Class X Session 2026-27
Subject - Social Science
Sample Question Paper - 3

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) Sardinia-Piedmont	(i) Ruled by Bourbon kings of Spain
(b) The north of Italy	(ii) Ruled by Pope
(c) The centre of Italy	(iii) Ruled by Austrian Habsburgs
(d) The southern regions of Italy	(iv) Ruled by Italian princely house

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

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



Which of the following option is correct regarding the picture?

a) It is a page from the Panchtantra book

b) It is a page from the Ninety Five Theses.

c) It is a page from the oldest Japanese book - Diamond Sutra.

d) It is a page from the traditional Chinese 'accordion book'

3. Who among the following organized **Depressed Classes Association** in 1930? **[1]**

a) Mahatma Gandhi

b) E.V. Periyar

c) Dr. B.R. Ambedkar

d) Jyotiba Phule

4. Arrange the following events in chronological order and choose the correct option. **[1]**

I. Treaty of Constantinople

II. Hamburg granted autonomy to Hungary

III. Balkan Conflict

IV. Napoleonic Civil Code

a) IV, II, I & III

b) III, II, IV & I

c) IV, I, II & III

d) I, IV, III & II

5. How did Britain come into existence as a nation-state? Explain. **[2]**

OR

Analyse the process of Italian Unification.

6. Write the name of any two women writers of India in the 19th century and highlight their contribution who wrote about the different experiences of the women. **[3]**

OR

Why did James Augustus Hickey claim that the "Bengal Gazette was a commercial paper open to all, but influence by none"? Explain.

7. How did Greek war of Independence mobilise nationalist feelings among the educated elite across Europe? Explain. **[5]**

OR

"The 1830s were considered the beginning of great difficulties in Europe." Analyse the statement.

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

'It is said of "passive resistance" that it is the weapon of the weak, but the power which is the subject of this article can be used only by the strong. This 4 power is not passive resistance; indeed, it calls for intense activity. The movement in South Africa

was not passive but active ... 'Satyagraha is not physical force. A satyagrahi does not inflict pain on the adversary; he does not seek his destruction ... In the use of satyagraha, there is no ill-will whatever. 'Satyagraha is pure soul-force. Truth is the very substance of the soul. That is why this force is called satyagraha. The soul is informed with knowledge. In it burns the flame of love. ... Nonviolence is the supreme dharma ...'It is certain that India cannot rival Britain or Europe in force of arms. The British worship the war-god and they can all of them become, as they are becoming, bearers of arms. The hundreds of millions in India can never carry arms. They have made the religion of non-violence their own ...'

i. Why did Gandhiji consider nonviolence as supreme dharma? (1)

ii. How was Gandhian satyagraha taken by the people who believed in his philosophy? (1)

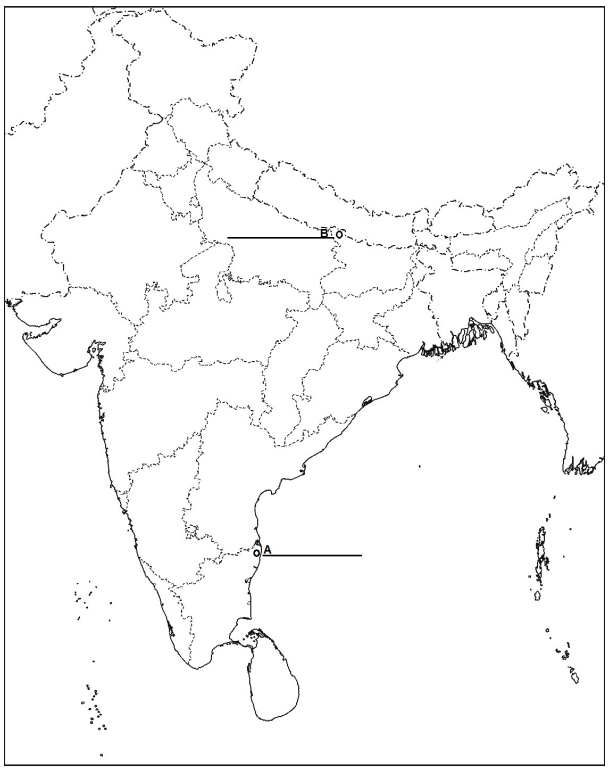
iii. Why was Gandhian satyagraha considered as a novel way to resist injustice? (2)

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 Indian National Congress session was held in 1927

b. The place associated with the Movement of Indigo Planters.

