Class X Session 2026-27
Subject - Social Science
Sample Question Paper - 8

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) Kaiser William I	(i) Proclaimed king of united Italy
(b) Victor Emmanuel II	(ii) He led the movement to unify the regions of Italy.
(c) Cavour	(iii) Proclaimed as German Emperor
(d) Garibaldi	(iv) He gathered a large number of armed volunteers and marched into South Italy and the Kingdom of the Two Sicilians

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

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



Which of the following option best describes the above picture?

a) Frontispiece of Biliotheque Bleue
b) Frontispiece of Penny Magazine
c) Frontispiece of Accordion Book
d) Frontispiece of Chap books

3. Why did the Simon Commission come to India? Identify the correct reason from the following options. **[1]**

a) To control the campaign against the British in cities
b) To suggest changes in the functioning of the constitutional system in India
c) To initiate salt law in India
d) To look into the functioning of the British

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

I. Napoleonic wars
II. The Treaty of Vienna
III. Greek Struggle for Independence
IV. Slav Nationalism in Ottoman Empire

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

5. Describe the great economic hardship that prevailed in Europe during the 1930s. **[2]**

OR

Analyse the process of German Unification.

6. The Imperial State in China, was the major producer of printed material. Support this statement with examples. **[3]**

OR

Who were the people who employed scribes to write in the 14th century?

7. "Culture played an important role in creating the idea of the nation in 19^{th} century Europe." Evaluate the statement in the context of romanticism. **[5]**

OR

How was liberalism allied to national unity in Europe in the early decades of the 19^{th} century? Analyse.

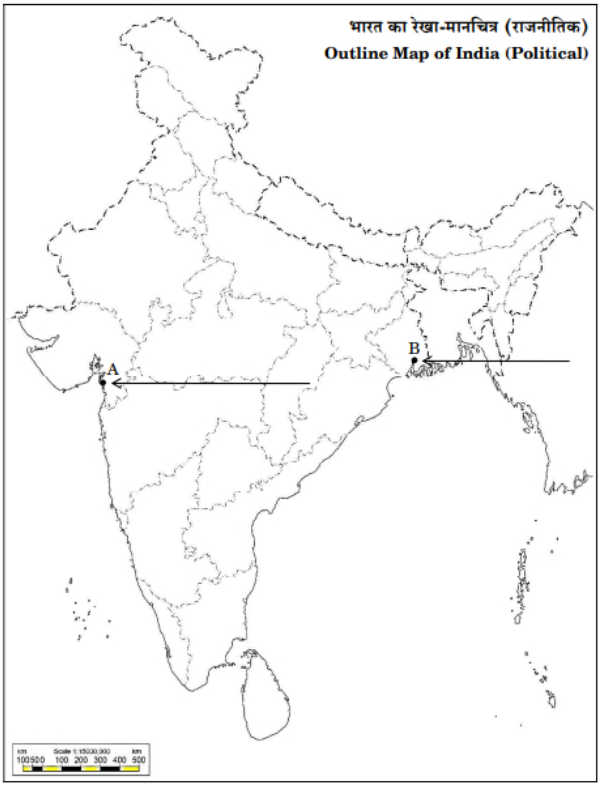
8. **Read the given text and answer the following questions:** **[4]**

Emboldened with the success, Gandhiji in 1919 decided to launch a nationwide satyagraha against the proposed Rowlatt Act (1919). This Act had been hurriedly passed through the Imperial Legislative Council despite the united opposition of the Indian members. It gave the government enormous powers to repress political activities and allowed the detention of political prisoners without trial for two years. Mahatma Gandhi wanted non-violent civil disobedience against such unjust laws, which would start with a hartal on 6 April. Alarmed by the popular upsurge, local leaders were picked up from Amritsar, and Mahatma Gandhi was barred from entering Delhi. On 10th April, the police in Amritsar fired upon a peaceful procession, provoking widespread attacks on banks, post offices and railway stations. Martial law was imposed and General Dyer took command. On 13th April the infamous Jallianwalla Bagh incident took place.

i. What emboldened Mahatma Gandhi to launch a nationwide satyagraha?
ii. What was the limitation of Rowlatt Satyagraha?
iii. Explain the infamous incident that took place in Amritsar on 13th April.

