Class X Session 2026-27
Subject - Social Science
Sample Question Paper - 10

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)

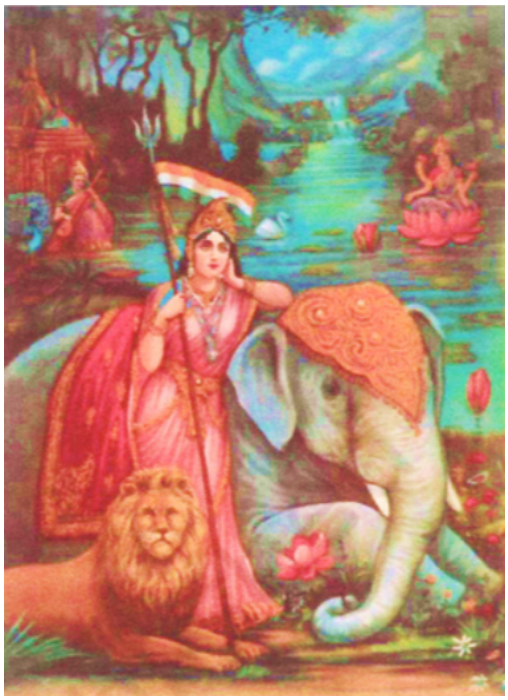
1. Select the correct pair from the following Column A and Column B: **[1]**

Column A	Column B
(A) Jyotiba Phule	Istri Dharm Vichar
(B) Raja Ram Mohan Roy	Sambad Kaumudi
(C) Ram Chaddha	Gulamgiri
(D) Gangadhar Bhattacharya	Chhote Aur Bade Sawal

a) (B) b) (A)

c) (D) d) (C)

2. Look at the picture given below. What does the image of Bharat Mata signify? **[1]**



a) Nationalism and democracy
b) Power and authority
c) Diversity and heritage
d) Spiritualism and enlightenment

3. The business groups and industrialists lost enthusiasm for the Civil Disobedience Movement because: **[1]**

a) They lost faith in Gandhiji's methods
b) They were worried about their self-esteem
c) They were worried about prolonged disruption of business
d) They were frightened by the British repression

4. Parallel to the revolts of the poor, unemployed and starving peasants and workers in many European countries in the year 1848, a revolution led by the educated middle classes was underway. Events of February 1848 in France had brought about the abdication of the monarch and a republic based on universal male suffrage had been proclaimed. In other parts of Europe where independent nation-states did not yet exist such as Germany, Italy, Poland, the Austro-Hungarian Empire men and women of the liberal middle classes combined their demands for constitutionalism with national unification. The above statement falls under the revolution: **[1]**

a) Radicals
b) Nationalists
c) Socialists
d) Liberals

5. Why was the Indian subcontinent significant to trade networks before European intervention? Explain. **[2]**

OR

Who was Giuseppe Garibaldi? What was his contribution in the freedom Movement of Italy?

6. "Napoleon had destroyed democracy in France, but in the administrative field he had incorporated revolutionary principles." Justify the statement with suitable arguments. **[3]**

OR

Identify Napoleon, telling the part played by him in the France.

7. Why did Mahatma Gandhi relaunch the Civil Disobedience Movement with great apprehension? Explain. **[5]**

OR

Why did Gandhiji decide to launch a nationwide Satyagraha against the proposed Rowlatt Act of 1919? How was it organized? Explain.

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

Shanghai became the hub of the new print culture, catering to the Western-style schools. From hand printing, there was now a gradual shift to mechanical printing.

Buddhist missionaries from China introduced hand-printing technology into Japan around AD 768-770. The oldest Japanese book, printed in AD 868, is the Buddhist Diamond Sutra.

In the late eighteenth century, in the flourishing urban circles at Edo, illustrated collections of paintings depicted an elegant urban culture, involving artists, courtesans, and teahouse gatherings. Libraries and bookstores were packed with hand-printed material of various types-books on women, musical instruments, calculations, tea ceremony, flower arrangements, proper etiquette, cooking and famous places.

i. Give ancient name of Tokyo. (1)

