Class X Session 2026-27
Subject - Social Science
Sample Question Paper - 4

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) This personality remarked, "When France sneezes, the rest of Europe catches a cold".	(i) Karol Kurpinski
(b) This personality is considered as "the most dangerous enemy of social order".	(ii) Duke Metternich
(c) This personality claimed that true German culture was to be discovered among the common people-das volk.	(iii) Giuseppe Mazzini
(d) This personality celebrated the national struggle through his operas and music.	(iv) Johann Gottfried Herder

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

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



Which of the following option best describe the given image?

a) Royal workshop in the sixteenth century
b) Royal palace in the sixteenth century
c) Royal coronation in the sixteenth century
d) Royal wedding event in the sixteenth century

3. Which of the following statements is not correct in the context of the Non- Non-Cooperation Movement? **[1]**

a) Thousands of students left government-controlled schools; headmasters and teachers resigned; lawyers gave up their practice
b) Gandhiji was the main force behind the non-cooperation movement.
c) The council elections were boycotted even by the Justice Party of Madras
d) The movement aimed to involve people from all sections of society.

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

I. Formation of Khilafat Committee in Bombay
II. Jallianwala Bagh Massacre
III. Bardoli Satyagraha
IV. Withdrawal of Non-Cooperation Movement

a) I, II, IV, III
b) III, IV, II, I
c) I, II, III, IV
d) II, I, IV, III

5. Explain any three provisions of the Napoleon Civil Code, 1804. **[2]**

OR

Explain the role of Otto Von Bismark in the Unification of Germany.

6. How did new forms of popular literature appear in print targeting a new audience in the 18th century? Explain with examples. **[3]**

OR

'It is difficult to imagine a world without printed matter'. Justify the statement with suitable arguments.

7. Explain the different factors which led to the rise of nationalism in Europe. **[5]**

OR

Explain the term conservatism. Explain with special reference to Europe.

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

The Sense of Collective Belonging

This sense of collective belonging came partly through the experience of united struggles. But there were also a variety of cultural processes through which nationalism captured people's imagination. History and fiction, folklore and songs, popular prints and symbols, all played a part in the making of nationalism.

The identity of the nation, as you know, is most often symbolised in a figure or image. This helps create an image with which people can identify the nation. It was in the twentieth century, with the growth of nationalism, that the identity of India came to be visually associated with the image of Bharat Mata. The image was first created by Bankim Chandra Chattopadhyay. In the 1870s he wrote 'Vande Mataram' as a hymn to the motherland. Later it was included in his novel Anandamath and widely sung during the Swadeshi movement in Bengal. Moved by the Swadeshi movement, Abanindranath Tagore painted his famous image of Bharat Mata. In this painting, Bharat Mata is portrayed as an ascetic figure; she is calm, composed, divine and spiritual. In subsequent years, the image of Bharat Mata acquired many different forms, as it circulated in popular prints, and was painted by different artists. Devotion to this mother figure came to be seen as evidence of one's nationalism.

i. How did the **nation** become a reality in the minds of people? (1)

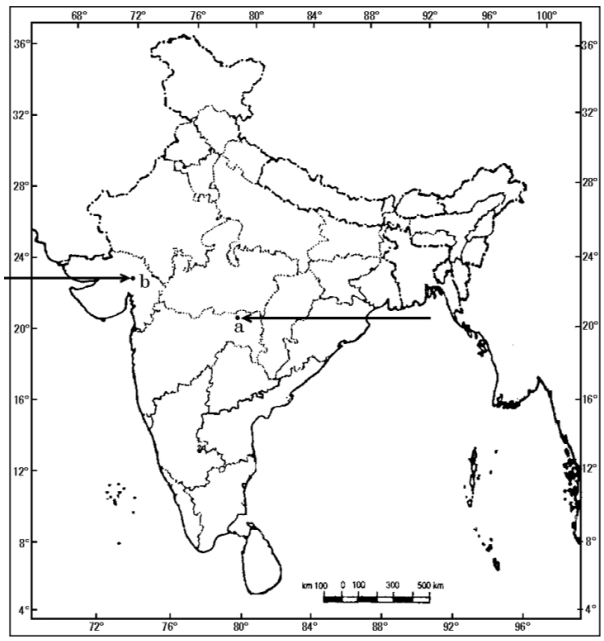
ii. How did nationalism capture the people's imagination? (1)

iii. How did people belonging to different groups develop a sense of collective belonging? (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 Gandhiji organized Satyagraha in favour of cotton mill workers.



