed, allowing censoring of reports of war-related topics. All reports about the Quit India Movement came under its purview. In August 1942, about 90 newspapers were suppressed.

I. Why were newspapers suppressed in 1942? **(1)**

II. How did the colonial government's policies affect nationalism? **(1)**

III. Examine the role of the press in colonial India. **(2)**

9. 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 marked on the map. **[2]**

a. The place where Jallianwala Bagh incident took place.

b. The place where Indigo Planters started the Satyagraha.



SECTION-B GEOGRAPHY (20 marks)

10. An artificial lake built in the 11^{th} century for water conservation is _____. **[1]**

a) Bhopal Lake b) Wular Lake

c) Sambhar Lake d) Chilka Lake

11. Which of the following provisions of the Indian Wildlife Protection Act are applicable for maintaining ecological diversity and protecting habitats? **[1]**

i. Integrating diverse flora and fauna into our daily life.
ii. Banning hunting and giving legal protection to the animals in their habitats.
iii. Recommending establishing national parks and wildlife sanctuaries.
iv. Providing legal protection to many marine animals.

a) Statement i, ii, & iii are correct.
b) Statement ii, iii & iv are correct.
c) Statement i and ii are correct.
d) Statement ii is correct.

12. Arrange the following in the correct sequence with decreasing order of producer of Aluminium industry in India:- **[1]**

i. Uttar Pradesh
ii. Chhattisgrah
iii. West Bengal
iv. Maharashtra

a) iii, i, ii, iv
b) i, iii, iv, ii
c) iv, i, ii, iii
d) iv, i, iii, ii

13. According to National Forest Policy (1952), the desired forest area is 33 per cent of the geographical area. Read the following data and identify what percentage of the area was under forest cover during 1960-61. **[1]**

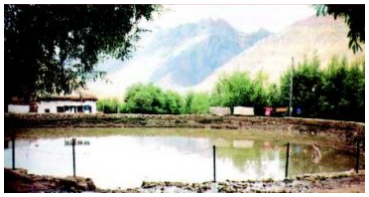
General Land Use Categories	**Percentage (1960-61)**
Current Fallow	3.73
Culturable Wasteland	6.23
Barren and unculturable land	18.11
Net Sown Area	46.26
Forest Area	18.11

a) 3.73
b) 18.11
c) 6.23
d) 46.26

14. Which country produces the largest rice in the world? **[1]**

a) China
b) Bangladesh
c) India
d) Japan

15. **[1]**



What is shown in the above picture?

a) Kuls
b) Tankas
c) Khadins
d) Johads

16. Explain two important characteristics of Black soil. **[2]**

17. Describe the importance of minerals in human life. **[5]**

OR

"We have to use a planned and sustainable manner to conserve our minerals." Support the statement by giving suitable arguments.

18. **Read the given source and answer the questions that follow:** **[4]**

Sardar Sarovar

Sardar Sarovar Dam has been built over the Narmada River in Gujarat. This is one of the largest water resource projects of India covering four states - Maharashtra, Madhya Pradesh, Gujarat and Rajasthan. The Sardar Sarovar project would meet the requirement of water in droughtprone and desert areas. Sardar Sarovar Project will provide irrigation facilities to 18.45 lakh hectare of land, covering 3112 villages in 15 districts of Gujarat. It will also irrigate $2,46,000$ hectare of land in the strategic desert districts of Barmer and Jalore in Rajasthan and 37,500 hectare land in the tribal hilly tract of Maharashtra through lift. About 75 per cent of the command area in Gujarat is drought-prone while entire command in Rajasthan is drought-prone. Assured water supply will soon make this area drought-proof.

I. Explain the importance of Sardar Sarovar Dam. **(1)**

II. How does Sardar Sarovar Dam align with sustainable development? **(1)**

III. Examine the role of community participation in the success of the Sardar Sarovar Project. **(2)**

19. On the same outline map of India locate and label the following with suitable symbols: **[3]**

I. Any one of the following:

i. An iron and Steel Plant in Jharkhand named after Jamshedji Tata.

ii. Thermal Power Plant in Andhra Pradesh named after Dr. NT Rao.

