Class X Session 2026-27
Subject - Social Science
Sample Question Paper - 2

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. Why was Otto von Bismarck considered as the chief architect of German unification? **[1]**
Choose the correct option from the following:

   a) He carried the nation-building process with the army and the bureaucracy.

   b) He allianced with Italy and France for the unification process.

   c) He granted autonomy to Prussia with Conservatives.

   d) He carried Liberalist and Romantic scholars for cultural movement.

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



Indian workers in South Africa march through Volksrust on 6th November 1913. Who was leading them?

a) Subhash Chandra Bose
b) Pt. Jawaharla Nehru
c) Lala Lajpat Rai
d) Mahatma Gandhi

3. The germs of which disease paved the way for Europe's conquest of America in the later half of the sixteenth century? **[1]**

a) Cholera
b) Malaria
c) Jaundice
d) Smallpox

4. Who among the following agreed to revise press laws? **[1]**

a) Canning
b) Bentinck
c) Hastings
d) Thomas Macaulay

5. Describe the significance of silk route in the pre-modern period in the field of trade, cultural exchange and religion. **[2]**

OR

How did improvement in transportation technology stimulate the globalisation process? Explain.

6. Analyse the role of peasant communities in the 'Civil Disobedience Movement'. **[3]**

OR

Workers too had their own understanding of Mahatma Gandhi's thoughts and the notion of Swaraj. Explain the statement with the example of Assam.

7. How did ideas of national unity in early nineteenth-century Europe allied to the ideology of liberalism? Explain. **[5]**

OR

What did Liberal Nationalism stand for? Explain any four ideas of liberal-nationalists during the end of the nineteenth century.

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. Explain the meaning of 'censor'**. (1)**

II. Why did the colonial administration keep an eye on books and newspapers? **(1)**

III. Why did Gandhiji start a nationwide Satyagraha against the Rowlatt Act? Explain any two reasons. **(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 the Indian National Congress Session was held.

b. The place where the Jallianwala Bagh incident occurred.



SECTION-B GEOGRAPHY (20 marks)

10. Where was the Earth Summit held in 1992? **[1]**

a) Rio de Janeiro b) New York

c) Delhi d) France

11. Which are two important wheat-growing zones in the country? **[1]**

a) Northern plains and Coastal areas

b) The Ganga-Satluj plains in the northwest and black soil region of the Deccan

c) South India and Central India

d) Northern Eastern India and Rajasthan

12. Which of the following states has the largest area under permanent forests? **[1]**

a) West Bengal
b) Assam
c) Madhya Pradesh
d) Manipur

13. Which of the following options represents the measures that can be taken under joint forest management (JFM) for the management and restoration of forests? **[1]**

i. Involving local communities.
ii. Formation of local (village) institutions.
iii. Promoting community afforestation.
iv. Developing new methods of ecological farming.

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

14. What is the percentage share of plains in the total land area? **[1]**

a) 43%
b) 20%
c) 30%
d) 80%

15. Where water is sufficiently available to meet the needs of the people, but, the area still suffers from water scarcity due to which of the following reasons? **[1]**

a) unequal distribution
b) more usage
c) over experimental attitude
d) much of it may be polluted by domestic and industrial wastes.

16. Explain any three institutional reforms taken for the development of Indian agriculture. **[2]**

17. How do industries increase air pollution? Suggest any three measures to reduce air pollution. **[5]**

OR

Explain the pro-active approach by the National Thermal Power Corporation (NTPC) for preserving the natural environment and resources.

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

We all appreciate the strong dependence of industry and agriculture upon mineral deposits and the substances manufactured from them. The total volume of workable mineral deposits is an insignificant fraction i.e. one per cent of the earth's crust. We are rapidly consuming mineral resources that required millions of years to be created and concentrated. The geological processes of mineral formation are so slow that the rates of replenishment are infinitely small in comparison to the present rates of consumption. Mineral resources are, therefore, finite and non-renewable. Rich mineral deposits are our country's extremely valuable but short-lived possessions. Continued extraction of ores leads to increasing costs as mineral extraction comes from greater depths along with decrease in quality. A concerted effort has to be made in order to use our mineral resources in a planned and sustainable manner. Improved technologies need to be constantly evolved to allow use of low grade ores at low costs.