SECTION-B GEOGRAPHY (20 marks)

10. The river on which the Sardar Sarovar Project is constructed is: **[1]**

a) Chambal
b) Mahanadi
c) Narmada
d) Krishna

11. The teacher is asking questions regarding the viewpoints of Gandhiji on resource conservation. She gave students the following clues. She told the students to identify the incorrect clues. The following are the clues: **[1]**

i. Gandhiji was very apt in voicing his concern about resource conservation.
ii. He said, "There is enough for everybody's need and not for anybody's greed."
iii. He placed greedy and selfish individuals and the exploitative nature of modern technology as the root cause for resource depletion at the global level.
iv. He was against production by the masses and wanted to replace it with mass production.

Identify the incorrect clue.

a) Clue iv
b) Clue iii and iv
c) Clue i
d) Clue ii and iii

12. Read the given data and find out which states are NOT equal contributors to the production of limestone. **[1]**

Production of Limestone in 2016–17	**Percentage**
Andhra Pradesh	11
Chhattisgarh	10
Gujarat	8
Karnataka	10
Madhya Pradesh	11
Rajasthan	21
Telangana	8
Tamil Nadu	8

a) Madhya Pradesh and Andhra Pradesh
b) Karnataka and Chhattisgarh
c) Tamil Nadu and Gujarat
d) Telangana and Rajasthan

13. Which of the following characteristics of the Indian Wild Life (Protection) Act are correct? Choose the most appropriate option. **[1]**

Characteristics:

I. To make provisions for habitat for wild animals.
II. To publish list of protected species.
III. To ban hunting to save endangered species.
IV. To include important subjects like forests and wildlife in the Union List.

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

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

14. Imagine you are travelling from Delhi to Chandigarh to attend a wedding, by road in January. Which of the following crops will you notice prominently in the fields during the journey? **[1]**

a) Wheat b) Jowar

c) Maize d) Paddy

15. Which of the following options represents the possible reality of the production of sugarcane, tea, or rubber in India? **[1]**

i. They are grown in large areas and cover large tracts of land.

ii. Their production generally has an interface of agriculture and industry.

iii. Cultivation is done with the help of capital-intensive inputs and migrant labourers.

iv. It is practised in areas of high population pressure on land.

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.

16. Human activities have contributed significantly in land degradation. Justify the statement with three examples. **[2]**

17. Why is energy needed? How can we conserve energy resources? Explain. **[5]**

OR

"There is a pressing need for using renewable energy sources in India." Justify the statement.

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

Chhotanagpur plateau region has the maximum concentration of iron and steel industries. It is largely, because of the relative advantages this region has for the development of this industry. These include, low cost of iron ore, high grade raw materials in proximity, cheap labour and vast growth potential in the home market. Though, India is an important iron and steel producing country in the world yet, we are not able to perform to our full potential.

i. In which region maximum iron and steel industries concentrated and why? (1)

ii. Why are we not able to perform to our full potential largely? (1)

iii. Where is Chota Nagpur Plateau located? Why India is not capable of reaching its full potential in iron and steel production? (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 international airport serving the capital of Tamil Nadu.

ii. Software Technology Park in the **City of Pearls** in Telangana.

II. Any two of the following:

iii. Vijayanagar - Iron and Steel Plant

iv. Tarapur - Nuclear Power Plant

v. Hirakud - Dam

SECTION-C POLITICAL SCIENCE (20 marks)

20. To reform the party system, which of the following tasks have been made compulsory for the political parties? Choose the most appropriate option. **[1]**

I. It is now compulsory for all the political parties to file income tax returns.

II. It is now compulsory for all parties to have one-third women candidates.

III. It is now compulsory for all the political parties to hold their organisational election.

IV. It is now compulsory for all candidates to disclose information about pending criminal cases against them through affidavit.

a) Only I, II and III are correct.

b) Only II, III and IV are correct.

c) Only I, III and IV are correct.

d) Only I, II and IV are correct.