INDIA – POLITICAL



SECTION-B GEOGRAPHY (20 marks)

10. Choose the correct option of the states that have been majorly benefitted by the Sardar Sarovar Dam. **[1]**

a) Maharashtra, Madhya Pradesh, Telangana and Andhra Pradesh

b) Rajasthan, Gujarat, Punjab and Haryana

c) Madhya Pradesh, Rajasthan, Karnataka and Chhattisgarh

d) Maharashtra, Madhya Pradesh, Gujarat and Rajasthan

11. In a talent hunt competition, the judge decided to challenge the participants with a **[1]**

unique twist. Alongside their performances, they were given a task to identify a specific type of soil based on clues related to Laterite Soil. Which of the following clues provided by judge would be most useful in identifying the Laterite soil?

Clues:

i. This is the most widely spread and important soil.

ii. The formation of this soil depends on climatic conditions and parent rock material.

iii. These soils are mostly deep to very deep, acidic (pH < 6)), and generally deficient in plant nutrients.

iv. The soils found in the lower parts of the valleys, particularly on the river terraces and alluvial fans are fertile.

a) Clue ii and iii

b) Clue i

c) Clue i and iv

d) Clue iii

12. India's bauxite deposits are mainly found in the Amarkantak plateau, Maikal hills, and the plateau region of Bilaspur-Katni. Identify the share of the state covered in the region mentioned here from the table below. **[1]**

Production of Bauxite in 2016–17	**Percentage**
Jharkhand	9
Chhattisgarh	8
Gujarat	24
Karnataka	10
Odisha	49
Maharashtra	8

a) 10

b) 49

c) 8

d) 24

13. 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.

14. _____ is the staple food crop of a majority of the people in India. **[1]**

a) wheat

b) jowar

c) maize

d) rice

15. In 2018, India was the second largest producer of fruits and vegetables in the world after China. Which of the following process is involved in the production of **[1]**

Horticulture Crops?

i. Cultivation and harvesting of grapes.

ii. Growing and marketing flowers and ornamental plants.

iii. Breeding, rearing and transplantation of fish under controlled conditions.

iv. Cultivating silkworms and extracting silk from them.

a) Statement ii, iii & iv are correct. b) Statement i, ii, & iii are correct.

c) Statement ii is correct. d) Statement i and ii are correct.

16. Describe the importance of judicious use of resources. **[2]**

17. "It would be beneficial to develop sustainable way to meet the growing energy demand in India." Support the statement by giving suitable arguments. **[5]**

OR

Explain with examples the importance of minerals for human life.

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

Automobiles provide vehicle for quick transport of goods services and passengers. Trucks, buses, cars, motor cycles, scooters, three-wheelers and multi-utility vehicles are manufactured in India at various centres. After the liberalisation, the coming in of new and contemporary models stimulated the demand for vehicles in the market, which led to the healthy growth of the industry including passenger cars, two and three-wheelers. The industry is located around Delhi, Gurugram, Mumbai, Pune, Chennai, Kolkata, Lucknow, Indore, Hyderabad, Jamshedpur and Bengaluru.

i. What was the impact of liberalisation on the Indian economy? (1)

ii. What is the role of the automobile industry in Indian GDP? (1)

iii. Why the the demand for vehicles stimulated in the market after liberalisation in India? (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. A large concrete gravity dam on the Narmada River in Gujarat.

ii. Steel Plant in Chhattisgarh. It's the first and largest Indian plant to produce steel rails.

II. Any two of the following:

iii. Pune Software Technology Park

iv. Kochi Major Sea Port

v. Indore Cotton Textile Industry

SECTION-C POLITICAL SCIENCE (20 marks)

20. 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.

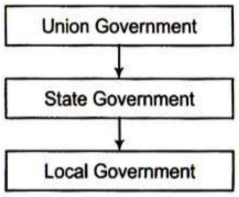
Statement ii: They fail to conduct internal elections regularly.

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.

21. 

[1]

Which system of power sharing is indicated above?

a) Residuary Power Sharing
b) Vertical Power Sharing
c) Concurrent Power Sharing
d) Horizontal Power Sharing

22. Which of the following statements will be considered as a condition for achieving the outcome of social accommodation of democracy? **[1]**

Statement i: The majority always needs to work with the minority so that governments function to represent the general view.