Recycling of metals, using scrap metals and other substitutes are steps in conserving our mineral resources for the future.

i. What term describes resources that are rapidly depleting and cannot be naturally replaced? (1)

ii. Explain why mineral resources are considered short-lived possessions for a country despite their high value. (1)

iii. Discuss two strategies for conserving mineral resources for the future. (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. It was the first commercial nuclear power station built in India. It is situated in Maharashtra.

ii. Also known as Pampa Sagar, it is a large multi-purpose dam located in Karnataka, India.

II. Any two of the following:

iii. Mohali - Software Technology Park

iv. Kandla - Major Sea Port

v. Durgapur - Iron and Steel Plant

SECTION-C POLITICAL SCIENCE (20 marks)

20. The government measures gradually increased the feeling of alienation in which community of Sri Lanka? **[1]**

a) Buddhists
b) Sinhalas
c) Indian Tamils
d) Sri Lankan Tamils

21. Which of the following statements will be considered as a glitch about the self-declaration affidavit of the candidate contesting the elections? **[1]**

Statement i: This system has made a lot of information available to the public.

Statement ii: It has reduced the influence of the rich and criminals.

Statement iii: There is no system to check if the information given by the candidates is true.

Statement iv: The affidavit submitted by the candidates is validated before being accepted.

a) Statement iii is right.
b) Statement i and ii are right.
c) Only statement iv is right.
d) Statement i, ii and iii are right.

22. Panchayats and Municipalities are under the direct control of which government? **[1]**

a) Coalition
b) Centre
c) State
d) Opposition

23. **Assertion (A):** Democracy is not simply ruled by majority opinion. **[1]**

Reason (R): The majority always needs to work with the minority so that governments function to represent the general view.

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. What are the demerits of local self government? **[2]**

25. Caste inequalities are still prevalent in India. Examine the statement. **[2]**

26. **Democratic government is a responsive government.** Support the statement. **[3]**

27. How do political parties help in shaping public opinion? Explain. **[5]**

OR

Why do we need political parties? Highlight any five reasons.

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

Sri Lanka emerged as an independent country in 1948. The leaders of the Sinhala community sought to secure dominance over the government by virtue of their majority. As a result, the democratically elected government adopted a series of Majoritarian measures to establish Sinhala supremacy. In 1956, an Act was passed to recognise Sinhala as the only official language, thus disregarding Tamil. The governments followed preferential policies that favoured Sinhala applicants for university positions and government jobs. A new constitution stipulated that the state shall protect and foster Buddhism. All these government measures, coming one after the other, gradually increased the feeling of alienation among the Sri Lankan Tamils. They felt that none of the major political parties led by the Buddhist Sinhala leaders was sensitive to their language and culture. They felt that the constitution and government policies denied them equal political rights, discriminated against them in getting jobs and other opportunities and ignored their interests. As a result, the relations between the Sinhala and Tamil communities strained over time.

i. What is the predominant religion in Sri Lanka? (1)

ii. What was the main objective of the Sinhala leaders in Sri Lanka after independence? (1)

iii. How did the majoritarianism policy affect the Sri Lankan Tamils, and what were their main grievances? (2)

SECTION-D ECONOMICS (20 marks)

29. How can we increase employment in the agricultural sector? **[1]**

a) Redistribution of land

b) Providing irrigation facilities

c) Providing fertilizers

d) Providing HYV seeds

30. Which one of the following definitions is most suitable for the **Literacy Rate**? **[1]**

a) The total number of children attending school in a region

b) The proportion of literate population in the seven years and above

c) The literate population at the global level

d) The average number of schools in a region

31. Which of the following sector is currently the largest employer in India? **[1]**

a) Primary sector

b) Tertiary sector

c) Banking d) Secondary sector

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

(a) An institution that mediates between the depositor and the borrowers	(i) Micro-finance
(b) Debt trap	(ii) Mode of payment
(c) The mode through which the borrower will repay the loan	(iii) Credit(loan)
(d) Self Help Group	(iv) Banks

