Class X Session 2026-27
Subject - Social Science
Sample Question Paper - 9

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 is true regarding the cover page of **The Indian Charivari**?

a) The Indian Charivari was one of the many journals depicting injustice done to low caste people in India.

b) The Indian Charivari was one of the many journals showing passionate anger about the miserable lives of upper-caste Hindu women, especially widows.

c) The Indian Charivari was one of the many journals of caricature and satire published.

d) The Indian Charivari was one of the many journals highlighting the experiences of women - about how women were imprisoned at home.

3. Choose the correct option, related to the founders of the **Swaraj Party** within the Congress. **[1]**

a) Acharya Kripalani and Jayaprakash Narayan

b) Mahatma Gandhi and Sardar Patel

c) C.R. Das and Motilal Nehru

d) Subhas Chandra Bose and Jawaharlal Nehru

4. Arrange the following in the correct sequence: **[1]**

i. Champaran Satyagraha
ii. Kheda Satyagraha
iii. Ahmedabad Satyagraha
iv. Rowlatt Act.

a) i, iii, ii, iv

b) i, ii, iii, iv

c) iv, i, ii, iii

d) iv, iii, ii, i

5. Explain any three reasons for the nationalist upsurge in the 19th century Europe. **[2]**

OR

Who were the architects of the unification of Germany?

6. Why did the Muslim Ulama in India want to introduce religious reforms in Islam? Give any three reasons. **[3]**

OR

In which three ways did the printed books at first closely resembled the written manuscripts?

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

Europe." Evaluate the statement in the context of romanticism.

OR

How did nationalism aligned with imperialism become the cause of the First World War? Explain.

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

The Independence Day Pledge, 26 January 1930

"We believe that it is the inalienable right of the Indian people, as of any other people, to have freedom and to enjoy the fruits of their toil and have the necessities of life, so that they may have full opportunities of growth. We also believe that if any government deprives people of these rights and oppresses them, the people have a further right to alter it or abolish it. The British Government in India has not only deprived the Indian people of their freedom but based itself on the exploitation of the masses, and has ruined India economically, politically, culturally and spiritually. We believe, therefore, that India must sever the British connection and attain Purna Swaraj or Complete Independence."

I. Why was Swaraj considered as an inalienable right of the India? **(1)**

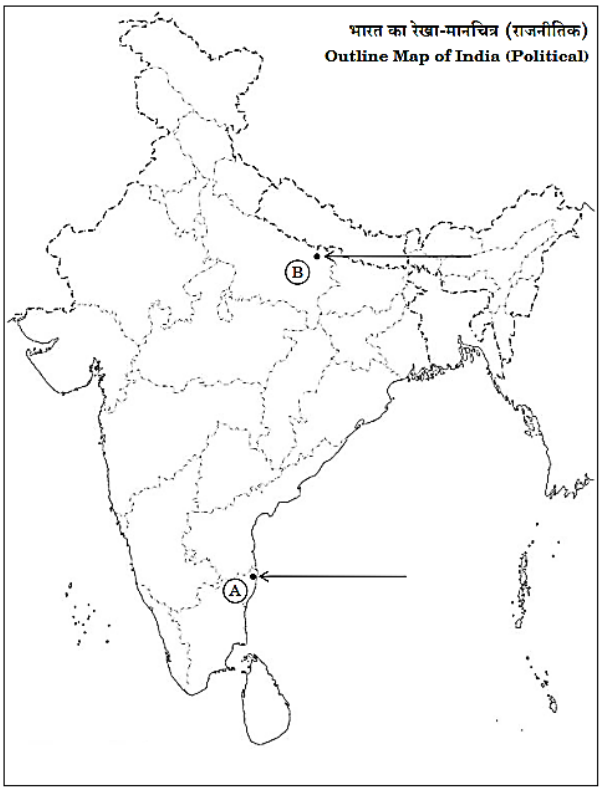
II. Which type of government is supported in the source? **(1)**

III. Explain any two effects of British rule in India. **(2)**

9. Two places A and B have been marked on the given outline map of India. Identify them and write their correct names on the lines marked on the map. **[2]**

a. The place where the Indian National Congress session was held in 1927.

b. The place where the Non-Cooperation Movement ended abruptly due to violence.