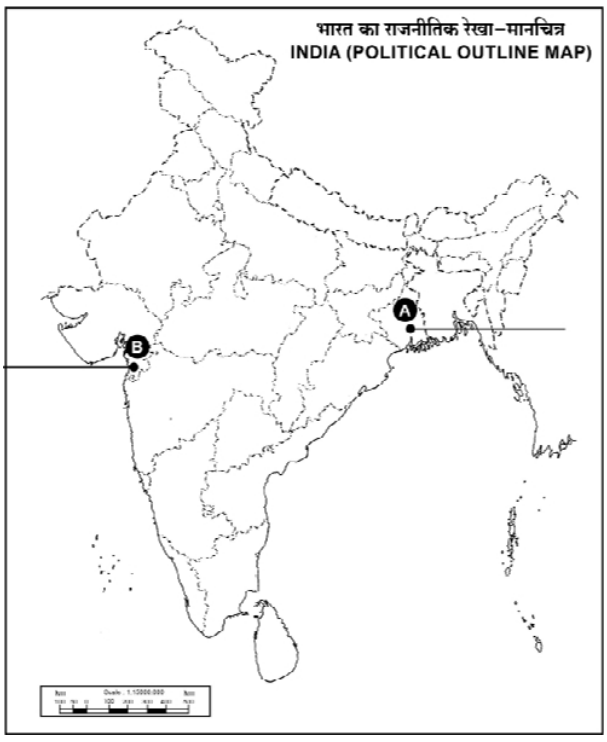
ii. Name the centre of the new print culture in China and describe it. (1)

iii. What is the name of the oldest printed book of Japan? Mention its feature. (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 session of INC was held in September 1920.

b. The place where Mahatma Gandhi broke Salt Law.



SECTION-B GEOGRAPHY (20 marks)

10. In which of the following States Tungabhadra Dam is located? **[1]**

a) Tamil Nadu
b) Karnataka
c) Kerala
d) Andhra Pradesh

11. Which of the following options represents the correct share in the context of the distribution of forests? **[1]**

i. North-eastern states have three-fourths of their forests as unclassed forests.
ii. Forest Department has declared almost one-third of the total forest area is protected forest.
iii. Madhya Pradesh has the largest area under permanent forests, constituting 75 per cent of its total forest area.
iv. More than half of the total forest land has been declared reserved forests.

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

12. Arrange the following in the correct sequence with the decreasing order of producer of cotton in India: **[1]**

i. Karnataka
ii. Madhya Pradesh
iii. Gujarat
iv. Maharashtra

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

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

General Land Use Categories	**Percentage (2014-15)**
Current Fallow	4.9
Culturable Wasteland	4.0
Barren and unculturable land	5.5
Net Sown Area	45.5
Forest Area	23.3

What percentage of land was left without cultivation for one or less than one agricultural year?

a) 4.0
b) Not mentioned
c) 4.9
d) 5.5

14. Which among the following crop is known as 'Golden Fibre'? **[1]**

a) Wool
b) Silk
c) Jute
d) Cotton

[1]

15. 

What is the above picture showing?

a) The picture shows a hole through which rainwater flows directly to the apartments

b) The picture shows a hole through which rainwater flows and getting waste

c) The picture shows a hole through which rainwater flows and used using taps

d) The picture shows a hole through which rainwater flows down into an underground tanka.

16. How are alluvial soils formed? How is Bangar different from Khadar? **[2]**

17. What is the difference between an open pit mine, a quarry and an underground mine with shafts? **[5]**

OR

Which minerals are used to obtain nuclear energy? Name all the six nuclear power stations of India.

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

Most of the objections to the projects arose due to their failure to achieve the purposes for which they were built. Ironically, the dams that were constructed to control the floods have triggered floods due to sedimentation in the reservoir. Moreover, the big dams have mostly been unsuccessful in controlling floods at the time of excessive rainfall. You may have seen or read how the release of water from the dams during heavy rains aggravated the flood situation in Maharashtra and Gujarat in 2006. The floods have not only devastated life and property but also caused extensive soil erosion. Sedimentation also meant that the flood plains were deprived of silt, a natural fertiliser, further adding on to the problem of land degradation. It was also observed that the multi-purpose projects induced earthquakes, caused water-borne diseases and pests and pollution resulting from excessive use of water.

i. Name the movement against the river project in Gujarat. (1)

ii. Analyse any two merits of multi-purpose river projects. (1)

iii. How have the big dams mostly been unsuccessful in controlling floods at the time of excessive rainfall? (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. Steel Plant that was established in 1964 with the help of the Soviet collaboration in Jharkhand.

ii. Software Technology Park in the capital city of Gujarat.