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

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

33. Credit refers to: **[1]**

a) An agreement between the lender and the borrower b) Money

c) Facility d) Deal never paid off

34. Read the following statements for stimulating the process of globalization and choose the correct options: **[1]**

I. Government reduces trade barriers.
II. Government reduces competition among producers.
III. Government reduces import and export taxes.
IV. Government removes restrictions on foreign investment.

a) Only I, III and IV are correct. b) Only I, II and III are correct.

c) Only I, II and IV are correct. d) Only II, III and IV are correct.

35. Explain the differences between Primary, Secondary and Tertiary sectors using examples other than those mentioned in the text. **[3]**

36. Why do you think that the share of formal sector credit is higher for the richer households compared to the poorer households? **[3]**

37. How globalisation has affected the lives of the people? Explain with any three examples. **[3]**

38. "Agriculture and industries complement each other." Justify the statement. **[5]**

OR

"Workers are exploited in the unorganised sector". Do you agree with the statement? Explain reasons in support of your answer.

Solution

SECTION-A HISTORY (20 marks)

1. **(a)** He carried the nation-building process with the army and the bureaucracy.
   Explanation:
   He carried the nation-building process with the army and the bureaucracy.

2. **(d)** Mahatma Gandhi
   Explanation:
   Mahatma Gandhi was leading the workers from Newcastle to Transvaal. When the marchers were stopped and Gandhiji arrested, thousands of more workers joined the satyagraha against racist laws that denied rights to non-whites.

3. **(d)** Smallpox
   Explanation:
   Smallpox

4. **(b)** Bentinck
   Explanation:
   In 1835, faced with urgent petitions by editors of English and vernacular newspapers, Governor-General Bentinck agreed to revise press laws.

5. The silk route played a significant role in the pre-modern period in the field of trade, cultural exchange and religion.
   i. The pre-modern world changed with the discovery of new sea routes to America. It shrank greatly in the sixteenth century after European sailors found a sea route to Asia and successfully crossed the western ocean to America.
   ii. Before its discovery America had been cut off from regular contact with the rest of the world. But from the sixteenth century, its vast lands and abundant crops and minerals began to transform trade and lives everywhere.
   iii. Precious metals particularly silver, from mines located in present day Peru and Mexico enhanced Europe's wealth and financed its trade with Asia.

   OR

   i. Faster delivery of goods across long distances possible at lower costs.
   ii. With the improvement in transportation technology people can travel long distances in a very short span of time.
   iii. It has facilitated trade (Domestic and International)

6. i. They found it impossible to pay the government's revenue demand and the refusal of the government to reduce the revenue demand led to widespread resentment.
   ii. These rich peasants became enthusiastic supporters of the Civil Disobedience Movement, organising their communities, and at times forcing reluctant members, to participate in the

boycott programmes.

iii. For them the fight for swaraj was a struggle against high revenues. But they were deeply disappointed when the movement was called off in 1931 without the revenue rates being revised.

OR

- For plantation workers in Assam, freedom meant the right to move freely in and out of the confined space in which they were enclosed.
- It meant retaining a link with the village from which they had come.
- Under the Inland Emigration Act of 1859, plantation workers were not permitted to leave the tea gardens without permission, and in fact, they were rarely given such permission.
- When they heard of the Non-Cooperation Movement, thousands of workers defied the authorities, left the plantations, and headed home.
- They believed that Gandhi Raj was coming and everyone would be given land in their own villages.

7. **The ideology of liberalism allied with nationalism in the following ways:**

i. In the political sense, liberalism stood for freedom for the individual and equality of all before the law. It emphasised on the end of aristocracy and clerical privileges, a constitution and representative government through parliament and the inviolability of private property, drawing its basic foundation from the French Revolution.

ii. In the economic sense, liberalism stood for the freedom of markets and the abolition of state-imposed restrictions on the movement of goods and capital.

iii. From the very beginning, universal suffrage i.e. voting rights were granted only to the property-owning men, excluding men without property and all women. However, throughout the nineteenth century and early twenties, many movements were organised demanding equal political rights.