II. Any two of the following:

iii. Ahmedabad - Cotton Textile Centre

iv. Noida - Software Technology Park

v. Kochi - Sea-port

SECTION-C POLITICAL SCIENCE (20 marks)

20. Modern democracies maintain check and balance system. Identify the correct option based on the horizontal power sharing arrangement. **[1]**

a) Among different social groups.

b) Among different pressure groups.

c) Legislature, executive, judiciary.

d) The central government, state government, local bodies

21. Which of the following best signifies the given cartoon? **[1]**



a) Impact of Economic Depression on USA and Dollar

b) Inefficiency of government in the health sector

c) Discrimination between the ideologies of Political Parties

d) The disparities between the rich and poor.

22. Which of the following statements reflects a lack of internal democracy within a political party? **[1]**

Statement i: Parties do not keep membership registers, do not hold organisational meetings.

Statement ii: They fail to conduct internal elections regularly.

Statement iii: Top party leaders assume greater powers and make all the major decisions in the name of the party.

Statement iv: The opinions of those who disagree with the leadership are considered and given due importance.

a) Statement i and ii are right.

b) Statement iii is right.

c) Statement i, ii and iii are right.

d) Only statement iv is right.

23. **Assertion (A):** The tyranny of the majority community is oppressive for the minority. **[1]**

Reason (R): It helps in making the political order more stable.

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.

24. Federal form of government is in direct contrast to the Unitary form of government. Explain the statement. **[2]**

25. Suggest three steps to enhance the literacy rate among women in India. **[2]**

26. Political parties play a major role in democracy. Explain any five points to justify this statement. **[3]**

27. How is Democracy a better form of government in comparison to dictatorship? Explain. **[5]**

OR

Describe the role of citizens in a democracy.

28. **Read the following text carefully and answer the questions that follow:** **[4]**

Belgium is a small country in Europe, smaller in area than the state of Haryana. It has borders with France, the Netherlands, Germany and Luxembourg. It has a population of a little over one crore, about half the population of Haryana. The ethnic composition of this small country is very complex. Of the country's total population, 59 per cent lives in the Flemish region and speaks Dutch language. Another 40 per cent people live in the Wallonia region and speak French. Remaining one per cent of the Belgians speak German. In the capital city Brussels, 80 per cent of the people speak French while 20 per cent are Dutch-speaking.

i. Explain the ethnic composition of Belgium. (1)

ii. Explain the term **ethnic**. (1)

iii. How did the Belgian Government solve their ethnic problem? Explain. (2)

SECTION-D ECONOMICS (20 marks)

29. The growth of digital technology has greatly influenced globalization. Which of the following is its main benefit? **[1]**

a) Increased Communication Cost
b) Limited Access to Information
c) Enhanced Connectivity
d) Slower Transaction Speed

30. Rahul wants to buy a car but he does not have enough money. For this, he needs ₹ $1,00,000$. **[1]**

From which of the following would it be appropriate for Rahul to take a loan?

a) Relatives
b) Commercial bank
c) Trader
d) Moneylender

31. **[1]**

COMPARISON OF COUNTRIES			
Country	**Monthly incomes of citizens (in Rupees)**		
	I	**II**	**III**
A	11,500	10,500	10,000
B	5,500	7,500	19,000
C	1,000	1,000	30,000
D	3,500	3,500	25,000

As per the data given above in which country will the people prefer to live?

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

32. Evaluate the impact of policy change that took place in India around 1991 by identifying the appropriate statements among the following options: **[1]**

i. Indian producers were allowed to compete with producers around the globe.
ii. Barriers on foreign trade and foreign investment were removed to a large extent.
iii. Foreign companies were allowed to set up factories and offices in India.
iv. Businesses were allowed to make decisions freely about what they wished to import or export.

a) All the statements are appropriate.
b) Statements i and ii are appropriate.
c) Only statement iv is appropriate.
d) Statements i, ii and iii are appropriate.