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



a) Poverty and Hunger in India

b) Sharing of Powers between State and Union Government

c) Power sharing as per Dynastic Succession.

d) The States Plead for More Powers

22. Which of the following statements will be considered as the criteria for judging any democratic country? **[1]**

Statement i: Expectations from democracy.

Statement ii: Complaints from democracy.

Statement iii: A public expression of dissatisfaction with democracy.

Statement iv: Equal recognition of all individuals in a democracy.

a) Statement iii is right.

b) Statement i, ii and iii are right.

c) Only statement iv is right.

d) Statement i and ii are right.

23. **Assertion (A):** Sometimes a caste group becomes a vote bank for a party. **[1]**

Reason (R): Selecting the candidate from the same caste helps in ensuring better governance.

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 led to tensions between the Dutch-speaking and French-speaking communities in Belgium during the 1950s and 1960s? **[2]**

25. Explain the condition under which dignity and freedom of the citizens can be **[2]**

promoted.

26. How can we say that a democratic government is a legitimate government? **[3]**

27. What are the characteristics of a political party? **[5]**

OR

Explain some instances that reflect the efforts of Indian Government to reform the political parties and leaders.

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

Power Sharing and Panchayati Raj

We need to give more power to the panchayats to realise the dream of Mahatma Gandhi and the hopes of the makers of our Constitution. Panchayati Raj establishes true democracy. It restores power to the only place where power belongs in a democracy - in the hands of the people. Giving power to Panchayats is also a way to reduce corruption and increase administrative efficiency. When people participate in the planning and implementation of developmental schemes, they would naturally exercise greater control over these schemes. This would eliminate the corrupt middlemen. Thus, Panchayati Raj will strengthen the foundations of our democracy.

I. How does the principle of power sharing promote democracy? **(1)**

II. Mention the main impact of women's participation in Panchayati Raj. **(1)**

III. Explain the role of Panchayats in the development of villages. **(2)**

SECTION-D ECONOMICS (20 marks)

29. Which one among the following is a far-reaching change in the Economic Policy of India in 1991? **[1]**

a) Putting barriers on foreign trade
b) Removing barriers on trade
c) Protection to domestic and foreign producers
d) Restrictions on foreign competition

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

A shoe manufacturer wants to sell shoes in the market and buy wheat. The shoe manufacturer will first exchange shoes that he had produced for money, and then exchange the money for wheat. Which drawback of Barter system is indicated here?

a) Lack of Standard of Deferred Payment
b) Lack of Common Measure of Value
c) Lack of Store of Value
d) Lack of Double Coincidence of Wants

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

GDP SHARE	**CAUSE**
Tertiary Sector Increased	?
Primary Sector Decreased	People began to work in factories

a) Alternative opportunities for work
b) Employment of highly skilled and educated workers

c) Development of the secondary sector

d) Rising Importance of the Tertiary Sector

32. Only income is not the proper indicator of the development of the country. Which of the following is not correct in the context of the above statement? **[1]**

a) Money helps us buy only material goods and services

b) Money cannot ensure a pollution-free environment for individuals

c) Some people earn more than others do

d) Money does not ensure respect and dignity for individuals

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

(a) The earliest method to buy and sell products	(i) NSSO
(b) Source of credit for a rich urban household in India	(ii) Collateral
(c) The most important term of the credit	(iii) Barter system
(d) An organisation that conducted All India Debt and Investment Survey, 2003	(iv) Formal sources of credit

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

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

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

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

34. In a rural village in India, Radha, a farmer, cultivated cotton on her farmland, relying on natural factors like rainfall and sunshine. She sold the harvested cotton to Ramesh, a skilled weaver, who transformed the cotton fibers into beautiful fabrics. The journey from the agricultural sector activity of cotton cultivation to the manufacturing sector activity of textile manufacturing showcases the interconnectedness of these sectors in the Indian economy. Which sector involves the transformation of natural products into other forms through manufacturing processes? **[1]**

a) Tertiary sector

b) Quaternary sector

c) Primary sector

d) Secondary sector

35. Why had the Indian government put barriers to foreign trade and foreign investment after independence? Analyse the reasons. **[3]**

36. Explain the term debt-trap. Why is it more rampant in rural areas? Give two reasons. **[3]**

37. Examine the role of government policies in promoting economic growth in India. **[3]**

38. How can employment be increased in both rural and urban areas? Explain. **[5]**

OR

How are the three sectors of economy interdependent? Explain with suitable examples.