Statement ii: Rule by the majority should not become rule by the majority community in terms of religion or race or linguistic group, etc.

Statement iii: Majority and minority opinions should be made permanent so that they have complete liberty to express their opinions.

Statement iv: Rule by majority means in every decision-making all the top-scoring parties get an opportunity to voice their opinion.

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

23. **Assertion (A):** Equal Remuneration Act, 1976, provides that equal wages should be paid for equal work, irrespective of gender and caste. **[1]**

Reason (R): Women are physically weak so they are righteously paid less than men.

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. Evaluate the power sharing system in India. **[2]**

25. How does the quality of democracy depend on the degree of public participation? **[2]**

26. Examine the political outcome of democracy. **[3]**

27. Explain the role of Political Parties in a democracy. **[5]**

OR

Caste can take various forms in Politics. Explain with examples.

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

An Experiment in Brazil

A city called Porto Alegre in Brazil has carried out an extraordinary experiment in combining decentralisation with participative democracy. The city has set up a

parallel organisation operating alongside the municipal council, enabling local inhabitants to take real decisions for their city. The nearly 13 lakh people in this city get to participate in making the budget for their own city. The city is divided into many sectors or what we call wards. Each sector has a meeting, like that of the gram sabha, in which anyone living in that area can participate. There are some meetings to discuss issues that affect the entire city. Any citizen of the city can participate in those meetings. The budget of the city is discussed in these meetings. The proposals are put to the municipality that takes a final decision about it.

I. Explain the meaning of 'participatory democracy'. **(1)**

II. In the context of separation of powers, the given example defines which type of government? **(1)**

III. Describe the structure of the system in India which is almost similar to the above example of Brazil. **(2)**

SECTION-D ECONOMICS (20 marks)

29. What is the full form of TRIPS? **[1]**

a) Trade-related international property rights

b) Trade-related intellectual property rights

c) Trade-related international physical rights

d) Trade-related intellectual physical rights

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

A shoe manufacturer, M. Salim has to make a payment to the leather supplier and writes a cheque for a specific amount. This means that the shoe manufacturer instructs his bank to pay this amount to the leather supplier. The leather supplier takes this cheque and deposits it in his own account in the bank. The money is transferred from one bank account to another bank account in a couple of days. The transaction is complete without any payment of cash. What kind of payment system is indicated here?

a) Cheque Payments

b) Loan activities of Bank

c) Demand Draft

d) Electronic payments

31. Fill in the blank: **[1]**

RESPONSIBILITY	**SERVICES**
Government-provided	Education, Administration, Transport
Personal	?

a) Fishing, Teaching, Gaming

b) Communication, Technology, Information

c) Transport, Trade, Storage

d) Eating out, Tourism, Shopping

32. Choose the incorrect option from column A and column B: **[1]**

Column A Category of person	**Column B Developmental goals/Aspirations**

(a) Landless rural labourers	(i) More days of work and better wages
(b) Prosperous farmers from Punjab	(ii) Availability of other sources of irrigation
(c) Farmers who depend only on rain for growing crops	(iii) Assured a higher support price for their crops
(d) A rural woman from a landowning family	(iv) Regular job and high wages to increase her income

a) Only C
b) Only B
c) All of these
d) Both B and D

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

(a) Factors that crucial for the country's development	(i) Bank and Cooperatives
(b) Formal sector of credit	(ii) A person who borrows money from the bank
(c) Moneylenders	(iii) Cheap and affordable credit
(d) Borrowers	(iv) a person who lends money which has to be paid back at a high rate of interest.

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

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

Kamal is a daily wage labourer in a nearby grocery shop. He goes to the shop at 7:30 in the morning and works till 8:00 p.m. in the evening. He gets no other allowances apart from his wages. He is not paid for the days he does not work. He has, therefore, no leave or paid holidays. Nor was he given any formal letter saying that he has been employed in the shop. He can be asked to leave anytime with his employer. In which sector Kamal is engaged? Tick the most appropriate option.

a) Organised Sector
b) Public Sector
c) Unorganised Sector
d) Primary Sector

35. What were the reasons for putting barriers to foreign trade and foreign investment by the Indian government? Why did it wish to remove these barriers? **[3]**

36. 'Credit has its own unique role for development'. Justify the statements with argument. **[3]**

37. "For development, people look at a mix of goals". Support the statement with three suitable examples. **[3]**

38. Explain the inter-relationship between agriculture and industry. **[5]**

OR

Describe the employment conditions prevailing in the unorganised sector of the economy.