OR

<u>The Liberal Nationalism</u>

i. The term 'liberalism' derives from the Latin root liber, meaning free.

ii. For the new middle classes' liberalism stood for freedom for the individual and equality of all before the law.

Any one point to mentioned

<u>Ideas of liberal nationalism during the end of the nineteenth century</u>.

i. Ideas of national unity in early-nineteenth-century Europe were closely allied to the ideology of liberalism.

ii. Liberalism, which gained momentum after the French Revolution, aimed to abolish autocracy and special privileges held by the clergy.

iii. Politically, it emphasized the concept of government by consent.

iv. In the economic sphere, liberalism stood for the freedom of markets and the abolition of state-imposed restrictions on the movement of goods and capital.

v. It also stood for a constitution and representative government through parliament.

vi. It also stressed the inviolability of private property.

vii. Yet, equality before the law did not necessarily stand for universal suffrage.

viii. In the economic sphere, liberalism supported the idea of free markets and removing government-imposed barriers on the movement of goods and capital.

Any four points to be explained

8. I. i. Censor means tracking of all books and newspaper published.

ii. It means controlling the publication of books and newspapers that are critical of government policies.

II. i. Several books and newspapers were critical of the Britishers misrule and encouraged nationalist activities.

ii. Vernacular press was assertively nationalist.

iii. The colonial government kept an eye on books and newspapers because the government wanted to supress print and passed numerous laws to control the press.
iv. These books and newspapers created a sense of unity amongst Indians.
Any one point to be explained.

III. i. The Rowlatt Act gave the government enormous powers to repress political activities.
ii. The act allowed the detention of political prisoners without trial for two years.

9. (A) Chennai
(B) Amritsar

SECTION-B GEOGRAPHY (20 marks)

10. **(a)** Rio de Janeiro
Explanation:
The United Nations Conference on Environment and Development (UNCED), also known as the Rio de Janeiro Earth Summit, the Rio Summit, the Rio Conference, and the Earth Summit, was a major United Nations conference held in Rio de Janeiro from 3 to 14 June 1992. The Summit was convened for addressing urgent problems of environmental protection and socio-economic development at the global level.

11. **(b)** The Ganga-Satluj plains in the northwest and black soil region of the Deccan
Explanation:
There are two important wheat-growing zones in the country - the Ganga-Satluj plains in the northwest and the black soil region of the Deccan. The major wheat-producing states are Punjab, Haryana, Uttar Pradesh, Bihar, Rajasthan, and parts of Madhya Pradesh.

12. **(c)** Madhya Pradesh
Explanation:
Madhya Pradesh has the largest area under permanent forests.

13. **(b)** Statement i and ii are correct.
Explanation:
In India joint forest management (JFM) programme furnishes a good example for involving local communities in the management and restoration of degraded forests. JFM depends on the formation of local (village) institutions that undertake protection activities mostly on degraded forest land managed by the forest department.

14. **(a)** 43%
Explanation:
India has land under a variety of relief features, namely; mountains, plateaus, plains, and islands. About 43 percent of the land area is plain, which provides facilities for agriculture and industry. India is fortunate in possessing one of the world's most extensive and fertile plains, approximately 2500 km from the Sutlej in the west to the Brahmaputra in the east made up of alluvial soil brought down in the form of fine silt by the mighty rivers. These Great Northern Plains consist of the Indus basin, the Ganga-Brahmaputra basin, and the tributaries of these mighty river systems. The bulk of the Indus basin falls within Pakistan but a part of it is shared by Punjab and Haryana. The Ganga Brahmaputra basin is larger of the two and covers a large number of states in northern India.