SECTION-B GEOGRAPHY (20 marks)

10. In which one of the following states are 'Tankas' prominently prevalent for rainwater harvesting? **[1]**

a) Rajasthan
b) Jharkhand
c) Tamil Nadu
d) Bihar

11. The teacher is asking about the ways to solve the problems of land degradation. She is also giving clues. The teacher asked the students to identify the incorrect clues on ways to solve the problems of land degradation. Identify the incorrect clues. **[1]**

i. Deforestation
ii. Proper management of grazing
iii. Planting of shelter belts of plants, control of overgrazing
iv. Stabilisation of sand dunes by growing thorny bushes

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

12. Study the given table and answer the question that follows: **[1]**

CRUDE OIL RESERVES

Region/Country	**Reserves (2017) (Thousand Million Barrels)**	**Number of Years Reserves will last**
Middle East	808	70
United States of America	50	10.5
World Average	1697	50.2

Read the following possible outcomes from the table and choose the correct option:

I. If crude oil continues to be extracted at the present pace, it would be exhausted in about 50 years.
II. In Middle Eastern Countries it may take longer than average of the world.
III. To ensure the availability of crude oil in future, its reuse and recycle policy should be adopted.
IV. In United States of America, Crude oil is likely to run out in just about 10 years.

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

13. Which of the following options has been proven successful through the Chipko Movement? **[1]**

i. Preserving the genetic diversity of plants.
ii. Community afforestation with indigenous species.
iii. Diversified crop production.
iv. Revival of traditional conservation methods.

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

14. _____ farming can be done with the help of primitive tools like hoe, dao and digging sticks, and family/community labour. **[1]**

a) Intensive
b) Commercial
c) Drip irrigation
d) Primitive Subsistence

15. Which of the following options represent measures taken under Operation Flood during the 1970s? **[1]**

i. Emphasising the use of package technology.
ii. Creating a nationwide milk grid.
iii. Promoting development in flood-torn areas.
iv. Providing loans to agricultural farmers.

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

16. Define the following terms: **[2]**

i. Current fallow land
ii. Other than current fallow
iii. Culturable waste land

17. "Formation of coal is a long drawn process spread over various periods." Elaborate the statement with examples in the Indian context. **[5]**

OR

Explain the measures taken by 'National Thermal Power Corporation' to prevent environmental degradation.

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

Challenges faced by the Jute industry include stiff competition in the international market from synthetic substitutes and from other competitors like Bangladesh, Brazil, Philippines, Egypt and Thailand. However, the internal demand has been on the increase due to the Government policy of mandatory use of jute packaging. To stimulate demand, the products need to be diversified. In 2005, National Jute Policy was formulated with the objective of increasing productivity, improving quality, ensuring good prices to the jute farmers and enhancing the yield per hectare. The main markets are U.S.A., Canada, Russia, United Arab Republic, U.K. and Australia. The growing global concern for environment friendly, biodegradable materials, has once again opened the opportunity for jute products.

i. Mention any two challenges faced by **jute industry** in India. (1)
ii. What was the main objective of National Jute Policy formulated in 2005? (1)
iii. How has jute industry once again opened the new opportunities for its products? (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 dam is built on the Mahanadi River. It's known for its impressive length.
ii. A major seaport in Kerala, situated on the Arabian Sea, connecting the Indian Ocean and the Laccadive Sea.

II. Any two of the following:

iii. Salem - Iron and Steel Centre

iv. Hyderabad - Software Technology Park

v. Naraura - Nuclear Power Plant

SECTION-C POLITICAL SCIENCE (20 marks)

20. Which of the following statements will be considered as a factor that contributes to strengthening federalism and democracy in our country? **[1]**

Statement i: Not a single national party is able to secure on its own a majority in the general elections.

Statement ii: Every party in the country registers with the Election Commission.

Statement iii: The Election Commission classifies major parties as 'State parties'.

Statement iv: State parties get an opportunity to be a part of one or the other national-level coalition government.

a) Statement i, ii and iii are right.

b) Statement iii is right.

c) Only statement iv is right.

d) Statement i and ii are right.