Solution

SECTION-A HISTORY (20 marks)

1.

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

2. **(a)** Royal workshop in the sixteenth century
Explanation:
This is a royal workshop in the sixteenth century, much before printing began in India. In the image the text is being dictated, written and illustrated. The art of writing and illustrating by hand was important in the age before print. Think about what happened to these forms of art with the coming of printing machines.

3.

(c) The council elections were boycotted even by the Justice Party of Madras
Explanation:
On August 31, 1920, the **Khilafat Committee** started a campaign of non-cooperation and the movement was formally launched. **Mahatma Gandhi** was the main force behind the non-cooperation movement. In March 1920, he issued a manifesto declaring a doctrine of the non-violent non-cooperation movement. The movement started with middle-class participation in the cities. Thousands of students left government-controlled schools and colleges, headmasters and teachers resigned, and lawyers gave up their legal practices. The **council elections were boycotted in most provinces except Madras, where the Justice Party,** the party of the non-Brahmans, felt that entering the council was one way of gaining some power – something that usually only Brahmans had access to.

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

5. The Napoleon Civil Code, 1804, generally known as the Napoleonic Code, has the following provisions:
   i. Simplified administration: Napoleon simplified the administrative divisions, abolished feudal system and freed peasants from serfdom and manorial dues.
   ii. No birth-based privileges: Napoleon abolished all privileges based on birth and established equality before the law. He also secured the right to property.
   iii. Free trade & no guild restrictions: The uniform laws, standardised measurements and currencies boosted free trade. Moreover, removal of guild restrictions that hindered growth of manufacturing was also scrapped by Napoleon.
   iv. Improvement of infrastructure: Transport and communication system was improved.

OR

   i. Prussia took on the leadership of the movement for national unification. Its chief minister, Otto von Bismarck, was the architect of this process carried out with the help of the Prussian

army and bureaucracy.

ii. Three wars over seven years with Austria, Denmark and France ended in Prussian victory and completed the process of unification.

iii. In January 1871, the Prussian king, William I, was proclaimed German Emperor in a ceremony held at Versailles.

6. New forms of popular literature like almanacs, newspapers, and journals, appeared in print targeting new audiences in the eighteenth century in the following ways:

i. Books could reach a wider population. Even those who disagreed with existing customers could express themselves through print.

ii. Novels carried themes related to women's lives and emotions. Such journals were often written and edited by women themselves.

iii. With the expansion of compulsory education, children became important readers. A children's press was devoted to children literature alone. It published old fairy tales and folk tales along with new works. Grimm Brothers spent years compiling folk tales. All that was considered unsuitable was not included.

iv. Fictional narratives, poetic, autobiographies, anthologies, and romantic plays were preferred by new readers.

OR

Yes, it is really very difficult to imagine a world without printed matter because of the following reasons:

i. Everywhere in our surroundings, we find evidence of print, i.e. in books, journals, newspapers, prints of famous paintings, etc.

ii. We see printed materials in everyday things like theatre programmes, official circulars, calendars, diaries, advertisements, cinema posters, government notifications etc.

iii. It is a true medium of mass communication like newspaper, journals and books, etc. We read printed literature, see printed images, follow the news through different newspapers and track public debates that appear in print.

iv. Printed matter helps in preservation and dissemination of history, scientific knowledge and culture, etc.

7. Following are the factors which led to the rise of Nationalism in Europe:

i. Decline of feudalism: Feudal lords were a great tumbling block in the way of the rise of the nationalism feelings among the people. But their mutual warfare and crusades weakened them.

ii. Weakness of Papacy and the Roman Empire: The renaissance and reformation movements led to awakening among the people and weakened the authority of the pope and the Holy Roman Empire. Consequently, national churches and national states were established in many countries.

iii. Foreign rule: In certain countries, foreign rule also played an important part in the growth of nationalism.

iv. Reaction against injustice: Sometimes reaction against the arbitrary rule of unjust monarchs also gave birth to the feeling of nationalism.

v. Contribution of great writers: The writings of great poets, politicians and philosophers like Machiavelli, J.S. Mill, Fitch, Mazzini, Garibaldi etc. went a long way in rousing political consciousness and national sprit among the people.