15. **(d)** much of it may be polluted by domestic and industrial wastes.
Explanation: Where water is sufficiently available to meet the needs of the people, but, the area still suffers from water scarcity .This scarcity may be due to bad quality of water. Lately,

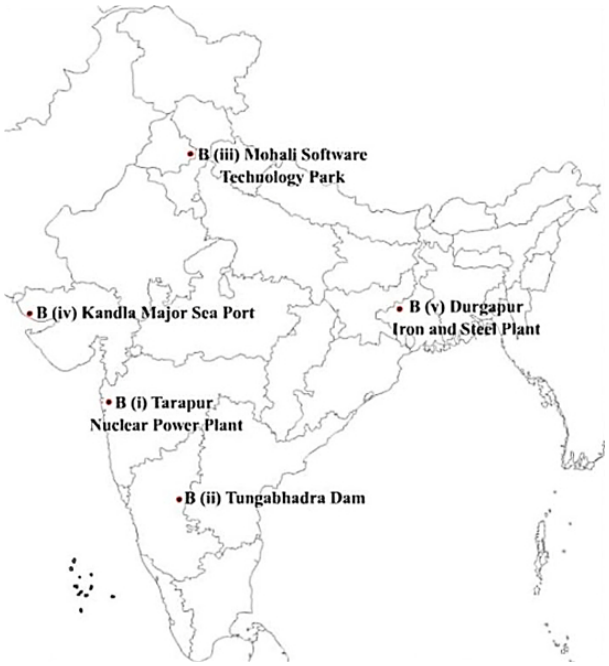
there has been a growing concern that even if there is ample water to meet the needs of the people, much of it may be polluted by domestic and industrial wastes, chemicals, pesticides and fertilisers used in agriculture, thus, making it hazardous for human use.

16. Some institutional reforms that have taken for the development of Indian agriculture are as follows:
    i. **Land Reforms:** Land redistribution and tenancy reforms aimed to address historical inequities in land ownership, providing land to landless farmers and securing their rights. This enhanced agricultural productivity and reduced social inequalities.
    ii. **Rural Credit Institutions:** The establishment of institutions like Regional Rural Banks (RRBs) and Self-Help Groups (SHGs) improved access to credit for farmers, enabling investments in modern techniques and inputs.
    iii. **Krishi Vigyan Kendras (KVKs):** These agricultural extension centers spread knowledge about modern farming practices, crop management, and technology adoption, promoting sustainable agricultural development and improved yields.
17. Industries play a major role in increasing air pollution by releasing harmful gases and particulate matter into the atmosphere. Air pollution occurs when undesirable gases such as sulphur dioxide and carbon monoxide accumulate in high concentrations. Industrial activities also emit airborne particles, including dust, mist, sprays, and smoke, which contribute significantly to deteriorating air quality. Smoke from chemical and paper factories, brick kilns, refineries, smelting plants, and the burning of fossil fuels in factories that fail to follow pollution norms further worsens the situation. In some cases, toxic gas leaks can occur, posing severe long-term health hazards. To control air pollution, industries can install smoke stacks equipped with electrostatic precipitators, fabric filters, scrubbers, and inertial separators to reduce particulate matter. Using cleaner fuels like oil or gas instead of coal also helps reduce smoke emissions. Increasing chimney height and shifting towards renewable energy sources are additional measures that can greatly minimize industrial air pollution.

    OR

    NTPC stands for National Thermal Power Corporation. NTPC has adopted a pro-active approach to preserving the natural environment and resources around the Thermal Power Plants it sets up, in line with its ISO certification tinder EMS 14001.

    To ensure minimum pollution of the environment near these plants, the measures it adopts while setting up these plants are:
    i. Utilizing the latest techniques and upgrading existing equipment to minimize the generation of polluting by-products.
    ii. Maximizing the utilization of ash generated so that the waste generated is reduced.
    iii. Establishing green belts and forests to maintain an ecological balance around the generation plants being set up.
    iv. Setting up ash pond management, ash water recycling and liquid waste management systems in the plants to reduce environmental pollution.
    v. Monitoring, reviewing and managing the databases online for all the power plants set up.
18. i. Non-renewable resources.
    ii. Mineral resources are considered short-lived because their formation is extremely slow compared to the rate of consumption. While they are valuable, their extraction leads to increasing costs as ores are mined from greater depths and with decreasing quality.
    iii. Two strategies for conserving mineral resources for the future are:
        - Recycling of metals: Reusing metals from scrap materials reduces the need for new mineral extraction.
        - Use of substitutes: Identifying and using alternative materials in place of minerals helps conserve resources.
19. i. Tarapur - Nuclear Power Plant
    ii. Tungabhadra - Dam



SECTION-C POLITICAL SCIENCE (20 marks)

20.