Solution

SECTION-A HISTORY (20 marks)

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

2. **(c)** It is a page from the oldest Japanese book - Diamond Sutra.
   Explanation:
   The oldest Japanese book, printed in AD 868, is the Buddhist Diamond Sutra, containing six sheets of text and woodcut illustrations.

3. **(c)** Dr. B.R. Ambedkar
   Explanation:
   Dr. B.R. Ambedkar organised the Dalits into the Depressed Classes Association in 1930. He demanded separate electorates for the Dalits in the Second Round table Conference.

4. **(c)** IV, I, II & III
   Explanation:
   IV, I, II & III

5. In Britain the formation of the nation-state was not the result of a sudden upheaval or revolution. It was the result of a long-drawn-out process:
   i. Before the eighteenth century, there were different ethnic identities- English, Welsh, Scot, and Irish.
   ii. These groups had their own cultural and political traditions.
   iii. English nation grew steadily in wealth, importance and power to influence over the other nation of the islands.
   iv. The English parliament seized the power from monarchy (1688) was instrumental for the establishment of nation state.
   v. The act of Union (1707) between English & Scotland resulted in the formation of U.K.

   OR

   i. During the middle of the nineteenth century, Italy was divided into seven states, of which one Sardinia-Piedmont, was ruled by an Italian princely house.
   ii. During the 1830s, Giuseppe Mazzini had sought to put together a coherent Program for a unitary Italian Republic.
   iii. Chief Minister Cavour who led the movement to unify the region of Italy was neither a revolutionary nor a democrat.
   iv. Through a tactful diplomatic alliance with France engineered by Cavour, Sardinia - Piedmont succeeded in defeating Austrian forces in 1859.
   v. In 1861 Victor Emmanuel II was proclaimed king of United Italy.

6. The two women writers of India in the 19th century were Kailashbashini Debi and Tarabai Shinde. Their contributions are highlighted below:
   i. Kailashbashini Debi wrote books highlighting the experiences of women. Kailashbhashini wrote about how women were imprisoned at home, kept in ignorance, forced to do hard domestic labour and treated unjustly by the very people they served.
   ii. Tarabai Shinde narrated the plight of upper-caste Hindu women, especially the widows.

OR

Bengal Gazette was a weekly magazine that described itself as 'a commercial paper open to all, but influence by none.' From 1780 James Augustus Hickey began to edit the magazine. Gradually, it was became private English enterprise, proud of its independence from colonial influence that began English printing in India. Hickey published freely, right from the advertisements related to the import and sale of slaves to gossips of company's senior officials in India. As a result, it enraged the colonial masters and Hickey was persecuted by General Warren Hastings.

7. i. Greece had been a part of the Ottoman Empire since the 15th Century.
   ii. Struggle for independence began in 1821.
   iii. Greece got support from Greeks living in exile and many Western Europeans had a natural sympathy for the ancient Greek culture.
   iv. Greece was viewed as a part of Europe that had been annexed by Ottomans and now needed to be liberated.
   v. Greece was perceived as the foundation and cradle of civilization in Europe by poets and artists and this led to a rise in nationalist consciousness. They mobilized public opinion to support its fight against the Muslim Empire
   vi. The English Poet-Lord Byron, organized funds, fought in the war and died of fever in 1824.
   vii. The Treaty of Constantinople of 1832 recognized Greece as an independent nation.

OR

The 1830s marked the beginning of great difficulties in Europe due to several economic and social crises. The first half of the nineteenth century witnessed a sharp **increase in population**, which created heavy pressure on resources. In many countries, the number of job seekers became far greater than available employment. People from rural areas migrated to cities, where they lived in **overcrowded and unhygienic slums**. Small producers in towns faced severe competition from **cheap machine-made goods from England**, whose industrialization was far more advanced. In many parts of Europe, the **aristocracy still retained power**, forcing peasants to bear feudal dues and obligations. A rise in food prices or a single bad harvest often pushed both urban and rural populations into **widespread poverty and misery**, making the 1830s a period of intense hardship.