OR

Meaning of Conservatism:

Conservatism is a political philosophy that stressed the importance of tradition, established institutions and customs and preferred gradual development to quick change. Conservatives believed in traditional and cultural values. They were the people who supported monarchy and nobility. They believed that the privileges of the monarchy and nobility should exist. After the French Revolution, they contended that gradual changes should be brought in society.

European Conservatism:

The European government adopted the idea of conservatism after the defeat of Napoleon Bonaparte in 1815. Conservatives were people who believed that established, traditional institutions of state and society like the monarchy church, social hierarchies, property and the family should be preserved.

Change in Ideas of Conservatism:

The basic ideas of conservatism were changed after the rule of Napolean. Most conservatives did not want to return to the society of pre-revolutionary days. They realised the changes initiated by Napoleon strengthened the traditional institutions like the monarchy in reality. They understood that a modern army, an efficient bureaucracy, a dynamic economy, the abolition of feudalism and serfdom could strengthen the autocratic monarchies in Europe. Thus, the conservatives of that time accepted the changes which were in favour of their interests.

8. i. The nation became a reality in the minds of Indian people through image, history and fiction, folklore and songs, popular prints and symbols, all played a part in the making of nationalism

ii.
- Through history and fiction.
- Through popular prints and symbols.
- Through the image of Bharat Mata.

(any ONE)

iii. The sense of collective belonging came partly through the experience of united struggles. But there were also a variety of cultural processes through which nationalism captured people's imagination. History and fiction, folklore and songs, and popular prints and symbols, all played a part in the making of nationalism. People started visually associating through the image of Bharat Mata and connected through 'Vande Mataram' as a hymn to the motherland.

9. (a) Nagpur
(b) Ahmedabad

SECTION-B GEOGRAPHY (20 marks)

10. **(c)** Narmada

Explanation:

The Sardar Sarovar Dam is on the Narmada river near Navagam, Gujarat in India. Gujarat, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, and Rajasthan are the four important states in India which receive water and electricity supply from the dam. This project was laid out by Prime Minister Jawahar Lal Nehru on April 5, 1961. The project took form in 1979 as a part of a development scheme to increase irrigation and produce hydroelectricity.

11. **(a)** Clue iv

Explanation:

He was against **mass production** and wanted to replace it with the **production by the masses.**

12. **(d)** Telangana and Rajasthan

Explanation:

Telangana and Rajasthan

13. **(a)** Only I, II and III are correct.

Explanation:

Only I, II and III are correct.

14. **(a)** Wheat

Explanation:

Wheat

15. **(a)** Statement i, ii, & iii are correct.
Explanation:
In India, tea, coffee, rubber, sugarcane, banana, etc., are important plantation crops. Plantation is also a type of commercial farming. In this type of farming, a single crop is grown on a large area. The plantation has an interface of agriculture and industry. Plantations cover large tracts of land, using capital intensive inputs, with the help of migrant labourers. All the produce is used as raw material in respective industries. While, Intensive Subsistence Farming is practised in areas of high population pressure on land.

16. 1. **Mining Sites**: Abandoned mining sites in Jharkhand, Chhattisgarh, Madhya Pradesh, and Odisha leave deep scars and cause deforestation, leading to severe land degradation.
2. **Overgrazing**: In Gujarat, Rajasthan, Madhya Pradesh, and Maharashtra, overgrazing is a primary cause of land degradation.
3. **Over Irrigation**: In Punjab, Haryana, and western Uttar Pradesh, over-irrigation leads to waterlogging, increasing soil salinity and alkalinity, thus degrading the land.

17. Energy is required for all activities. It is needed to cook, to provide light and heat, to propel vehicles and to drive machinery in industries. The energy resources need to be conserved because:
i. The economic development of any country relies on the energy resources it has.
ii. All sectors of the economy-primary, secondary and tertiary require energy as inputs.
iii. The consumption of energy resources has been increasing over time as development is increasing.
iv. Last but not least, they take millions of years to form.