II. Any two of the following:

iii. Tarapur - Nuclear Power Plant

iv. Salal - Dam

v. Tuticorin - Sea Port

SECTION-C POLITICAL SCIENCE (20 marks)

20. Identify the primary objective of power sharing arrangements in Belgium from the following options. **[1]**

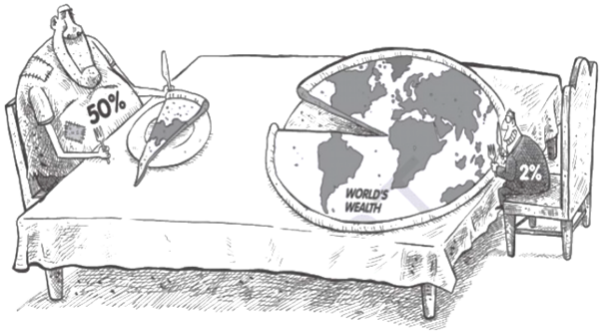
a) Establishing cultural and educational matters of Dutch.

b) Establishing a unitary form of government.

c) Accommodating linguistic and regional interest.

d) Centralized political control of government.

21. **[1]**



What is being shown in the above cartoon?

a) The discrimination done by leaders to poor

b) Scenario of availability of food between Poor and Rich

c) World's Wealth Owned by a Few

d) Global Health Aspects

22. Which of the following statements will be considered by a political party while shaping public opinion? **[1]**

Statement i: Raise and highlight issues popular issues.

Statement ii: Launch movements for the resolution of problems faced by people.

Statement iii: Provide access to government machinery and welfare schemes implemented by the government.

Statement iv: Voice different views and criticize the government for its failures or wrong policies.

a) Statement i, ii and iii are right.

b) Statement i and ii are right.

c) Only statement iv is right.

d) Statement iii is right.

23. **Assertion (A):** Power Sharing is good. **[1]**

Reason (R): It leads to ethical tension.

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. Which is the highest tier of the Panchayati Raj? Explain its composition. **[2]**

25. What are the reasons for the great change in the caste system. **[2]**

26. Suggest some reforms to strengthen parties so that they perform their functions well. **[3]**

27. **Democracy is an accountable and legitimate government.** Support this statement. **[5]**

OR

"Democracy is the most popular form of government at present." Justify the statement.

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

Belgium is a small country in Europe, smaller in area than the state of Haryana. It has borders with France, the Netherlands, Germany and Luxembourg. It has a population of a little over one crore, about half the population of Haryana. The ethnic composition of this small country is very complex. Of the country's total population, 59 per cent lives in the Flemish region and speaks Dutch language. Another 40 per cent people live in the Wallonia region and speak French. Remaining one per cent of the Belgians speak German. In the capital city Brussels, 80 per cent of the people speak French while 20 per cent are Dutch-speaking.

i. Explain the ethnic composition of Belgium. (1)

ii. Explain the term **ethnic**. (1)

iii. How did the Belgian Government solve their ethnic problem? Explain. (2)

SECTION-D ECONOMICS (20 marks)

29. Rapid improvement in technology has stimulated the globalisation process by enabling _____. **[1]**

a) More expensive transportation
b) Limited access to long distances
c) Slower delivery of goods
d) Faster delivery of goods

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

Ram who is a pot manufacturer wants to sell pots in the market and buy rice. Ram will first exchange pots that he has produced for money, and then exchange the money for rice. He would have to look for a rice growing farmer who not only wants to sell rice but also wants to buy the pots in exchange. That is, both parties have to agree to sell and buy each others commodities. In the given statement which situation is mentioned?

a) Barter system of wants
b) Correlation of wants
c) Double coincidence of wants
d) Incidence of wants

31. **Study the following data and answer the question that follows:** **[1]**

Educational Achievement of Rural Population of a Region		
Category	**Male**	**Female**
Literacy rate for rural population	76%	54%
Literacy rate for rural children in age group 10 - 14 years	90%	87%

Percentage of rural children aged 10 - 14 years attending school	85%	82%

Which of the following is the difference in the literacy rates of rural males and females in the region?

a) 22%
b) 32%
c) 42%
d) 12%

32. **Statement-I:** In recent times technology in the areas of computer and internet has been changing rapidly. **[1]**

Statement-II: Internet allows us to send instant electronic mail (e-mail) and talk (voice-mail) across the world at negligible costs.

a) Both I and II are true and II is the correct explanation of I.
b) Only I is false but II is true.
c) Only I is true but II is false.
d) Both I and II are true but II is not the correct explanation of I.