8. i. Gandhiji adopted nonviolence as a philosophy and an ideal way of life. According to him philosophy of nonviolence is not a weapon of the weak; it is a weapon, which can be tried by all.
   ii. A satyagrahi does not inflict pain on the adversary; he does not seek his destruction. In the use of satyagraha, there is no ill-will.
   iii. a. One could win the battle through nonviolence.
   b. This could be done by appealing to the conscience of the oppressor.
   c. People - including the oppressors - had to be persuaded to see the truth, instead of being forced to accept truth through the use of violence.

9. 1. Madras
   2. Champaran

SECTION-B GEOGRAPHY (20 marks)

10.

(d) Maharashtra, Madhya Pradesh, Gujarat and Rajasthan

Explanation:

Maharashtra, Madhya Pradesh, Gujarat and Rajasthan

11.

(d) Clue iii

Explanation: Lateritic soils are mostly deep to very deep, acidic (pH<6)), generally deficient in plant nutrients.

12.

(c) 8

Explanation:

Chhattisgarh 8%

13.

(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.

14.

(d) rice

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.

(d) Statement i and ii are correct.

Explanation:

Horticulture involves floriculture, olericulture, pomology, viticulture, etc. (**Viticulture** deals with the cultivation and harvesting of grapes. **Floriculture** deals with growing and marketing flowers and ornamental plants. **Olericulture** deals with the scientific study of vegetable crops.)

While Pisciculture is a process of growing fish and selling it or using its products for domestic or commercial use.

16. **The importance of judicious use of resources are:**

i. Indiscriminate use of resources has led to an environmental and ecological crisis. Therefore, planning is the widely accepted strategy for judicious use of resources.

ii. Most of the resources are non-renewable, if exhausted, they take thousands of years to renew.

iii. Resources are available only in limited quantity which is essential for any developmental activity. Their unavailability can lead to socio-economic problems in the world.

17. Energy is a fundamental requirement for economic development, as every sector-agriculture, industry, transport, commercial and domestic-depends on continuous energy supply. With growing population and expanding activities, energy consumption in all forms has been steadily increasing across the country. To ensure long-term sustainability, promoting energy conservation and expanding the use of renewable energy sources have become essential. The need of the hour is to adopt a sustainable path of energy development by implementing energy-efficient programmes and encouraging responsible energy use. Public awareness campaigns can play a major role in spreading the message of conservation and guiding people toward more mindful consumption. A cautious and judicious approach to managing limited energy resources is crucial. Greater use of non-conventional sources such as solar, wind and geothermal energy can significantly reduce pressure on conventional fuels. Simple everyday steps, like using public

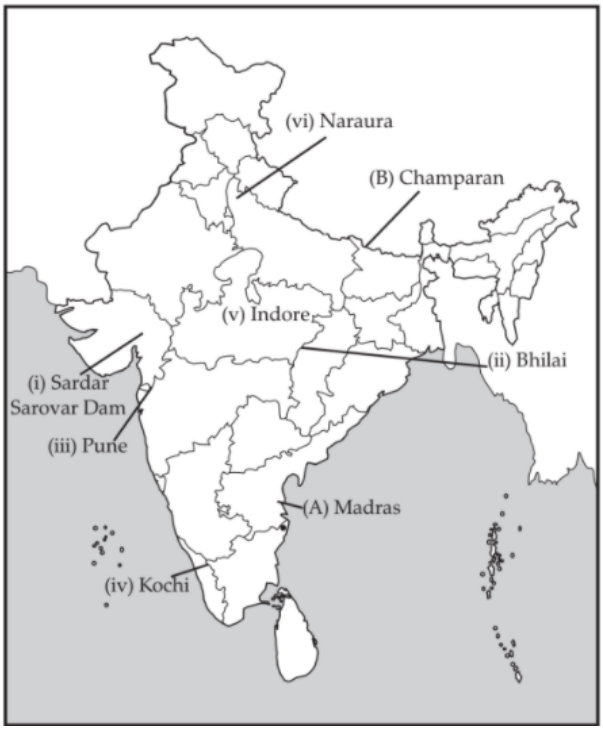
transport, switching off electrical appliances when not in use and adopting energy-saving devices, can also contribute greatly to energy conservation.