33. Match the following: **[1]**

	(i) Primary Sector

(a) 	
(b) 	(ii) Private Sector
(c) 	(iii) Service Sector
(d) 	(iv) Public Sector

a) (a) - (ii), (b) - (iii), (c) - (iv), (d) - (i)

b) (a) - (ii), (b) - (iv), (c) - (i), (d) - (iii)

c) (a) - (i), (b) - (ii), (c) - (iv), (d) - (iii)

d) (a) - (ii), (b) - (i), (c) - (iv), (d) - (iii)

34. **Read the information given below and select the correct option** **[1]**

Shyam is a small farmer. He took a loan to meet the expenses of cultivation hoping that there would be a good harvest and he would repay the loan. The harvest, however, fails and he is unable to repay the loan. Next year again he took a loan but the crop is not good and loan repayment cannot be made. He has no option but to sell a part of his land to pay off the loan. Loan/credit instead of helping Shyam improve his condition left him worse off. What kind of situation Shyam is facing?

a) Loan Trap

b) Debt Trap

c) Credit Trap

d) Tariff Trap

35. "Information and Communication Technology (ICT) has played a major role in spreading out products and services across countries". Support this statement. **[3]**

36. How is the tertiary sector different from other sectors? Illustrate with a few examples. **[3]**

37. Suppose records show that the average income in a country has been increasing over a period of time. From this, can we conclude that all sections of the economy have become better? Illustrate your answer with an example. **[3]**

38. Examine the role of 'Reserve Bank of India' in the economic development of the country. **[5]**

OR

Explain various functions of banks in India.

Solution

SECTION-A HISTORY (20 marks)

1. **(a)** (a) - (iii), (b) - (ii), (c) - (iv), (d) - (i)
   Explanation:
   (a) - (iii), (b) - (ii), (c) - (iv), (d) - (i)

2. **(b)** Chauri Chaura movement
   Explanation:
   At Chauri Chaura in Gorakhpur, a peaceful demonstration in a bazaar turned into a violent clash with the police. Hearing of the incident, Mahatma Gandhi called a halt to the Non-Cooperation Movement.

3. **(b)** They feared that their culture and identity would be submerged under the domination of a Hindu majority
   Explanation:
   Many Muslim leaders and intellectuals expressed their concern about the status of Muslims as a minority within India. They feared that the culture and identity of minorities would be submerged under the domination of a Hindu majority.

4. **(d)** All of these
   Explanation:
   The year 1848 was one such year. Food shortages and widespread unemployment brought the population of Paris out on the roads. In most countries, there were more seekers of jobs than employment In 1845, weavers in Silesia had led a revolt against contractors who supplied the raw material and gave them orders for finished textiles but drastically reduced their payments.

5. Food offers many examples of long distance cultural exchange. Traders and travellers introduced new crops to the lands they travelled. It is believed that noodles travelled to the West from China to become spaghetti. Arab traders took pasta in fifth century Sicily in Italy. Many of our common foods such as potatoes, soya, groundnuts, maize, tomatoes, chilies, and sweet potatoes and so on were not known to India until about five centuries ago. These foods were only introduced in Europe and Asia after Columbus accidently discovered America.

   OR

   Count Camillo de Cavour was Chief Minister of Sardinia-Piedmont state who led the movement to unify the regions of Italy. He was neither a revolutionary nor a democrat. Like many other wealthy and educated members of the Italian elite, he spoke French much better than he did Italian. He engineered a careful diplomatic alliance with France, which helped Sardinia-Piedmont defeat the Austrian forces in 1859, and thereby free the northern part of Italy from the Austrian Habsburgs.

6. The real credit for the unification of Italy goes to Cavour, who became the Prime Minister of Sardinia in 1852 A.D. He then dedicated himself his body and soul together to achieve his goal of independence and the unification of Italy. For this purpose, he took recourse to diplomatic manoeuvres or shrewd diplomacy. He took sides in many ways to attract other states like Lombardy, Modena, Parma and Tuscany to throw off the Austrian Yoke and join Sardinia. He had unified the whole of Italy under Sardinia.