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

(a) This sector does not provide security of job and employment	(i) Unorganised Sector
(b) This sector continues to be the largest employer in most of the developing nation	(ii) Organised Sector
(c) This sector has failed to provide employment to the surplus worker	(iii) Tertiary sector
(d) This sector covers those enterprises or places of work where the terms of employment are regular and therefore, people have assured work	(iv) Primary Sector

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

34. In a small rural village, Farmer Sundar worked tirelessly on his land, preparing for the upcoming crop season. With limited resources, he sought a crop loan from the local bank to purchase essential inputs. Months later, after a good harvest, Sundar diligently repaid the loan. How do farmers like Sundar in rural areas typically repay crop loans? **[1]**

a) By lending additional loans to friends and family
b) Through the income earned from their crop production
c) By using savings accumulated over time
d) By purchasing personal assets or belongings

35. Mention the reasons that forced Indian Government for putting barriers to foreign trade and foreign investment just after independence? **[3]**

36. Do you agree that agriculture in India takes place in the unorganised sector? **[3]**

37. How are economic development and human development related to each other? **[3]**

38. Analyse the role of credit in the development of a nation. **[5]**

OR

Why is it necessary for banks and co-operatives to extend their lending activities in rural areas? Explain.

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

SECTION-A HISTORY (20 marks)

1. **(a)** (B)
   Explanation:
   (B)

2. **(b)** Power and authority
   Explanation:
   Power and authority

3. **(c)** They were worried about prolonged disruption of business
   Explanation:
   But after the failure of the Round Table Conference, business groups were no longer uniformly enthusiastic. They were apprehensive of the spread of militant activities and worried about prolonged disruption of business, as well as of the growing influence of socialism amongst the younger members of the Congress.

4. **(d)** Liberals
   Explanation:
   The 1848 revolution of the liberals refers to the various national movements pioneered by educated middle classes alongside the revolts of the poor, unemployed and starving peasants and workers in Europe.

5. i. The Indian subcontinent was located along major trade routes like the Silk Route connecting east and west.
   ii. Pottery from China, spices and textiles from India and Southeast Asia were transported along these routes.

   OR

   Giuseppe Garibaldi is the most celebrated Italian freedom fighter. He came from a family engaged in coastal trade and was a sailor in the merchant navy.
   His contribution: In 1833 he met Mazzini and joined the Young Italy movement and participated in a republican uprising in Piedmont in 1834. The uprising was suppressed. Giuseppe Garibaldi had to flee to South America, where he lived in exile till 1848. In 1854, he supported Victor Emmanuel-II in his efforts to unify the Italian States. Giuseppe Garibaldi led the famous expedition of the thousand to South Italy. In 1867, Garibaldi led an army of volunteers to Rome to fight the last obstacle to the unification of Italy.

6. Following were the reforms brought by Napoleon in the administrative system:
   i. The Civil Code of 1804, usually known as the Napoleonic Code, did away with all privilege based on birth.
   ii. It established equality before law and secured the right to property.

iii. Napoleon simplified administrative division, abolished the feudal system and freed peasants from serfdom and manorial dues.
iv. In the towns too, guild restrictions were removed.
v. Transportation and communication system was improved.

OR

Napoleon was a great French General, who won many battles for the revolutionary France and raised his nation's prestige. In many parts of Europe, like in the Dutch Republic in Switzerland, Italy and Germany, he simplified administrative divisions, abolished the feudal system and freed peasants from the serfdom and the manorial dues.

There was a time when he had become a terror for all the European monarchs. But in the end, his limited resources collapsed in the face of fourth coalition of the European nations. He was defeated in the battle of Waterloo in 1815 A.D. and was sent as a prisoner to spend his last days at the small island of St. Helena where he died in the year 1821 A.D.

7. Gandhiji relaunched the Civil Disobedience Movement with great apprehension because of the following reasons:
   i. Mahatma Gandhi decided to call off the Civil Disobedience Movement as it began to turn violent in many places such as Peshawar and Sholapur. The brutal policy with which the British government responded was equally responsible for Gandhiji's call.
   ii. The failure of negotiations at the Round Table Conference in London further added to the bitterness of the situation as Gandhiji came back disappointed.
   iii. As Gandhiji returned to India, he discovered a new cycle of repression. The new policies of the British government were a major force that led him to relaunch the movement.
   iv. Gandhiji discovered that major leaders such as Jawaharlal Nehru and Ghaffar Khan were put in jail.
   v. The policies of the government further declared the congress illegal and imposed restrictions to prevent meetings, demonstrations, and boycotts. The national situation eventually forced Gandhiji to launch the movement again but with great apprehension.