21. **[1]**



Which of the following options best signifies the given cartoon?

a) One Leader, One Party

b) Perils of Running a Coalition Government

c) The Coalition Government Pleads for More Powers

d) Merits of Running a Coalition Government

22. Which of the following outcomes of democracy will be negated if someone is barred from being in the majority on the basis of birth? **[1]**

Statement i: Accountable, responsive and legitimate government.

Statement ii: Reduction of inequality and poverty.

Statement iii: Accommodation of social diversity.

Statement iv: Dignity and freedom of the citizens.

a) Statement iii is right.

b) Only statement iv is right.

c) Statement i and ii are right.

d) Statement i, ii and iii are right.

23. **Assertion (A):** Sex-selective abortion led to the decline of the sex ratio in India. **[1]**

Reason (R): Desire for a male child makes Indian families abort girls.

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. How can power be shared among governments at different levels? Explain. **[2]**

25. Mention the two conditions that democracy must fulfil in order to achieve a **[2]**

harmonious social life.

26. Why is it said that democracies are not free from evils? Explain. **[3]**

27. Describe the role of opposition party in democracy. **[5]**

OR

State the various functions political parties perform in a democracy.

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

Local Self Government

The local government structure goes right up to the district level. A few gram panchayats are grouped together to form what is usually called a panchayat samiti or block or mandal. The members of this representative body are elected by all the panchayat members in that area. All the panchayat samitis or mandals in a district together constitute the zilla (district) parishad. Most members of the zilla parishad are elected. Members of the Lok Sabha and MLAs of that district and some other officials of other district level bodies are also its members. Zilla parishad chairperson is the political head of the zilla parishad.

Similarly, local government bodies exist for urban areas as well. Municipalities are set up in towns. Big cities are constituted into municipal corporations. Both municipalities and municipal corporations are controlled by elected bodies consisting of people's representatives. Municipal chairperson is the political head of the municipality. In a municipal corporation, such an officer is called the mayor.

This new system of local government is the largest experiment in democracy conducted anywhere in the world.

I. Explain the relationship between gram panchayats and panchayat samitis. **(1)**

II. How is the structure of municipal corporation different from municipality? **(1)**

III. How does the local government structure promote democracy? Examine. **(2)**

SECTION-D ECONOMICS (20 marks)

29. Starting around 1991, the Indian government made far-reaching changes in policy to encourage _____ competition. **[1]**

a) Regional
b) Global
c) Local
d) Domestic

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

Swapna, a small farmer, grows groundnut on her three acres of land. She takes a loan from the moneylender to meet the expenses of cultivation, hoping that her harvest would help repay the loan. Midway through the season, the crop is hit by pests and the crop fails. She is unable to repay the moneylender and the debt grows over the year into a large amount. Next year, Swapna takes a fresh loan for cultivation. It is a normal crop this year. But the earnings are not enough to cover the old loan. She is caught in debt. She has to sell a part of the land to pay off the debt. Which situation is Swapna facing?

a) Situation of debt trap
b) Situation of barter system
c) Situation of lack of double
d) Situation of no collateral security

coincidence of wants

31. Study the data given below in the table and answer the question by selecting the correct option. **[1]**

Which is the most important sector that provides maximum jobs to the people?

Table - Workers in different sectors (in millions)

Sector	Organized	Unorganized	Total
Primary	1	231	232
Secondary	41	74	115
Tertiary	40	88	128
Total	**82**	**393**	**475**

a) Secondary sector, especially organized sector

b) Primary sector, especially organized sector

c) Primary sector, especially unorganized sector

d) Tertiary sector, especially organized 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) Cheque	(i) A person who deposits the amount in the bank account
(b) Currency	(ii) 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 drawn.
(c) Interest rate	(iii) a medium of exchange for goods and services
(d) Depositor	(iv) the rate a bank or other lender charges to borrow its money, or the rate a bank pays its savers for keeping money in an account

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

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

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

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

34. A farmer produces one ton of wheat and sells it for 100 to a flour mill. As far as the farmer is concerned, the sale of wheat is a final sale for him. But the purchase of wheat by the flour mill is an intermediate good. He converts the wheat into flour and sells it to a baker for 150. The baker sells the bread to the shopkeeper for 200, and **[1]**

the shopkeeper to the consumer for 250. Classify the good (bread) that is sold by the baker to the shopkeeper.

a) Baking Goods b) Final Goods

c) Intermediate goods d) Shopping Goods

35. How use of containers has helped much greater volumes of goods being transported by airlines? **[3]**

36. "Poor households still depend on informal sources of credit". Support the statement with examples. **[3]**

37. Although average incomes are useful for comparing countries, they also hide disparities? Explain the meaning of this statement. **[3]**

38. Highlight any five features of **Private Sector.** **[5]**

OR

"Agriculture and industries complement each other." Justify the statement.