OR

Minerals play an indispensable role in our daily lives as they are used in almost every object we rely on. From small items like pins to massive structures such as buildings and ships, minerals serve as the fundamental raw materials for construction and manufacturing. Essential infrastructure, including railway tracks, road surfaces, tools, and machinery, is built using various types of minerals, highlighting their crucial role in development. Vehicles, including cars, buses, trains, and aeroplanes, are constructed from minerals and rely on energy resources like petrol, diesel, and coal, all derived from the earth. Beyond construction and industry, minerals are vital for human health, as they are present in the food we consume and contribute to growth, metabolism, and overall bodily functions. The widespread use of minerals across sectors-from infrastructure and transportation to nutrition-underscores their central importance in sustaining modern life and supporting economic growth.

18. i. Increased employment opportunities. Increased international competitiveness of industrial production. Reduced rates of interest and tariffs. Decreased the debt burden of the country.
    ii. The Indian automobile industry contributes almost 6.4% of India's GDP and 35% of manufacturing GDP and is a leading employment provider.
    iii. After the liberalisation, **the coming in of new and contemporary models** stimulated the demand for vehicles in the market, which led to the healthy growth of the industry including passenger cars, two and three wheelers.

19. (i) Sardar Sarovar Dam
    (ii) Bhilai Iron and Steel Plant



SECTION-C POLITICAL SCIENCE (20 marks)

20.

(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.

21.

(b) Vertical Power Sharing

Explanation:

The vertical sharing power:

i. Power is shared among the different levels of the governments.
ii. Power involves the highest and lower levels of government.
iii. The lower organs work under the higher organs.

22.

(c) Statement i and ii are right.

Explanation:

- It is necessary to understand that democracy is not simply rule by majority opinion. The majority always needs to work with the minority so that governments function to represent the general view. **Majority and minority opinions are not permanent**.
- It is also necessary that rule by majority does not become rule by majority community in terms of religion or race or linguistic group, etc. Rule by majority means that in case of every decision or in case of every election, different persons and groups may and can form a majority.

23.

(c) A is true but R is false.

Explanation:

Equal Remuneration Act, 1976, provides that equal wages should be paid for equal work. However, women are considered to be inferior to men and that is why they are paid less. However, this belief is not correct and should not be justified. Thus, unequal payment should not be advocated. This belief is unjustifiable as both are equal. Therefore, the assertion is correct and the reason is a wrong statement.

24. i. Power is shared among different organs of the government like legislature, executive and judiciary to maintain check and balance.
ii. Power is divided at different levels of the government like centre, state (federalism) and lower levels of the government (decentralization) such as municipality and panchayats administration.
iii. Power is shared among different social groups such as linguistic and religious groups.

25. When people are asked about the way democracy functions, they will always come up with more expectations, and many complaints. When people want more they are eventually improving the quality of democracy. The fact that people are complaining is itself a testimony to the success of democracy: it shows that people have developed awareness and the ability to expect and to look critically at power holders and the high and the mighty.

26. **The political outcome of democracy are:**

i. Right to the citizens to choose their leaders and keep a check on them.
ii. If required people can participate in decision making either directly or indirectly or through representatives.
iii. It produces an accountable, responsible and legitimate government.
iv. It enhances the dignity of the citizens and gives them a free and healthy atmosphere.
v. Women's representation can be seen in a democratic country more than any other form of government.

27. Role of Political Parties in democracy:

i. Parties contest elections. 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.
iv. Parties form and run governments.
v. Parties recruit leaders, trains them and then make them ministers to run the government in the way they want.

vi. By expressing opposing opinions and criticizing the government for its mistakes or wrong policies, the political parties that loose elections serve as the opposition to the parties in power.
vii. Parties shape public opinion.
viii. Parties provide people access to government machinery and welfare schemes implemented by governments.

OR

Caste in politics-

i. When parties choose candidates in elections, they keep in mind the caste composition of the electorate and nominate candidates from different castes so as to muster necessary support to win elections.
ii. When governments are formed, political parties usually take care that representatives of different castes and tribes find a place in it.
iii. Political parties and candidates in elections make appeals to caste sentiment to muster support.
iv. Some political parties are known to favour some castes and are seen as their representatives.
v. Universal adult franchise and the principle of one-person-one-vote compelled political leaders to gear up to the task of mobilising and securing political support. It brings consciousness among the people who were treated as inferior and low.