OR

Gandhiji decided to launch a nationwide Satyagraha against the proposed Rowlatt Act of 1919 because of the following reasons:

a. The Rowlatt Act was hurriedly passed through the Imperial Legislative Council.
b. Indian members unitedly opposed it.
c. It gave government enormous powers to repress political activities.
d. It allowed detention of Indian political prisoners without trials for two years.
e. The Act deprived the Indians of their civil rights.

Satyagraha was organised in the following ways:

a. Mahatma Gandhi wanted non-violent civil disobedience against such unjust laws.
b. It was started with a 'Hartal' on 6th April.
c. Rallies were organized in various cities.
d. Workers in the railway workshop went on strike.
e. Shops were closed down in protest.

8. i. Edo is the ancient name of Tokyo.
   ii. Shanghai became the hub of the new print culture, catering to the Western-style schools. From hand printing, there was now a gradual shift to mechanical printing.
   iii. Buddhist Diamond Sutra is the name of the oldest printed book of Japan. It contains six sheets of text and woodcut illustrations.

9. A. Calcutta B. Dandi

SECTION-B GEOGRAPHY (20 marks)

10.

(b) Karnataka
Explanation:
Karnataka

11.

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

Explanation:

All Northeastern states and parts of Gujarat have **a very high percentage** of their forests as unclassed forests managed by local communities.

12.

(b) iii, iv, ii, i

Explanation:

iii, iv, ii, i

13.

(c) 4.9

Explanation:

4.9

14.

(c) Jute

Explanation:

Jute

15.

(d) The picture shows a hole through which rainwater flows down into an underground tanka.

Explanation:

Rooftop harvesting was common across the towns and villages of the Thar. Rainwater that falls on the sloping roofs of houses is taken through a pipe into an underground tanka (circular holes in the ground). built in the main house or in the courtyard. The picture above shows water being taken from a neighbour's roof through a long pipe. Here the neighbour's rooftop has been used for collection of rainwater. The picture shows a hole through which rainwater flows down into an underground tanka.

16. **Alluvial soils:** Alluvial soils are formed mainly due to silt deposited by Indo-Gangetic-Brahmaputra rivers.

S. No.	**Khadar soil**	**Bangar soil**
1.	The Khadar is composed of newer alluvium and forms the flood plains along the river banks.	The Bhangar is the older alluvium along the river beds forming terraces higher than the flood plain
2.	Lower concentration of kankar nodules.	Higher concentration of kankar nodules.
3.	It has more fine particles.	It has less fine particles.
4.	It is more fertile.	It is less fertile.

17. Following are the differences among an open-pit mine, a quarry and an underground mine with shafts:

Open Pit Mine	**Quarry**	**Underground Mine with Shafts**
It is done for those minerals which lie close to the surface of the earth.	It is used for mining minerals at shallow depths.	It is used for minerals which lie at great depths below the surface of the earth.

Used where commercially useful minerals are found near the surface.	Generally, used for extracting building materials like limestone, gypsum, etc.	Used where the mineral occurs as veins in hard rock deep below the surface of the Earth.
Extracted using Earth moving machinery.	Extracted using Earth moving machinery.	Extracted using elevators that can carry minerals, extraction equipment as well as persons into the area where the mineral is available.
Example: Hutti gold mine in Raichur district of Karnataka	Example: Granite quarry in Rajasthan	Example: Dhanbad Jharia coal mines.

OR

a. **Uranium and Thorium** which are available in Jharkhand and the Aravalli ranges of Rajasthan, are used for generating atomic or nuclear power. The monazite sands of Kerala are also rich in Thorium.

b. **The following are six nuclear power stations in India:**

i. Kalpakkam Nuclear Power Station (Tamil Nadu)
ii. Kaiga Nuclear Power Station (Karnataka)
iii. Tarapur Nuclear Power Station (Maharashtra)
iv. Kakrapara Nuclear Power Station (Gujarat)
v. Rawat Bhata Nuclear Power Station (Rajasthan)
vi. Naraura Nuclear Power Station (Uttar Pradesh)

18. i. Narmada Bachao Andolan

ii. Multipurpose projects serve as source of electricity generation, provide a reliable source of water for irrigation, provide water for domestic and industrial purposes, aid in flood control, facilitate recreational activities, support inland navigation, and promote fish breeding.

iii. Ironically, the very dams built to mitigate floods have sometimes triggered floods due to sedimentation in their reservoirs. As rivers carry sediment downstream, it accumulates in the dam reservoirs. Over time, this reduces the storage capacity of the reservoirs. When heavy rainfall occurs, the dams may not have enough space to hold the excess water, leading to uncontrolled releases downstream.