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 Gandhiji broke the salt law.
b. The place where the session of the Indian National Congress was held in September, 1920.



SECTION-B GEOGRAPHY (20 marks)

10. Which one of the following is the irrigation system in Meghalaya? **[1]**

a) To remove water from soil.

b) To irrigate land only during rainy season.

c) To use bamboo drip irrigation system.

d) To use large volumes of water for irrigation.

11. In a geography class, the teacher engaged the students in a discussion to identify a specific type of soil. She provided them with four clues. The students had to use these clues to identify the soil type. Based on the clues given, which type of soil is being discussed? **[1]**

Clues:

i. It is ideal for growing cotton.

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

iii. It is typical of the Deccan trap (Basalt) region

iv. They cover the plateaus of Maharashtra, Saurashtra, Malwa, Madhya Pradesh and Chhattisgarh and extend in the south east direction along the Godavari and the Krishna valleys.

a) Laterite soil

b) Alluvial soil

c) Red soil

d) Black soil

12. Read the following data and select the appropriate option from the following: **[1]**

Production of Manganese in 2016–17	**Percentage**
Andhra Pradesh	10
Madhya Pradesh	27

Karnataka	11
Odisha	25
Maharashtra	25

Choose the ODD one out in the context of share manganese production.

a) Maharashtra b) Andhra Pradesh

c) Odisha d) Madhya Pradesh

13. Which of the following options validates the nature worship and existence of sacred groves? **[1]**

i. Certain societies revere a particular tree that they have preserved from time immemorial.
ii. Some patches of forest or parts of large forests are left untouched by the local people and any interference with them is banned.
iii. The Mundas and the Santhal of Chota Nagpur region worship *mahua* and *kadamba* trees.
iv. Sacred qualities are ascribed to springs, mountain peaks and animals like langurs.

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

c) Statement i, ii, & iii are correct. d) Statement ii is correct.

14. _____ state is the major producer of pulses. **[1]**

a) Madhya Pradesh b) Karnataka

c) Gujarat d) Maharashtra

15. Which of the following options represents the steps that the government has undertaken in favour of the farmers? **[1]**

i. Encouraging speculators and middlemen for price determination.
ii. Introducing Personal Accident Insurance Scheme.
iii. Announcing minimum support price.
iv. Introducing special weather bulletins and agricultural programmes.

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

c) Statement ii, iii & iv are correct. d) Statement ii is correct.

16. Give any three suggestions to increase the employment in rural society and explain them. **[2]**

17. There is an urgent need to develop a sustainable path of energy development. Give two broad measures for it. As concerned citizens, how can you help to conserve energy? **[5]**

OR

"Consumption of energy in all forms has been rising all over the country. There is an urgent need to develop a sustainable path of energy development and energy saving". Suggest and explain any three measures to solve this burning problem.

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

National Thermal Power Corporation (NTPC) shows the way

NTPC is a major power providing corporation in India. It has ISO certification for EMS (Environment Management System) 14001. The corporation has a proactive approach for preserving the natural environment and resources like water, oil, gas and fuels in places where it is setting up power plants.

This has been possible through:

- Optimum utilisation of equipment adopting latest techniques and upgrading existing equipment.
- Minimising waste generation by maximising ash utilisation.
- Providing green belts for nurturing ecological balance and addressing the question of special purpose vehicles for afforestation.
- Reducing environmental pollution through ash pond management, ash water recycling system and liquid waste management.
- Ecological monitoring, reviews and online database management for all its power stations.

i. Define the term **sustainable development**. (1)

ii. What is the idea behind ISO certification? (1)

iii. Examine the proactive approach of National Thermal Power Corporation (NTPC). Write a short note on NTPC. (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. The airport named after Sri Guru Ram Das Ji, which was earlier known as Raja Sansi International Airport.

ii. Iron and Steel Plant in Durgapur that is managed by Steel Authority of India Limited.

II. Any two of the following:

iii. Software Technology Park of West Bengal

iv. Tehri - Dam

v. Kaiga - Nuclear Power Plant

SECTION-C POLITICAL SCIENCE (20 marks)

20. Which of the following statements is common about Biju Janata Dal, Sikkim Democratic Front, Mizo National Front, and Telangana Rashtra Samithi? **[1]**

Statement i: These parties are not regional in their ideology or outlook.