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.

(c) The Indian Charivari was one of the many journals of caricature and satire published.
Explanation:
The Indian Charivari was one of the many journals of caricature and satire published in the late nineteenth century. Notice that the imperial British figure is positioned right at the centre. He is authoritative and imperial; telling the natives what is to be done. The natives sit on either side of him, servile and submissive. The Indians are being shown a copy of Punch, the British journal of cartoons and satire. You can almost hear the British master say 'This is the model, produce Indian versions of it.'

3.

(c) C.R. Das and Motilal Nehru
Explanation:
C.R. Das and Motilal Nehru

4.

(b) i, ii, iii, iv
Explanation:
The Champaran Satyagraha was the first local satyagraha movement started by Mahatma Gandhi on the 19th of April, 1917. The Kheda Satyagraha was initiated in the Kheda district of Bihar by Mahatma Gandhi on 11th of March in 1918. The Ahmedabad Satyagraha or the Ahmedabad Mill Strike started in Ahmedabad, Gujarat in March 1918 by Mahatma Gandhi. Rowlatt Act was passed in February 1919 by the British. The Act legalized arrest without warrant and detention of a suspect for an indefinite period without any trial.

5. Reasons for the Nationalist upsurge in the 19th century Europe are as follows:

i. The absolute rulers oppressed the people.
ii. The well-known philosophers and leaders spread liberal ideas and visions.
iii. The French Revolution provided the inspiration to the people to fight for freedom.
iv. The slogan 'Liberty, Equality and Fraternity' became the clarion call for the common people of Europe.
v. The French army and its soldiers began to carry the ideas of nationalism abroad with the outbreak of revolutionary wars.

OR

The Prussian Chancellor Bismarck and the Prussian King William-I were the chief architects of the unification of Germany.

6. Muslim Ulama in India wanted to introduce religious reforms in Islam because:

i. In North India, the decline of the Muslim dynasties deeply disturbed the ulama. It caused anxiety in them.
ii. They started considering themselves as a minority religion and felt the need for reforms.
iii. They feared that colonial rulers would encourage conversion and change Muslim personal laws. They were not ready to give in.
iv. To counter this, they used cheap lithographic presses to publish Persian and Urdu translations of holy scriptures and printed religious newspapers and tracts.
v. The Deoband Seminary, founded in 1867, published thousands and thousands of fatwas, telling Muslim readers how to conduct themselves in their everyday lives, and explaining the meanings of Islamic doctrines.

OR

The printed books closely resembled the written manuscripts in the following ways.

i. Both printed books and manuscripts looked similar because metal letters imitated the ornamental handwritten style.
ii. Like written manuscripts, the borders of printed books were also illuminated by hand with foliage and patterns were painted.
iii. Both in written manuscripts and printed books, space for decoration was kept blank so that the buyer could choose their designs.

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

Towards the last quarter of the nineteenth century, nationalism could not retain its idealistic liberal-democratic sentiment of the first half of the century but became a narrow belief with inadequate ends. Nationalist groups became increasingly intolerant, which leads to war. Major European powers manipulated the nationalist aspirations to further their own imperialist aims. Nationalism, aligned with imperialism, led Europe to disaster in 1914. The anti-imperial movements that developed everywhere were nationalist, in the sense that they all struggled to form independent nation-states, and were inspired by a sense of collective national unity, forged in confrontation with imperialism. As the different Slavic nationalities struggled to define their identity and independence, the Balkan area became an area of intense conflict. The Balkan states were fiercely jealous of each other and each hoped to gain more territory at the expense of the others. Matters were further complicated because the Balkans also became the scene of big power rivalry. During this period, there was intense rivalry among the European powers over trade and colonies as well as naval and military might. These rivalries were very evident in the way the Balkan problem unfolded. Each power – Russia, Germany, England, Austro-Hungary – was keen on countering the hold of other powers over the Balkans, and extending its own control over the area. This led to a series of wars in the region and finally the First World War.