(d) Sri Lankan Tamils

Explanation:

The government measures and policies, coming one after the other, gradually increased the feeling of alienation among the Sri Lankan Tamils. They felt that none of the major political parties led by the Buddhist Sinhala leaders was sensitive to their language and culture.

21. **(a)** Statement iii is right.

Explanation:

It is mandatory for every candidate who contests elections to file an affidavit giving details of his property and criminal cases pending against him. The new system has made a lot of information available to the public. **But there is no system to check if the information given by the candidates is true.**

22.

(c) State

Explanation:

Panchayats in villages and municipalities in urban areas were set up in all the States are directly under the control of state governments.

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

Explanation:

It is necessary to understand that democracy is not simply ruled by majority opinion. The majority always needs to work with the minority so that governments function to represent the general view.

24. Demerits of local self government are:

A. The government is mostly dominated by Upper Caste people.
B. Ignorance, illiteracy and poverty of the villagers.
C. Lack of Adequate funds to the people.

25. Caste inequalities are still prevalent in India because of the following reasons:

i. Caste system is sanctioned by rituals.
ii. Members of the same caste group form a social community that practised the same or similar occupation.
iii. Despite constitutional prohibition, Untouchability has not ended completely.
iv. Caste system is closely linked to economic status.

v. Most people marry in their own caste.

26. In a democracy, people have the right to choose their representatives and the people will have control over them. Democracies also ensure the process of transparency in decision-making. Any individual can question the decisions made by a ruler or government and check whether it is beneficial for the country or not. A government is responsive in the sense that it responds to the requirements of the citizens. A democratic government is a responsive government as it is responsive to the needs of the needs and expectations of the citizens. It is the most basic outcome of democracy.

27. Political parties in a populated country like India helped in forming the government and have become omnipresent in democracies all over the world.

A. They raise and **highlight issues**.
B. They form pressure groups as **extended arms**.
C. The launch movements for the **resolution of problems** faced by the people.
D. They **have lakhs of members** and activists.
E. They restrain the government and make policies.
F. Parties sometimes launch movements, and often opinions in the society develop on the basis of the standpoint taken by the political parties.
G. They justify the government or oppose it.

OR

i. We need political parties because they perform different functions.
ii. Every candidate will be independent without a political party and will not be able to make any promise to the people about any major policy and programme.
iii. Government may be formed without political party but its utility will remain ever uncertain.
iv. Independent candidate will be accountable to their constituency only but, no one will be responsible for how the country will run.
v. The role of opposition party in a democracy necessitates the existence of political parties.
vi. As societies became large and complex, they also need some agency to gather different views on various issues and to present these to the government.

28. i. Buddhism
ii. The Sinhala leaders sought to secure dominance over the government due to their majority.
iii. Majoritarianism policy increased the feeling of alienation among the Sri Lankan Tamils. They believed that their language and culture were not being adequately respected, that they were denied equal political rights, discriminated against in job opportunities, and their interests were ignored.

SECTION-D ECONOMICS (20 marks)

29.

(b) Providing irrigation facilities
Explanation:
If a new dam is constructed and canals are dug to irrigate many such farms. This could lead to a lot of employment generation within the agricultural sector. As a result of which the problem of underemployment will be eliminated from this sector.

30.

(b) The proportion of literate population in the seven years and above
Explanation:
The proportion of literate population in the seven years and above

31. **(a)** Primary sector
Explanation:
The services sector contributes highest to the GDP of the country but it is the primary sector which employees almost half of the country's population.