Statement ii: They are regional in their ideology but have a national outlook.

Statement iii: They all are conscious about their state/regional identity.

Statement iv: They all are conscious about their national identity.

a) Statement i, ii and iii are right.

b) Only statement iv is right.

c) Statement iii is right.

d) Statement i and ii are right.

[1]

21. 

What do these newspaper clippings have to say about the efforts of decentralisation in India?

a) Low share of women in Panchayats
b) Increased participation of women in Panchayats
c) One third of the seats of women are reserved in Loksabha
d) Women is facing inequality in Panchayats

22. Which of the following statements will be considered as our fascination for democracy which when unfulfilled we start blaming the idea of democracy? **[1]**

Statement i: There is a delay in decision-making in a democracy.
Statement ii: Democracy should always provide a method to resolve conflicts.
Statement iii: Democracy often ignores the demands of a majority of its population.
Statement iv: Democracy can address all socio-economic and political problems.

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

23. **Assertion (A):** Women face discrimination and disadvantage in India in many ways. **[1]**
Reason (R): India is a patriarchal society.

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. Explain any three steps taken by the Belgium government to accommodate regional differences. **[2]**

25. Democracies accommodate various social divisions. Support the statement. **[2]**

26. "Democratic governments in practice are known as accountable." Support the statement with arguments. **[3]**

27. Define **Political Party**. Describe any four main challenges faced by the Indian political parties. **[5]**

OR

Explain any five functions of the ruling party.

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

One of the key changes made in the Constitution of Belgium was to reduce the power of the Central Government and to give these powers to the regional governments. Regional governments existed in Belgium even earlier. They had their roles and

powers. But all these powers were given to these governments and could be withdrawn by the Central Government. The change that took place in 1993 was that the regional governments were given constitutional powers that were no longer dependent on the central government. Thus, Belgium shifted from a unitary to a federal form of government. Sri Lanka continues to be, for all practical purposes, a unitary system where the national government has all the powers. Tamil leaders want Sri Lanka to become a federal system. Federalism is a system of government in which the power is divided between a central authority and various constituent units of the country. Usually, a federation has two levels of government. One is the government for the entire country that is usually responsible for a few subjects of common national interest. The others are governments at the level of provinces or states that look after much of the day-to-day administering of their state. Both these levels of governments enjoy their power independent of the other. In this sense, federations are contrasted with unitary governments. Under the unitary system, either there is only one level of government or the sub-units are subordinate to the central government. The central government can pass on orders to the provincial or the local government. But in a federal system, the central government cannot order the state government to do something. The state government has powers of its own for which it is not answerable to the central government. Both these governments are separately answerable to the people.

i. In a federal system, can the central government give orders to state governments? Why or why not? (1)

ii. What is the primary demand of Tamil leaders in Sri Lanka regarding the country's government structure? (1)

iii. What key change occurred in the Constitution of Belgium in 1993, and how did it transform the country's government structure? (2)

SECTION-D ECONOMICS (20 marks)

29. The internet allows us to send instant electronic mail (e-mail) and talk (voice-mail) at _____. **[1]**

a) negligible costs
b) restricted access
c) high costs
d) limited speed

30. Rajiv obtained a loan of ₹ 8 lakhs from a bank for his business. The loan carries an annual interest rate of 10 percent and is to be repaid in monthly installments over a period of 5 years. As collateral, the bank retained Rajiv's valuable equipment until the loan and interest are fully repaid. Which of the following statements is true? **[1]**

a) Rajiv will repay the loan in a lump sum after 5 years.
b) Rajiv had to provide the bank with his personal bank statements to secure the loan.
c) The bank will return Rajiv's valuable equipment as soon as he submits his business plan.
d) The loan has a fixed interest rate of 5 percent per month.