8. I. Swaraj was considered a necessary condition for the freedom and development of every Indian.
II. Democratic and independent government.
III. i. The British rule in India ruined it economically, politically, culturally and spiritually.
ii. The British Government in India deprived the Indian people of their freedom.
iii. They exploited the people.

9. A - Madras, B - Chauri Chaura

SECTION-B GEOGRAPHY (20 marks)

10. **(a)** Rajasthan
Explanation:
Rajasthan

11. **(d)** Clue i
Explanation:
Deforestation is not the way to solve the problems of land degradation.

12. **(d)** Only I, II and IV are correct.
Explanation:
Only I, II and IV are correct.

13. **(d)** Statement ii is correct.
Explanation:
The famous Chipko movement in the Himalayas has not only successfully **resisted deforestation** in several areas but has also shown that **community afforestation with indigenous species** can be enormously successful.

14. **(d)** Primitive Subsistence
Explanation:
This type of farming is still practised in a few pockets of India. Primitive subsistence agriculture is practised on small patches of land with the help of primitive tools like hoe, dao and digging sticks, and family/community labour.

15. **(d)** Statement ii is correct.
Explanation:
Launched in 1970, Operation Flood was started by National Dairy Development Board (NDDB). It has helped dairy farmers direct their own development, placing control of the resources they create in their own hands. The objective of this programme was to create a nationwide milk grid. The result was that India became the largest producer of Milk and Milk Products. Operation Flood is called the White Revolution of India.

16. i. **Current fallow land** : Land which is left uncultivated for one or less than one agricultural year.
ii. **Other than current fallow land**: Land which is left uncultivated for past 1 to 5 agricultural years.
iii. **Culturable waste land:** Land which is left uncultivated for more than 5 agricultural years. This land was used in the past but has been abandoned for some reason.

17. Coal is a naturally occurring black material which is a mixture of carbon and compounds of carbon-containing hydrogen, nitrogen, oxygen, and sulphur. Its formation is called fossilation. It is formed due to the compression of plant material (containing carbon, the major component of coal) over millions of years. Indian coal was mainly formed during two geological ages the Gondwana and the Tertiary ages. The Gondwana coal deposits (called 'metallurgical coal), which are more than 200 million years old, are located in the Damodar valley (West Bengal - Jharkhand), where Jharia, Raniganj, and Bokaro are important coal-fields. It is also found in the

Godavari, Mahanadi, Son and Wardha valleys. The tertiary age deposits, only about 55 million years old, are mostly found in North-Eastern India in Meghalaya, Assam, Arunachal Pradesh, and Nagaland. Thus, the formation of coal is a long drawn process spread over various periods.

OR

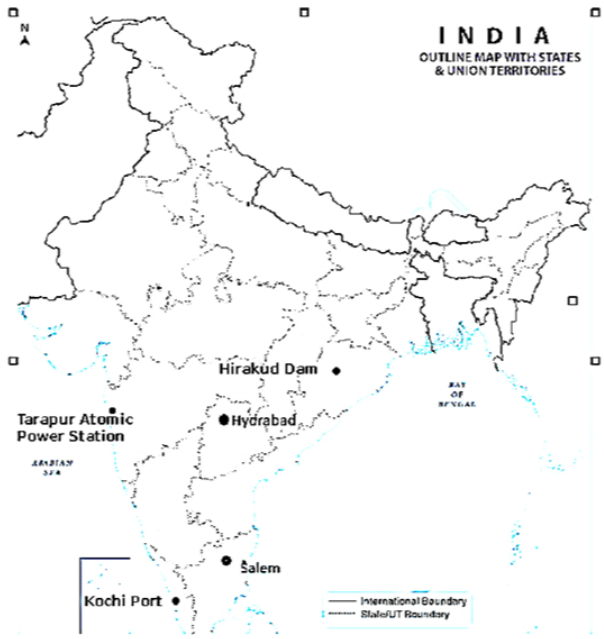
The corporation follows a proactive approach to preserving the natural environment and conserving resources such as water, oil, gas, and fuels in all areas where it establishes power plants. This commitment is achieved through the optimum use of equipment, the adoption of the latest technologies, and continuous upgrading of existing systems to enhance efficiency. Waste generation is minimized by maximizing the utilization of ash and ensuring it is used productively. The corporation also develops extensive green belts to maintain ecological balance and promotes afforestation through special-purpose vehicles. To reduce environmental pollution, it implements effective ash pond management, ash water recycling systems, and liquid waste management practices. Additionally, ecological monitoring and regular environmental reviews are carried out across all power stations. An online database system is maintained to track environmental performance, helping the corporation ensure sustainable operations and responsible management of natural resources.