We can conserve energy resources by following ways:
i. Planning should be done for developing a sustainable path of energy usage.
ii. Energy conservation should be promoted at a group and individual level
iii. We should replace traditional incandescent light bulbs which consume an excessive amount of electricity with halogen incandescent bulbs, compact fluorescent lights (CFLs), and light-emitting diode bulbs (LEDs).

OR

There is a pressing need to use renewable energy resources because:
i. Non-renewable resources are limited and will get exhausted in a few decades. thus there is a need for inexhaustible energy resources for sustainable development.
ii. Human need and greed have resulted in the rapid depletion of non-renewable resources like coal, gasoline, petroleum that were formed over millions of years. our consumption rate is a lot faster than their formation rate, thus creating a need to adopt alternative means of energy resources.
iii. Most fossil fuels like coal, petrol, etc create pollution which has resulted in environmental degradation. thus there is a need for clean energy which can be fulfilled by using renewable resources like wind, sun, etc.
iv. Fossil fuels are becoming difficult to find and as the supply is not meeting the demand, they are becoming more and more expensive. switching over to renewable energy sources like solar and wind energy would be cheaper and long-lasting.

18. i. In Chotanagpur plateau region maximum iron and steel industries are concentrated. Low cost of iron ore and Iron mines are located in the nearby areas. It helps to reduce the transportation cost of iron ore to the industries.
ii. We are not able to perform to our full potential largely because
i. High costs and limited availability of coking coal
ii. Lower productivity of labour
iii. Irregular supply of energy and poor infrastructure.
iii. The Chota Nagpur Plateau is a plateau in eastern India, which covers much of Jharkhand state as well as adjacent parts of Chhattisgarh, Odisha, West Bengal and Bihar. The Indo-Gangetic plain lies to the north and east of the plateau, and the basin of the Mahanadi river

lies to the south.

Though India is an important iron and steel-producing country in the world yet, we are not able to perform to our full potential largely. Reasons for low productivity of iron and steel include the following reasons: **High costs and limited availability of coking coal**. Lower productivity of labor.

19. i. Meenambakkam - International Airport
ii. Hyderabad - Software Technology Park



SECTION-C POLITICAL SCIENCE (20 marks)

20.

(c) Only I, III and IV are correct.

Explanation:

Only I, III and IV are correct.

21.

(d) The States Plead for More Powers

Explanation:

This cartoon is about the States Pleading for More Powers.

22.

(b) Statement i, ii and iii are right.

Explanation:

Expectations from democracy also function as the criteria for judging any democratic country. 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. A **public expression of dissatisfaction with democracy** shows the success of the democratic project.

23.

(c) A is true but R is false.

Explanation:

Sometimes a caste group becomes a vote bank for a party as people select the candidate belonging to their own caste. This helps in representing and communicating their personal interests on a wider front. However, it is wrong to select a candidate on the basis of caste instead of personal abilities. Thus the assertion is true, but the reason is false.

24. The economic inequality between the Dutch-speaking and French-speaking was the basic cause of tension:
    a. The issues of majoritarianism and financial preference led to the tensions between the Dutch and French-speaking communities in Belgium during the 1950s and 1960s.
    b. At the capital city of Brussels, the French-speaking community who was in minority was relatively rich and powerful whereas the Dutch-speaking community who was in majority was poor.
    c. This was resented the Dutch-speaking community which led to the tension between the two communities of Brussels.
    d. The tension between the two communities was more acute in Brussels. Brussels presented a special problem i.e the Dutch-speaking people constituted a majority in the country, but a minority in the capital.
25. The passion for respect and freedom are the basis of democracy. For societies which have been built for long on the basis of subordination and domination, it is not a simple matter to recognise that all individuals are equal.

    The conditions are as follows :

    i. To promote the dignity and freedom of the citizens, all individuals should be treated as equal. Once this principle is recognised, it becomes easier for individuals to wage a struggle against what is not acceptable legally and morally.
    ii. Claims of the disadvantaged and discriminated for equal status and equal opportunity should be strengthened. Inequalities and atrocities lack moral and legal foundations.
26.
    - A democratic government is called a legitimate government because it is people's own government.
    - It may be slow, less efficient and not very responsive and clean, but it is people's government.
    - There is overwhelming support for the idea of democracy all over the world. People of South Asia, Bangladesh, Sri Lanka, India, Pakistan and Nepal have no doubt about the suitability of democracy for their own country.
    - People wish to be ruled by representatives elected by them. Democracy's ability to generate its own support makes it more legitimate.