31. Rakhi has done an economic survey of her area. The survey has revealed that people earn their livelihood by doing different jobs. The table prepared by Rakhi for this is given below. Study the table carefully and answer the question that follow: **[1]**

S.N.	Work	No. of People
1.	Farmer working his fields	250
2.	Teachers teaching in school	10
3.	Handloom weavers in his/her house	70
4.	Workers working in big factories	140
5.	Employees working at a hospital in the area	60
	Total	**530**

How many people are working in the unorganised sector?

a) 140 b) 380

c) 320 d) 210

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) Cooperative societies	(i) A larger part of the earnings of the borrower is used to repay the loan
(b) Credit money	(ii) Small scale organisation formed by people themselves
(c) Cash reserve ratio	(iii) Future monetary claim against an individual that can be used to buy goods and services
(d) The higher cost of borrowing	(iv) A certain minimum amount of deposit that the commercial banks have to hold as reserves with the central bank

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

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

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

If in a family all 10 members are working in a shop or small family business when 5 are enough to work efficiently then those extra 5 members are actually unemployed. Which situation is being referred to?

a) Educated Unemployment
b) Structural Unemployment
c) Disguised Unemployment
d) Seasonal Unemployment

35. How did the policy of liberalisation adopted by India in the 1990s promote globalisation? Explain with examples. **[3]**

36. What can be the alternative mode of payment in place of cash money? **[3]**

37. Define 'Gross Domestic Product' and explain its importance. **[3]**

38. Suppose you are the Sarpanch of your village. What suggestions will you give for creating additional employment in the village, so that the problem of unemployment of the residents of rural areas can be reduced? **[5]**

OR

Highlight any five benefits of organised sector, with examples.

Solution

SECTION-A HISTORY (20 marks)

1.

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

Explanation:

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

2.

(b) Frontispiece of Penny Magazine

Explanation:

Penny Magazine was published between 1832 and 1835 in England by the Society for the Diffusion of Useful Knowledge. It was aimed primarily at the working class

3.

(b) To suggest changes in the functioning of the constitutional system in India

Explanation:

The commission was to look into the functioning of the constitutional system in India and suggest changes.

4. **(a)** I, II, III and IV

Explanation:

I, II, III and IV

- Napoleon wars: 1797
- Treaty of Vienna: 25 March 1815
- Greek struggle for independence begins: 1821
- Slav nationalism gathers force in the Habsburg and Ottoman Empires: 1905

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

i. Increase in population all over Europe.
ii. More job seekers than employment.
iii. Small producers in towns faced stiff competition from imports of cheap machine-made goods from England.
iv. Rural population migrated to urban areas, overcrowded slums.

OR

i. Nationalist feelings were widespread among middle- class German, who in 1848 tried to unite the different regions of German confederation into a nation - state governed by elected parliament.
ii. This liberal initiative to nation - building was, however, repressed by the combined forces of the monarchy and the military, supported by the large landowners (called Junkers) of Prussia.
iii. Three - wars over seven years - with Austria, Demark and France - ended in Prussian victory and completed process of Unification.
iv. On 18 January 1871, the Prussia king, Kaiser William I was proclaimed German emperor is a ceremony held at Versailles.

v. The nation - building process in Germany had demonstrated the dominance of Prussian state power.

6. The imperial State in China was the major producer of printed material because of the following reasons:
   a. China possessed a huge bureaucratic system which recruited its personnel through civil services examination.
   b. Textbooks for this examination were printed in large number, under the sponsorship of the imperial state.
   c. From the sixteenth century, the number of candidates taking the examination went up and that increased the volume of print.

OR

   i. As handwritten books were expensive, only the rich, the aristocrats and the Church could employ scribes. The scribes wrote only for aristocratic circles and rich monastic libraries.
   ii. As the demand for books increased, booksellers all over Europe began exporting books to many different countries. Book fairs were held at different places.
   iii. Production of handwritten manuscripts was also organised in new ways to meet the expanded demand.
   iv. Scribes or skilled hand writers were no longer solely employed by wealthy or influential patrons but increasingly by booksellers as well.
   v. One bookseller could employ 50 scribes due to the new technology in printing. It was no longer the monopoly of the rich and the influential.