OR

The 1830s were years of great economic hardship in Europe.

i. **Enormous increase in population:** The first half of the nineteenth century saw an enormous increase in population all over Europe.
ii. **Unemployment and Migration:** In most countries, there were more job seekers than employment. Population from rural areas migrated to the cities to live in overcrowded slums.
iii. **Stiff competition from imports:** Small producers in towns were often faced with stiff competition from imports of cheap machine made goods from England, where industrialisation was more advanced than on the continent.
iv. **Widespread pauperism:** The rise of food prices or a year of bad harvest led to widespread pauperism in town and country.

7. Women played a pivotal and transformative role in the Civil Disobedience Movement of India. Their involvement marked a shift from traditional gender roles to active political participation. Women engaged in protests, salt marches, and picketing, defying societal norms and British authorities alike. This movement provided a platform for women to demand their rights and highlight their indispensable contribution to India's struggle for independence. Leaders like Mahatma Gandhi emphasized their significance, leading to the emergence of women leaders like Sarojini Naidu and Kamala Nehru. Moved by Gandhiji's call, they began to see service to the nation as a sacred duty of women. The movement not only paved the way for political equality but also inspired subsequent generations of Indian women to pursue broader societal and political roles, leaving an enduring impact on India's social fabric.

OR

i. For plantation workers in Assam, freedom meant the right to move freely in and out of the confined space in which they were enclosed.
ii. It meant retaining a link with the village from which they had come.
iii. Plantation workers were not allowed to leave the tea gardens without permission under the terms of the Inland Emigration Act of 1859, and in reality, they were hardly ever granted it.
iv. When they heard of the Non-Cooperation Movement, thousands of workers defied the authorities, left the plantations and headed home.
v. They believed that Gandhi Raj was coming and everyone would be given land in their own villages.
vi. They, however, never reached their destination. Stranded on the way by a railway and steamer strike, they were caught by the police and brutally beaten up.

8. I. To censor reports of war-related topics and control the expansion of Quit India Movement.
II. Rules and policies like suppress print strengthened control that led to the imposition of penalties under Rowlett Act.
III. i. Press exposed the British repressive policies.
ii. It promoted social reforms.
iii. It played an important role in the exchange of ideas.
iv. It had spread the idea of Nationalism.

9. A- Amritsar B- Champaran

SECTION-B GEOGRAPHY (20 marks)

10. **(a)** Bhopal Lake
Explanation:
Bhopal Lake

11.

(b) Statement ii, iii & iv are correct.

Explanation:

The Wild Life Protection Act of India (1972) provides for the protection of the country's wild animals, birds, and plant species, in order to ensure environmental and ecological security. This Act provides legal protection to many marine animals. There is a total of 31 major Marine Protected Areas in India covering coastal areas that have been notified under the Wildlife Protection Act, 1972.

12. **(a)** iii, i, ii, iv

Explanation:

iii, i, ii, iv

13.

(b) 18.11

Explanation:

18.11

14. **(a)** China

Explanation:

Rice is the staple food crop of a majority of the people in India. Our country is the second largest producer of rice in the world after China.

15. **(a)** Kuls

Explanation:

A kul leads to a circular village tank, as the above in the Kaza village, from which water is released as and when required

16. i. It is black in colour and is also known as regur soil.
    ii. It is ideal for growing cotton and is also known as black cotton soil.
    iii. It is believed that climatic conditions along with the parent rock material are the important factors for the formation of black soil.
    iv. It is made up of extremely fine i.e. clayey material.

17. Minerals are indispensable part of human life.
    i. Almost everything we use, from a tiny pin to towering building or a big ship, all are made from minerals.
    ii. The railway lines and the tarmac of the roads, our implements and machinery too are made from minerals.
    iii. Cars buses, trains, aeroplans are manufactured from minerals and run on power resources derived from the earth.
    iv. In all stages of development, human beings have used minerals for their livelihood, decoration, festivities, religious and ceremonial rites.
    v. Availability of the minerals helps in the economic development of the country.
    vi. Our food too contains minerals.