28. I. Participatory democracy means participation or direct involvement in decision making process.
II. Local Self Government.
III. i. Local Self Government- Panchayati Raj, Municipality and Municipal Corporation.
ii. All bodies of Local Self Government are elected by the people.
iii. Gram Sabha in the Gram Panchayat where people of that area participate directly.

SECTION-D ECONOMICS (20 marks)

29.

(b) Trade-related intellectual property rights

Explanation:

It is one of the agreements of WTO. Under this, the member countries are required to provide patent protection to all products or processes in all fields of technology.

30. **(a)** Cheque Payments

Explanation:

For payment through cheque, the payer who has an account with the bank, makes out a cheque for a specific amount. A cheque is a paper instructing the bank to pay a specific amount from the person's account to the person in whose name the cheque has been issued.

31.

(d) Eating out, Tourism, Shopping

Explanation:

Eating out, Tourism, Shopping

32.

(b) Only B

Explanation:

Prosperous farmer from Punjab wants to assure a high family income through higher support prices for their crops and through hardworking and cheap labourers; they should be able to settle their children abroad.

33.

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

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

34.

(c)
Unorganised Sector

Explanation:
Kamal works in the unorganised sector. The unorganised sector is characterised by small and scattered units which are largely outside the control of the government. There are rules and regulations but these are not followed. Jobs here are low-paid and often not regular. There is no provision for overtime, paid leave, holidays, leave due to sickness etc. Employment is not secure. People can be asked to leave without any reason. When there is less work, such as during some seasons, some people may be asked to leave.

35. Barriers to foreign trade and investment were put by the Indian government to protect domestic producers from foreign competition, especially when industries had just begun to come up in the 1950s and 1960s. Post-independence India put barriers on its foreign trade as the imports had exceeded exports and the country was in huge debt. To reverse the debt and improve the country's financial condition the government decided to minimize its imports and foreign investment and maximize exports. Competition from imports (except essential goods) would have given a death blow to growing industries. This policy was changed in 1991 because of the following reasons:-
    i. The government felt that domestic producers were now ready to compete with foreign industries.
    ii. It was also felt that foreign competition would improve the quality of goods and services produced by Indian industries.
36. A major part of deposits is used as credit. Credit is an agreement in which the lenders supply the borrowers with money, goods and services in return for the promise of future payment.
    Credit has its own unique role for development because of the following reasons:
    i. Credit helps to increase earning and therefore a person is better off than before. Cheap and affordable credit leads to higher incomes and many people could then borrow cheaply for a variety of needs.
    ii. Farmers can buy agricultural inputs with a credit or set up the small scale and cottage industries.
    iii. Credit helps to earn money as well as the capital for the future.
    iv. Credit helps in the development of infrastructure of the society that leads to the overall development. People could set-up new industries or trade as well. All these activities lead to the development of the country.
37. It is true that for development, people look at a mix of goals. Income is not only an important factor leading to the country's development. The other factors like freedom, respect, peace, harmony are as important as income. We can understand this with the following example.
    i. If women are engaged in paid work, their dignity in the household and society increases. So in this case other than the income from the job, dignity is an important goal.
    ii. However, it is also the case that if there is respect for women, there would be more sharing of housework and greater acceptance of women working outside.
    iii. A safe and secure environment may allow more women to take up a variety of jobs or run a business. These are goals other than income. Hence, the development goal is not only for better income but for other important things in life like an increase in human value.
38. Agriculture and industry are closely interlinked and support each other's growth, as neither can progress independently. Agriculture provides essential raw materials such as sugarcane, tea, cotton, and jute to various industries, helping them function and expand. These agro-based

industries in turn boost agricultural productivity by ensuring a stable demand for farm produce. Similarly, industries depend heavily on agriculture, but they also contribute significantly to its development. They supply farmers with crucial inputs like irrigation pumps, fertilisers, insecticides, pesticides, PVC pipes, machines, and modern tools that make farming more efficient and productive.

The growth and competitiveness of the manufacturing sector further strengthen agriculture by improving technology, reducing labour, and increasing output. Thus, agriculture and industry move hand in hand, each supporting and enhancing the growth of the other.

OR

Employment conditions in the unorganized sector:

i. There are rule and regulations but these are not followed.
ii. Jobs are not secured.
iii. Jobs are low paid.
iv. No provisions for over time, holidays, sick leaves etc.
v. People can be asked to leave without any reason.
vi. They are largely outside the control of government.