7. In 19th-century Europe, culture played a crucial role in shaping the idea of the nation, especially through **Romanticism**, a movement that encouraged nationalist feelings. Romantic artists and poets rejected the excessive focus on reason and science, highlighting **emotions, intuition and the spiritual bond** that united people. They aimed to create a sense of **shared cultural heritage** as the foundation of nationhood. Thinkers like **Johann Gottfried Herder** argued that true German culture lived among common people, expressed in **folk songs, folk tales and dances**. Collecting and preserving these traditions became central to nation-building. The **Grimm brothers** viewed such folklore as the pure spirit of Germany. In Poland, the use of the **Polish language** in churches resisted Russian control, while artists like **Karol Kurpiński** turned folk music and dances into strong nationalist symbols.

OR

In the early decades of the 19th century, liberalism in Europe became closely linked with national unity. For the new middle classes, liberalism meant **individual freedom and equality before the law**, challenging autocratic rulers. Politically, it supported **government by consent**, constitutionalism and representative institutions, inspired by the French Revolution. Liberals demanded the **end of autocracy and clerical privileges**, believing that a nation could be unified only when its people were governed by common laws. Economically, liberalism promoted **free markets** and the removal of trade restrictions. The formation of the **Zollverein** in German states abolished internal tariffs and unified markets, encouraging economic integration. Thus, liberalism provided both political and economic foundations that strengthened the movement for national unity in Europe.

8. i. After arriving in India, Mahatma Gandhi successfully organised satyagraha movements in various places like Champaran in Bihar, Kheda, and Ahmedabad in Gujarat. Emboldened by success, Gandhiji decided to launch a nationwide satyagraha in 1919.
   ii. While the Rowlatt satyagraha had been a widespread movement, it was still limited mostly to cities and towns.
   iii. On 13th April a large crowd gathered in the enclosed ground of Jallianwalla Bagh in Amritsar. People poured in to protest against the government's new repressive measures. General Dyer took commanded troops to open fire at peaceful protestors.

9. A. Dandi B. Calcutta

SECTION-B GEOGRAPHY (20 marks)

10.

(c) To use bamboo drip irrigation system.

Explanation:

To use bamboo drip irrigation system.

11.

(d) Black soil

Explanation:

These soils are black in colour and are also known as regur soils. Black soil is ideal for growing cotton and is also known as black cotton soil. It is believed that climatic condition along with the parent rock material are the important factors for the formation of black soil. This type of soil is typical of the Deccan trap (Basalt) region spread over northwest Deccan plateau and is made up of lava flows. They cover the plateaus of Maharashtra, Saurashtra, Malwa, Madhya Pradesh and Chhattisgarh and extend in the south east direction along the Godavari and the Krishna valleys.

12.

(b) Andhra Pradesh

Explanation: The other three are more or less equal contributors.

13.

(c) Statement i, ii, & iii are correct.

Explanation:

Statement i, ii, & iii are about forests and trees while statement iv is about traditional methods of conserving nature and its creations by ascribing sacred qualities to anything like springs, mountain peaks, plants, and animals that are closely protected.

14. **(a)** Madhya Pradesh

Explanation:

Madhya Pradesh state is the major producer of pulses.

15.

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

Explanation:

Statement ii, iii & iv are correct.

16. i. Banks and Cooperatives should provide cheap and easy loans to farmers for buying inputs.
    ii. Construction of Dams and Canals for irrigation
    iii. By improving transportation and storage facilities.
    iv. Setting up industries in semi-rural areas. Eg. dal mill, honey collection centres etc.
    v. Developing schools and health centres.
    vi. By promoting tourism and local crafts

17. There is an urgent need to develop a sustainable path for energy development. The two broad measures to do it are:
    i. Increased use of Renewable energy: Conventional sources of energy are exhaustible and harmful to the environment. The rising prices and limited supply make them an unreliable source of energy in the long run. Therefore, countries should shift to renewable energy resources like solar and wind energy.
    ii. Promotion of energy conservation: The economic development of any country is dependent on the availability of energy resources. All sectors including agriculture, transport, industry, etc. require energy. Much of our sources of energy are conventional which have limited supply. So energy resources must be used judiciously.

    As concerned citizens, we can take the following steps:

a. Switching off electronic devices when not in use prevents unnecessary wastage of energy.
b. Taking public transport and engaging in activities like carpooling.
c. Using non-conventional sources of energy like installing a solar panel.

OR

Energy is a basic requirement for economic development. The strategy of economic development that India adopted since independence necessarily required an increasing amount of energy consumption. As a result, the consumption of energy in all forms has been rising.