18. i. a. Stiff competition in the international market
    b. Competitors are Bangladesh, Brazil, Philippines, Egypt and Thailand
    c. Stiff competition from the synthetic substitutes

    ii. a. To increase productivity
    b. To improve quality
    c. To ensure good prices to the farmers
    d. To enhance the yield per hectare

    iii. a. Biodegradable materials have once again opened the opportunity for jute products.
    b. The global concern for environment-friendly products is increasing day by day.
    c. Synthetic substitutes are being avoided.

19. i. Hirakud - Dam
    ii. Kochi - Major seaport



SECTION-C POLITICAL SCIENCE (20 marks)

20.

(c) Only statement iv is right.

Explanation:

No one national party is able to secure on its own a majority in the Lok Sabha, until 2014. As a result, the national parties are compelled to form alliances with State parties. Since 1996, nearly every one of the State parties has got an opportunity to be a part of one or the other

national level coalition government. This has contributed to the strengthening of federalism and democracy in our country.

21. **(b)** Perils of Running a Coalition Government
Explanation:
The cartoon is highligihting Perils of Running a Coalition Government

22. **(a)** Statement iii is right.
Explanation:
If someone is barred from being in majority on the basis of birth, then the democratic rule ceases to be **accommodative** for that person or group.

23. **(a)** Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
Explanation:
Sex-selective abortion led to the decline in the sex ratio in India. Indian parents want to have a son and want ways to abort a girl child. However, sex-selective abortion is immoral and legally banned in India. The reason thus explains the assertion.

24. Vertical division of power: Vertical division of power means sharing of power among governments at different levels.
In India, there are three levels of the government:
   i. For the entire country: Central Government Union Government.
   ii. At the provincial level: State Governments.
   iii. At the local level (i.e., rural and urban): Local self governments like panchayats and municipal councils.
   iv. Under this division of powers involving the higher and the lower levels of the government.
   v. Under this, the lower organs work under the higher organs.

25. The two conditions that democracy must fulfill to achieve a harmonious social life are as follows:
   - Democracy is not just a rule by majority opinion. The majority and minority always need to work together so that governments function to represent the general view.
   - The rule by the majority should not become rule by the majority community in terms of religion or race or linguistic group, etc.

26. A. Most democracies fall short of elections that provide a fair chance to everyone and in subjecting every decision to public debates.
B. Democratic governments do not have a very good record when it comes to sharing information with citizens.
C. Democracies often frustrate the needs of the people and often ignore the demands of a majority of it population.

27. i. **Scrutiny and Accountability:** The opposition party calls attention to the government's weaknesses and holds it responsible for its actions and policies.
   ii. **Alternative Viewpoints:** They offer different ideas and solutions, giving voters a choice and fostering healthy debate on governance.
   iii. **Power in Waiting:** They act as a government-in-waiting, preparing to take power if they win the next election. This keeps the ruling party on its toes.
   iv. **Protecting Minority Interests**: The opposition represents the voices and interests of minority groups, ensuring that their concerns are not overlooked in the decision-making process.
   v. **Checks and Balances**: Through parliamentary mechanisms, the opposition party acts as a vital check on the ruling party's power in a democracy.

OR

A. Political parties contest elections. In most democracies, elections are fought mainly among the candidates put up by the parties. Parties select their candidates in different ways.

B. Parties' forward different policies and programs and voters choose them from. Each of us may have different opinions and views on what policies are suitable for society. A government is expected to base its policies on the line taken by the Ruling Party.