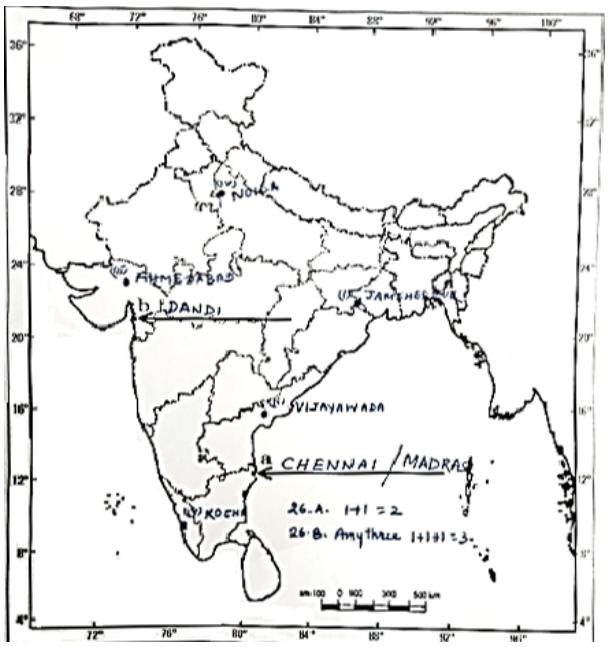
OR

Replenishing used resources is a slow and time-consuming process, as minerals and other natural resources take millions of years to form inside the earth. Once exhausted, they cannot be replaced quickly, which makes them practically non-renewable for human use. Therefore, the judicious use of mineral resources has become essential to prevent wastage and over-exploitation, ensuring that future generations also have access to these valuable materials. Improving mining technology is another important step, as it enables the efficient extraction of metals from low-grade ores at lower costs, reducing pressure on high-grade deposits and conserving energy. Reusing and recycling metals such as iron, aluminium and copper play a crucial role in conserving mineral resources by minimizing the need for new mining while also reducing pollution. Additionally, enforcing strict environmental laws and regulations is

necessary to control illegal and harmful mining practices, thereby safeguarding forests, land, water resources and public health during mineral extraction.

18. I. To meet the requirement of water in draught prone and desert areas.
    II. Sardar Sarovar Project is a source of clean energy.
    III. i. Sardar Sarovar project covers four states - Maharashtra, Madhya Pradesh, Gujarat and Rajasthan.
    ii. Project provide irrigation facilities to 18.45 lakh hectare of land, covering 3112 villages in 15 districts of Gujarat.

19. i. Jamshedpur - Iron and Steel Plant
    ii. Vijayawada - Thermal Power Plant



SECTION-C POLITICAL SCIENCE (20 marks)

20.

(c) Legislature, executive, judiciary.

Explanation:

This is called horizontal distribution of power because it allows different organs of government placed at the same level to exercise different powers. Such a separation ensures that none of the organs can exercise unlimited power. Each organ checks the others. This results in a balance of power among various institutions.

21.

(d) The disparities between the rich and poor.

Explanation:

The given Cartoon tell us about the disparities between the rich and poor.

22.

(c) Statement i, ii and iii are right**.**

Explanation:

Since one or few leaders exercise paramount power in the party, those who disagree with the leadership find it difficult to continue in the party. More than loyalty to party principles and policies, personal loyalty to the leader becomes more important.

23.

(c) A is true but R is false.

Explanation:

The tyranny of the majority community is oppressive for the minority community and can also ruin the majority. It is a source of dissatisfaction and tension which is a source of political instability and undermines the unity of the nation.

24.
- In a federal form of government, the central government shares its powers with the various Constituent units of the country whereas in a unitary form of government either there is only one level of government or the sub-units are subordinate to the central government.
- In the federal form of government, the central government cannot order the state government to do something or take any action whereas the central government can pass on orders to the provincial or the local government.
- Both these governments are separately answerable to the people.