To take care of this concern various measures that need to be adopted are as follows:

i. We need to increase the use of renewable energy resources like solar, wind power, biogas, tidal energy, and geothermal energy. This will decrease the dependence on non-renewable sources.
ii. The use of public transport systems instead of individual vehicles can help in minimising the usage of resources such as petroleum or diesel. Pooling is a very sustainable option in this regard as well.
iii. Another measure that needs to be adopted is the promotion of energy conservation, e.g., switching off electrical devices when not in use.

18. i. Sustainable development means 'development' should take place without damaging the environment and developing in the present should not compromise with the needs of the future generation.
ii. ISO certification is a mark of quality and credibility for nay company.
iii. a. Optimum utilisation of equipment adopting latest techniques and upgrading existing equipment.
b. Minimising waste generation by maximising ash utilisation.

NTPC Limited, formerly known as National Thermal Power Corporation, is an Indian central Public Sector Undertaking under the ownership of the Ministry of Power, Government of India which is engaged in generation of electricity and allied activities.

19.



SECTION-C POLITICAL SCIENCE (20 marks)

20.

(c) Statement iii is right.

Explanation:

Parties like Biju Janata Dal, Sikkim Democratic Front, Mizo National Front, and Telangana Rashtra Samithi **are conscious about their State identity**.

21.

(b) Increased participation of women in Panchayats

Explanation:

In these newspaper clippings, the news is related to Panchayats. The clippings show a huge number of women elected to Panchayats i.e., increased participation of women in politics.

22. **(a)** Only statement iv is right.
Explanation:
Our interest in and fascination for democracy often pushes us into taking a position that **democracy can address all socio-economic and political problems**. If some of our expectations are not met, we start blaming the idea of democracy.

23. **(a)** Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
Explanation:
India is a patriarchal society where men are considered superior to women. Hence, women face discrimination and disadvantage in India in many ways. Yet, it is not justifiable. The reason explains the assertion.

24. The steps taken by the Belgium government to accommodate regional differences are as follows:
    i. **Equal number of minister in the central government:** Constitution prescribes that the number of Dutch and French-speaking ministers shall be equal in the central government. Some special laws require the support of majority of members from each linguistic group. Thus, no single community can make decisions unilaterally.
    ii. **Decentralisation of powers:** Many powers of the central government have been given to state governments of the two regions of the country. The state governments are not subordinate to the Central Government.
    iii. **Separate government in Capital:** Brussels has a separate government with equal representation for both communities. This arrangement is possible because the Dutch-speaking community has accepted equal representation in the Central Government.

25. Democracies accommodate various social divisions:
    1. Democracies develop a procedure to conduct their competition. This reduces the possibility of these tensions becoming explosive or violent.
    2. No society can fully and permanently resolve conflicts among different groups. But we can certainly learn to respect these differences and can evolve a mechanism to negotiate these differences.
    3. Ability to handle social differences, divisions and conflicts is thus a definite plus point of democratic regimes. **Example:** Belgium - has successfully negotiated differences among its ethnic population. This reduces the possibility of tensions.

26. **Democratic governments in practice are accountable because:**
    i. It is right to expect democracy to form a government that follows procedures and is accountable to the people.
    ii. It is also expected that the democratic government develops mechanisms for citizens to take part in decision making whenever they think it as fit.
    iii. The democratic government is accountable to the people. If it ignores the will of the people, they will not elect their ruler in the next general election.
    iv. The procedures and decision-making process should be transparent for a democratic government to be accountable to the people.

27. A political party is a group of people who organize to win elections and hold power in government. They typically share common beliefs about political issues and policies.

Four major challenges faced by Indian political parties include:
- **Lack of internal democracy:** Power concentrated in few hands, limiting participation of ordinary members.
- **Dynastic succession:** Since most political parties do not practice open and transparent procedures for their functioning, there are very few ways for an ordinary worker to rise to the top in a party. Those who happen to be the leaders are in a position of unfair advantage to favour people close to them or even their family members.