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

33. **(a)** An agreement between the lender and the borrower
Explanation:
Credit is an agreement in which the lender supplies the borrower with money, goods, or services in return for the promise of future payment. Credit also refers to an accounting entry that either decreases assets or increases liabilities and equity on the company's balance sheet.

34. **(a)** Only I, III and IV are correct.
Explanation:
Only I, III and IV are correct

35. Primary Sector: This includes those activities that are undertaken by directly using natural resources e.g. the cultivation of wheat. This is known as the primary sector because it forms the base of all subsequent products that are made from it. The primary sector is also called the Agriculture and Related Sector.
Secondary Sector: This sector covers those activities in which natural and primary products are changed into other forms through ways of manufacturing e.g. manufacturing paper from bamboo plant, Iron ore to steel, making jewellery from gold etc. This sector is also known as the Industrial Sector.
Tertiary Sector: This includes those activities that help in the development of the primary and secondary sectors e.g. railways, insurance., lawyer etc. Since they provide services to help the production so, this sector is also called the service sector.

36. The share of the formal sector credit is higher for the richer households due to the reasons mentioned below:
    - Formal sector credit requires proper documents and collateral as security against loans. But poor people lack in providing such things which affect their capacity to get loans from the formal sector. The richer households are in a better position to provide collateral and other necessary documents which are required by the banks and cooperatives. Hence, absence of collateral is one of the major reasons which prevents the poor from getting banks loans.
    - Richer households have means to exert pressure on banks and cooperatives to sanction loans. These households have greater capacity to repay the loans compared to the poor households.

37. **Effect of globalisation on the lives of people are as follows:**
    i. With the MNCs coming in, there has been an increase in the income of the people and the standard of living has improved. Since the consumer's demand for goods and services has increased, there has been an increased their investment in industries such as cell phones, automobiles, electronics, soft drinks, fast food or services such as banking in urban areas.
    ii. Due to globalisation, new jobs have been created.
    iii. Local companies supplying raw materials to these MNCs have prospered as they are getting a good price for their resources.
    iv. Globalisation has led to increased competition and this has benefited the consumers as they are getting good quality products at economical prices.
    v. Several top Indian companies have been able to benefit from the increased competition. They have invested in newer technology and production methods and raised their production standards. Some have gained from successful collaborations with foreign companies.
    vi. New opportunities for service such as data entry, accounting, administrative tasks, engineering have arisen and since the cost of labour in India is cheap, these services are outsourced to India.

38. Agriculture and industries are closely linked and support each other's growth, as neither can progress effectively in isolation. In India, agro-based industries such as food processing, textile, sugar, and dairy have significantly boosted agricultural productivity by creating a steady demand

for farm produce. At the same time, industries depend heavily on agriculture for raw materials like cotton, jute, sugarcane, and oilseeds.

Industries also strengthen agriculture by supplying essential inputs such as fertilizers, pesticides, insecticides, irrigation pumps, tractors, harvesters, PVC pipes, and other modern tools. These industrial products make farming more efficient, scientific, and productive. The growth of manufacturing industries enhances farmers' production capacity and reduces manual labour.

In the age of globalization, industries must remain competitive and technologically advanced. When industries become more efficient, they produce better-quality agricultural inputs at affordable prices, which further increases agricultural productivity. Thus, agriculture and industry move hand in hand and complement each other.

OR

Unorganized Sector: Unorganized sector is a sector which has small and scattered units largely outside the control of the government.

Yes, workers are exploited in the unorganized sector. Reasons are as follows:

i. This sector does not follow government rules and regulations.
ii. Jobs are low-paid and often not regular.
iii. There is no fixed number of working hours. Also, there is no provision of overtime and no paid holidays or leave is given.
iv. Employment is not secure. Workers can be removed at any time without assigning a reason.
v. Some kind of work is seasonal in nature and temporary workers are employed. They become unemployed after the season is over.
vi. The government rules and regulations like the Factories Act, Industrial Disputes Act, Minimum Wages Act, etc. are not followed. No other facilities like Provident Fund, Gratuity or sick leave are given.
vii. Working conditions are often poor. No allowances are given.
viii. No medical benefit is given.