27. Characteristics of a political party are:
    i. Political parties are groups of well organized like-minded people with the same views and opinions.
    ii. The members of the political party agree to policies and programmes to be implemented for the benefit of society with a view to promoting collective good.
    iii. Every political party has one common aim and that is to attain power in one way or another. For this, they contest elections and try to win them. if they single-handedly are unable to win a majority, they make an alliance with other parties to form a coalition government.
    iv. Political parties try to persuade people that their policies are better than those of other parties.
    v. Political parties are a part of society and thus involve partnership.
    vi. A political party runs with the help of its leaders, active members and supporters.
    vii. A party is generally known by what it stands for the policies it supports and the interests it upholds.

OR

Besides these, other suggestion have been made to reform political parties:

A. The constitution was amended to prevent MPs and MLAs from changing parties and leaders. For this **Anti Defection law** was made.

B. The Supreme Court made it mandatory for every candidate to file an **affidavit** giving **details of his property and criminal cases** pending against him.

C. The Election Commission made it necessary for political parties to **hold elections** and file their **Income tax returns.**

The **RTI has** made a lot of information available to the public.

A. It should be made compulsory for political parties to maintain a register of its members, to follow its own constitution, to have an independent authority, to act as a judge in case of party disputes, to hold open elections to the highest posts.

B. It should be made mandatory for political parties to give a minimum number of tickets, about one-third, to women candidates. Similarly, there should be a quota for women in the decision making bodies of the party.

C. There should be state funding of elections. The government should give parties money to support their election expenses. This support could be given in kind: petrol, paper, telephone etc. Or it could be given in cash on the basis of the votes secured by the party in the last election.

28. I. Maximum participation of people is the spirit of democracy.

II. Women's participation in Panchayati Raj has helped to improve the women's role in public life.

III. i. It restores power to the only place where power belongs in a democracy - in the hands of the people.

ii. Giving power to Panchayats is also a way to reduce corruption.

iii. It increases administrative efficiency.

SECTION-D ECONOMICS (20 marks)

29.

(b) Removing barriers on trade

Explanation:

Removing barriers on trade

30.

(d)

Lack of Double Coincidence of Wants

Explanation:

Barter system can work only when both buyer and seller are ready to exchange each other's goods. A shoe manufacturer wants to sell shoes in the market and buy wheat. The shoe manufacturer

will first exchange shoes that he had produced for money, and then exchange the money for wheat. Imagine how difficult it would be if the shoe manufacturer had to directly exchange shoes for wheat without using money. He would have to look for a wheat growing farmer, who not only wants to sell wheat but also wants to buy the shoes in exchange.

31.

(d) Rising Importance of the Tertiary Sector

Explanation:

Rising Importance of the Tertiary Sector

32.

(c) Some people earn more than others do

Explanation:

Development goals that people have are not only about better income but also about other important things in life. Income criteria take into account only the economic aspect of life and ignore the social, aspect of life. Money in your pocket **cannot buy all the goods and services** that you may need to live well. So, income by itself is not a completely adequate indicator of material goods and services that citizens are able to use. For example, normally, your **money cannot buy you a pollution-free environment** or ensure that you get unadulterated medicines, unless you can afford to shift to a community that already has all these things. Money may also not be able to protect you from infectious diseases, unless the whole of your community takes preventive steps.

33.

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

Explanation:

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

34.

(d) Secondary sector

Explanation: The secondary sector covers activities in which natural products are changed into other forms through ways of manufacturing that we associate with industrial activity. It is the next step after the primary.

35. **Reasons for putting trade barriers to foreign trade and investment by the Indian government after Independence are:**

i. To protect local producers and goods from foreign competition.

ii. As the Indian economy was unstable and weak after the British left India, it was important to allow the economy to develop and flourish itself in order to cope up with the high levels of development abroad.

iii. Industries needed protection so that they could grow and develop in order to be ready to compete with developed countries later on. It imposed restrictions on the import of certain goods.

iv. Further, industries were coming up in the 1950s and 1960s and tough competition from imports at that stage would not have allowed these industries to develop. Therefore, the number of imports was strictly regulated by the government for only certain essential items such as machinery, fertilizers, petroleum etc.