25. i. **Gender-Inclusive Education Policies:** Implement policies that prioritize girls' education, ensure equal access to quality schooling, and promote female-friendly learning environments.
ii. **Community Awareness Programs:** Organise awareness programmes that emphasise the value of women's education and remove societal and cultural barriers that prevent women from pursuing higher education.
iii. **Adult Literacy Programs:** Develop targeted literacy programs for adult women, focusing on practical skills and relevant knowledge to empower them economically and socially.

26. The political parties play an important role in democracy as:
i. Parties contest elections: In most democracies, elections are fought mainly among the candidates put up by political parties.
ii. Parties put forward different policies and programmes and the voters choose from them.
iii. Parties play a decisive role in making laws for a country, Parties shape public opinions. They raise and highlight issues.
iv. The opposition party's main function is to criticize the errors in the rules of the ruling party.
v. Role of opposition. Opposition role is important in a democracy as it voices different views and criticizes the government for its failures or wrong policies.

27. Democracy is considered a superior form of government compared to alternatives like dictatorship for several reasons:
i. **Promotion of Equality**: In a democracy, people have the power to influence decisions, and fundamental rights and equal rights for men and women are protected. Discrimination is prohibited, unlike in dictatorships where such rights may be absent.
ii. **Enhancing Individual Dignity**: Democracies prioritize individual freedom and dignity, fostering a deep appreciation for liberty and respect, far more than other forms of government.
iii. **Improving Decision-Making**: Democracy ensures that people can choose their leaders and hold them accountable. Citizens are encouraged to participate in decisions that affect them, leading to better decision-making.
iv. **Conflict Resolution**: Democracies establish peaceful processes for elections, reducing the likelihood of tensions escalating into violence. While no system can eliminate all conflicts, democracy provides an effective means to negotiate and respect differences.
v. **Deliberation**: Unlike non-democratic leaders who can make quick decisions without considering public opinion, democracy is built on deliberation and negotiation. While this might lead to some delay, it results in decisions that are more inclusive and efficient.

OR

The roles of citizens in a democracy are as follows:
i. A good democratic government is possible only if people are aware of their rights and duties. An enlightened citizen is the need of the hour for any democratic country.
ii. Our country follows the system of representative democracy. People elect their representatives to run the government. Elections for both Central and State Legislatures are

normally held every five years. In case the government falls earlier, the election may be held early.

iii. In our country, we have a universal adult franchise which means all citizens above the age of eighteen years have the Right to vote. Citizens must be aware of their representatives their policies and agendas for the country and for the people.

iv. Citizens exercise their rights and freedoms and get benefited from the democratic set-up.

v. They must be aware of their rights and duties. Citizens should have a thorough knowledge of our Constitution.

vi. They should be aware of the issues and problems the country is facing and should actively participate in giving valuable feedback to the government.

vii. They must cooperate in maintaining law and order.

28. i. Of the Belgium's total population, 59 percent lives in the Flemish region and speaks Dutch language. Another 40 percent people live in the Wallonia region and speak French. Remaining one percent of the Belgians speak German.

ii. A social division based on shared culture. People belonging to the same ethnic group, believe in their common descent because of similarities of physical type or of culture or both. They need not always have the same religion or nationality.

iii. 1. Constitution says that the number of Dutch and French speaking ministers shall be equal in the Central government. Thus, no single community can make decisions unilaterally.

2. Many powers of the Central Government have been given to the state governments, of the two regions of the country. The state governments are not subordinate to the Central government.

3. Brussels has a separate government in which both the communities have equal representation.

4. There is a third kind of government, called the 'community government'. This government is elected by the people belonging to one language community-Dutch, French and German speaking, no matter where they live.

SECTION-D ECONOMICS (20 marks)

29.

(c) Enhanced Connectivity

Explanation:

Enhanced Connectivity

30.

(b) Commercial bank

Explanation:

Commercial bank

31. **(a)** Country A

Explanation:

In Country A, people are neither very rich nor extremely poor. So, it will be preferred to live in as it has a more equitable distribution of income.

32. **(a)** All the statements are appropriate.

Explanation:

All the statements are appropriate.

33.