C. Parties play a decisive role in making laws foe a country. Laws are debated and passed in the legislature. But most of the members of legislature are the members of political parties.

D. Parties form and run the Governments. As we noted last year, the big policy decision are taken by political executive that comes from the political parties.

E. Those parties that lose in the elections play the role of opposition of the parties in power, by voicing different views and criticizing government for its failure or wrong policies

F. Play a decisive role in making laws, especially by debating them in the legislature.

G. Shape public opinion by raising and highlighting issues.

H. Provide people a way to access government machinery and welfare schemes

28. I. Panchayat Samiti act as a link between Zila Parishad and Gram Panchayat.

II. A Municipal Corporation is an urban local self-government body that administers a city. A Municipality is also an urban self-government body that administers a town.

III. i. It promotes grass root level democracy.

ii. It deepens democracy.

iii. Increases women's participation.

iv. Participation of people in decision making.

SECTION-D ECONOMICS (20 marks)

29.

(b) Global

Explanation:

Starting around 1991, some farreaching changes in policy were made in India. The government decided that the time had come for Indian producers to compete with producers around the globe.

30. **(a)** Situation of debt trap

Explanation:

In Swapna's case, the failure of the crop made loan repayment impossible. She had to sell part of the land to repay the loan. Credit, instead of helping Swapna improve her earnings, left her worse off. This is an example of what is commonly called debt-trap.

31.

(c) Primary sector, especially unorganized sector

Explanation:

Primary sector, especially unorganized 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.

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

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

34.

(b) Final Goods
Explanation:
Final goods refer to those goods which are used either for consumption. They are ready for use in the sense that no value has to be added, whereas Intermediate goods refer to those goods which are used either for resale or for further production in the same year. They are not ready for use in the sense some value has to be added.
In the given case, for the baker, flour is an intermediate good. He bakes it into bread and sells it to a shopkeeper and the shopkeeper sells it to consumers for its consumption. Hence the bread will be the Final Goods.

35. The use of containers has helped much greater volumes of goods being transported by airlines.Goods are placed in containers that can be loaded intact into planes. Containers have led to huge reduction in port handling costs and increased the speed with which exports can reach markets. Similarly, the cost of air transport has fallen. This has enabled much greater volumes of goods being transported by airlines. Airlines are the fastest means of transportation.
36. **Poor households still depend on informal sources of credit because of the following reasons:**
    i. In rural areas, banks are not present everywhere.
    ii. Even if Banks are present, getting a loan from the bank is much more complicated than taking a loan from informal sources.
    iii. Proper documentation and collateral are required by Public sector banks or megabanks.
    iv. Absence of collateral is one of the major reasons which prevents the poor from getting bank loans.
    v. Informal lenders such as money lenders know the borrowers personally and they are willing to give a loan without collateral.
37. Average or per capita incomes are useful for comparing the economic conditions of two countries but they also hide disparities and inequalities.
    They do not give the true picture of an economy due to the following reasons:
    i. They do not tell us how equally or evenly the income is distributed among the different sections of the society.
    ii. They do not give information regarding the various human development indices such as literacy rate, infant mortality rate, etc.
    iii. Averages do not give us any idea about the non-materialistic goods and services i.e. the ones that cannot be measured in pecuniary terms.
38. Features of 'Private Sector':
    i. The ownership of assets and delivery of services is in the hands of individuals/group of individuals or companies. Private entrepreneurs own, control and manage the business. Each formation has its benefits and legalities depending upon the number of employees, source of funding, business scale, and government regulations.
    ii. The activities are guided by the motive to earn more profits.
    iii. Jobs are not secured in private sector. The private sector has a competitive work culture and employees' performance is very important for career growth and higher compensation.
    iv. Private sectors do not provide basic facilities at reasonable rates.
    v. They may not continue their production or business unless the government encourages and support them.

OR

Agriculture and industries are closely linked and support each other's growth, as neither can progress effectively in isolation. In India, agro-based industries such as food processing, textile,

sugar, and dairy have significantly boosted agricultural productivity by creating a steady demand for farm produce. At the same time, industries depend heavily on agriculture for raw materials like cotton, jute, sugarcane, and oilseeds.

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

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