36. Debt-trap refers to a situation where farmers are unable to return the money taken from the borrowers and in order to repay the previous loans they take more loans and the cycle continues unless the farmer loses his land.

Debt-trap is more rampant in rural areas because of the following reasons:

i. A borrower repays a loan by selling the agricultural produce, which sometimes may not be enough to repay the loan.

ii. Rural borrowers normally depend on informal sources of credit who charge a high rate of interest. This repayment of larger amounts may sometimes be larger than their income.

Thus, it can be concluded that loans from banks always help to raise people's earning capacity.

37. i. Encouraging development of infrastructure.

ii. Providing subsidies on various goods.

iii. Increasing investment in public facilities.

iv. Adopting policies like liberalization and globalization.

v. Adopting policies to promote industries in rural and semi-rural areas.

vi. Special poverty eradication and employment generation schemes like MNREGA.

vii. Investing more on the development of various skill training programmes.

38. Unemployment is a major problem in India and it is prevalent in both rural and urban areas. Underemployment is also visible as disguised unemployment in the agricultural sector in rural areas and as unorganised service sector in urban areas. These issues need to be addressed properly. The steps that should be taken to increase employment can be:
    i. Education and health sector can create massive employment in urban as well as rural areas. Proper planning needs to strengthen these sectors. Vocational training also creates massive employment.
    ii. Allied activities like horticulture, pisciculture should be promoted through financial assistance, awareness programmes which will create employment in rural areas.
    iii. Promotion of small scale industries and self-help groups will create employment in urban areas. Give incentives for the industry in urban areas to increase their capacity.
    iv. Increase vocational education courses, so that people educated get jobs easily.
    v. Tertiary activities like inclusive banking, promotion of market etc can penetrate the service sector to rural areas and induce mobilisation and growth in the Primary sector and ultimately create employment.
    vi. Cheap credit for the creation of new enterprises and encouraging foreign investment can also create employment in both rural and urban areas.
    vii. Social safety programmes like NREGA (National Rural Employment Guarantee Act) NRLM (National Rural Livelihood Mission) etc generate massive employment in rural and urban areas respectively.
    viii. Improve local and intercity transportation, so that more people can be employed to work in the transportation industry.
    ix. Tourism can be developed in cities providing a massive number of jobs by opening hotels, restaurants for the tourists.
    x. Rapid industrialisation can create employment opportunities for a number of people in urban areas.

OR

Three sectors of economy feasibly found i.e. Primary sector, Secondary sector, and Tertiary sector. All three sectors are interdependent on each other.
Some examples are given to elucidate this fact:

    i. Agricultural activities produce raw materials for agro-based industries and food for employees in Secondary and Tertiary sectors. It shows the industrial sector and service sector's dependency on the Primary sector.
    ii. Industrial activities produce instruments like a tractor, fertilizer for agricultural inputs and increase production and productivity in agriculture. Here, Primary sector depends on the Secondary sector.
    iii. Transportation facilities are much required for transportation of agricultural products and industrial products to market rural and urban centres. Here, the Primary and Secondary sector depend on the Tertiary sector.
    iv. Industrial sector produces trucks, autos etc for transportation, computer assets for proper banking activities and knowledge outsourcing. So, it shows that how the Tertiary sector depends on the Secondary sector.
    v. If a farmer does not produce grain, all people will starve and employees in Secondary and Tertiary sectors will pay much for food items and their life will be scarce. Marketization, storage, and transportation inadequacy will put an obstacle for farmers to link with their consumer and its earning will be reduced and life will be miserable. It shows that the Secondary and Tertiary sectors depend on the Primary sector.
    So, it is reflected that all the sectors of the economy are highly interdependent.
    vi. Primary sector supplies or transport raw material to the secondary sector and secondary sector, in turn, transfer it to the tertiary sector which ultimately provides services to both primary and secondary sectors. For Example:
        - **Primary sector-** Cultivation of Sugarcane is done.

- **Secondary sector-** Processing of the sugarcane is done. The manufacturer processes it into jaggery and sugar in the factories.
- **Tertiary sector-** Transportation of sugarcane is done from the fields to the factories.