(d) (a) - (ii), (b) - (i), (c) - (iv), (d) - (iii)

Explanation:

(a) - (ii), (b) - (i), (c) - (iv), (d) - (iii)

34.

(b) Debt Trap

Explanation:

When a borrower particularly in the rural area fails to repay the loan due to the failure of the crop, he is unable to repay the loan and is left worse off. This situation is commonly called debt-trap.

35.

- The developments in information and communication technology have been changing rapidly. Rapid improvement in technology has been one major factor that has stimulated the globalisation process.
- Telecommunication facilities (telegraph, telephone including mobile phones, fax) are used to contact one another around the world, to access information instantly and to communicate from remote areas. This has been facilitated by satellite communication devices. It has enabled to contact one another around the world, to access information instantly, and to communicate from remote areas.
- Computers have ventured into the amazing world of the Internet, where one can obtain and share information on almost anything. Internet has allowed to send instant electronic mail and talk across the world at negligible costs. It also allows us to send instant electronic mail (e-mail) and talk (voice-mail) across the world.

Thus, it can be concluded that Information and Communication Technology (ICT) has played a major role in spreading out products and services across the countries.

36. The Tertiary sector is different from the other two sectors because the other sectors produce goods, but this sector does not produce goods by itself. Instead, the Tertiary sector provides services that help in the development of the Primary and Secondary sectors.

These activities are an aid to provide support for the production process, e.g. transport, communication, storage, banking, insurance, trade activities, etc. For this reason, this sector is also known as the Service sector. We can give the following examples for this sector.

1. The goods produced by the primary and secondary sector needs to be transported to the market place. This service of transportation is given by the service sector without which the distribution of goods will become impossible.
2. Nowadays, we see so many startups coming up. They need money to start their business and to buy new machinery and equipment. This assistance is given by the banking sector as they provide loans to budding entrepreneurs.

37. An increase in the average income of a country does not necessarily guarantee that all the sections of the economy have increased incomes. This is because the financial status of only a few sections of the economy may have undergone changes and not the entire economy. For instance, in India currently, the average income has been increasing every year. But that pertains to the rise in income in the services sector only, without any reflection in the agricultural sector, that has seen virtually no growth. The average income of a country may raise if there is an inequitable distribution of wealth in an economy. Like in India, we have the maximum wealth in the hands of a very few rich people whereas most of the population is finding it difficult to even cater to their basic needs. So, in such a case, the average income of a country will certainly increase but no all the sections of the economy are getting benefitted.

38. The **Reserve Bank of India (RBI)** plays a crucial role in the economic development of the country by regulating and supervising the financial system. It oversees **formal sources of credit**, ensuring that commercial banks function properly and follow rules while giving loans to individuals, businesses, and farmers. The RBI is the sole authority to **issue currency notes** in India, managing the country's money supply and maintaining its stability.

By regulating money circulation, the RBI ensures that there is an **adequate supply of currency**, preventing both shortages and excesses, which allows economic activities to run smoothly. It also monitors banks to maintain proper **cash reserves**, ensuring that banks can meet customers' withdrawal demands. Moreover, the RBI **upholds the integrity of the economic system** by preventing financial fraud, maintaining stability in banking, and

promoting public confidence. Through these functions, the RBI supports growth, stability, and trust in India's economy.

OR

As a legal institution or organisation, a bank helps the public and the government manage the money in the economy. There are many state banks and a central bank in India. The Reserve Bank of India is the central bank that supervises the functioning of formal sources of loans. Issuing currency notes on behalf of the central government is the unique function of the RBI. Banks help in management of finances by providing two chief services to the public:

i. Depositing their savings
ii. Withdrawal of these savings on demand.

The main functions of the banks are:

- Accepting deposits from the public and others.
- Lending money to the public (Loans) and other institutions.
- Transferring money from one place to another (Remittances)
- Collecting money on cheques, drafts and bills.
- Conducting foreign exchange transactions.
- Keeping valuables in safe custody.
- Issuing letters of credit and guarantee
- Conducting government transactions (State and Central)