- **Money and muscle power:** Reliance on finances and intimidation tactics can overshadow policy focus.
- **Lack of meaningful choices:** Very often parties do not seem to offer a meaningful choice to the voters. In order to offer meaningful choice, parties must be significantly different

OR

Functions of ruling party are as follows:

i. Parties contest elections. In most democracies, elections are fought mainly among the candidates put up by political parties. Parties select their candidates in different ways.
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. Those parties that lose in the elections play the role of opposition to the parties in power, by voicing different views and criticising government for its failures or wrong policies. Opposition parties also mobilise opposition to the government.
vi. Parties shape public opinion. They raise and highlight issues.
vii. Parties provide people access to government machinery and welfare schemes implemented by governments.

28. i. In a federal system, the central government cannot give orders to state governments because both levels of government have their independent powers
ii. The Tamil leaders want Sri Lanka to follow a federal system.
iii. In 1993, Belgium shifted from a unitary system to a federal form of government by reducing the power of the Central Government and granting constitutional powers to regional governments, making them independent of the central government.

SECTION-D ECONOMICS (20 marks)

29. **(a)** negligible costs
Explanation:
The internet allows us to send instant electronic mail (e-mail) and talk (voice-mail) at negligible costs.

30.
(b) Rajiv had to provide the bank with his personal bank statements to secure the loan.
Explanation: In the given scenario, it is mentioned that Rajiv had to provide the bank with his business plan and financial statements in order to obtain the loan. However, there is no mention of Rajiv needing to provide his personal bank statements. The requirement was specifically related to his business plan and financial statements, which would provide the bank with information about his business's viability and financial stability.

31.
(c) 320
Explanation:
320

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

34.

(c) Disguised Unemployment

Explanation:

Disguised unemployment or hidden unemployment is a kind of unemployment where some people seem to be employed but are actually not.

35. i. Barriers on foreign trade and foreign investment have been removed to a large extent.
    ii. Goods can be imported and exported easily.
    iii. Foreign companies can set up factories and offices here.
    iv. Multinational companies can invest capital easily.
    v. With increased foreign trade more choices are available for consumers.
    vi. MNCs produce goods and services globally.

36. 1. Demand deposits are considered as money because they can the withdrawn when required and the money withdrawn can be used for making payments. So, they are also considered as money in the modern economy.
    2. Apart from Demand Deposits, the alternative mode of payment in place of cash money is debit cards, credit cards, prepaid cards, bank transfers, phone and mobile payments, cheques and money orders.

37. A. The value of final goods and services produced in each sector during a particular year provides the total production of the sector for that year and the sum of production in the three sectors gives what is called the Gross Domestic Product of a country.

    B. i. **Measure of Economic Performance:** GDP helps measure the economic strength and performance of a country.
    ii. **Indicator of Standard of Living:** A higher GDP often indicates a higher standard of living and better wellbeing of the people.

38. As the Sarpanch of the village, I would take several steps to create additional employment opportunities and reduce rural unemployment. First, I would promote **agro-based industries** such as food processing, dairy, and oil extraction units. These industries use local agricultural produce and create year-round jobs for farmers, women, and youth. Second, I would establish **skill development centres** under schemes like PMKVY to train villagers in trades like tailoring, carpentry, handicrafts, and mobile repair. This would help them secure local jobs or start self-employment. Third, I would make full use of **MGNREGA** to create employment through village infrastructure projects such as roads, canals, ponds, and check dams, ensuring steady income for unskilled workers. Fourth, I would encourage **rural entrepreneurship** by supporting SHGs and providing microloans through NRLM to start small businesses like poultry, beekeeping, or handicrafts. Finally, I would promote **eco-tourism** by showcasing the village's natural and cultural heritage, creating jobs in guiding, hospitality, and crafts. These measures can significantly reduce rural unemployment.

OR

The benefits of organized sector are as follows:

    i. The organized sector covers those enterprise or places of work where the terms of employment are regular and therefore people have assured work.
    ii. They are registered by the government and have to follow its rules and regulations.
    iii. The laws are followed such as: Factory Act, Minimum wages Act, Payment of Gratuity Act, Shops and Establishment Act etc.
    iv. Workers in organized sector enjoy security of employment and are expected to work only a fixed number of hours. For more work, they are paid overtime.
    v. They get paid leave during holidays.
    vi. They get medical benefits.
    vii. The factory manager has to ensure facilities like drinking water and safe working environment.