19. i. Bokaro - Iron and Steel Plant

ii. Gandhinagar - Software Technology Park



SECTION-C POLITICAL SCIENCE (20 marks)

20.

(c) Accommodating linguistic and regional interest.

Explanation:

Accommodating linguistic and regional interest.

21.

(c) World's Wealth Owned by a Few

Explanation:

World's Wealth Owned by a Few

22.

(b) Statement i and ii are right.

Explanation:

Parties shape public opinion. They raise and highlight issues. Parties have lakhs of members and activists spread all over the country. Many of the pressure groups are extensions of political parties among different sections of society. Parties sometimes also launch movements for the resolution of problems faced by people. Often opinions in society crystallise on the lines parties take.

23.

(c) A is true but R is false.

Explanation:

Power-sharing is good because it helps in **reducing the chances of conflict** between different social groups and **ensures the stability** of the political system. It does not lead to any ethical tension.

24. The highest institution of the Panchayati Raj in rural areas is the Zila Parishad. The Zila Parishad coordinates the activities of all the Block Samitis in the whole district. Most members of the Zila Parishad are elected. Members of the Lok Sabha and the MLAs of that district along with some other officials of other district-level bodies are also its members.
25. There is a great change in the caste system because of various factors such as:
    a. The efforts of political leaders and social reformers like Jotiba Phule, Gandhiji, B.R. Ambedkar etc.
    b. Socio-economic changes also brought a change in the caste system.
    c. Increased urbanization, economic development, better education and job opportunities, occupational mobility has made people less conscious of their caste system.
    d. There has been a marked attitudinal shift of the people particularly in urban areas who have become more aware.
    e. The Constitution of India provided in legal and political principles equality to everybody irrespective of their caste. The provision of the Indian Constitution like the prohibition on caste discrimination and untouchability also led to a change in the caste system.
26. i. A law should be made to regulate the internal affairs of political parties.
    ii. It should be mandatory for political parties to give a minimum number of tickets about l/3rd to the women candidates.
    iii. There should be state funding of elections. The government should give parties the money to support the election expenses.
    iv. People can put pressure on political parties through petitions, publicity and agitation. Ordinary citizens, pressure groups, movements and media can play a vital role.
27. Democracy indeed exemplifies accountability and legitimacy in governance for the following reasons:
    i. **Accountability through Elections:** In democratic systems, regular elections allow citizens to hold their representatives accountable. Elected officials are aware that their performance directly affects their chances of re-election, motivating them to act in the best interest of their constituents.
    ii. **Rule of Law:** Democracies operate within a framework of the rule of law, in which laws apply equally to all individuals, including those in power. This increases accountability by making government actions transparent and subject to legal scrutiny.

iii. **Separation of Powers:** Democratic systems often include a separation of powers among different branches of government. This separation prevents the concentration of power and ensures checks and balances, preventing abuses of authority.

iv. **Legitimacy through Consent:** Democratic governments derive their authority from the consent of the governed. Through elections, citizens choose their leaders and endorse the legitimacy of the government.

v. **Transparency and Public Debate:** Democratic governments encourage transparency in decision-making and allow for public debate and discourse. This openness ensures that policies are well-considered and reflect the interests of the people. (any FOUR can be explained)

OR

Democracy is the most popular form of government today because it ensures **equality among citizens**, granting everyone equal rights and opportunities regardless of caste, religion, gender or wealth. It **enhances individual dignity** by respecting freedom of speech, expression, and choice, allowing people to participate in governance and public life. Democratic decision-making is **improved through debates and diverse opinions**, resulting in fairer and more inclusive policies. Democracy provides **peaceful methods to resolve conflicts** through dialogue, laws, and elections, preventing violence and promoting stability. It also **allows room to correct mistakes**, as leaders can be replaced and policies revised through regular elections held at fixed intervals. Laws in a democracy apply to all, including those in power, ensuring justice and fairness. By enabling peaceful changes in leadership and policies, democracy adapts to the evolving needs of society. These features make democracy widely accepted and preferred globally.

28. i. Of the Belgium's total population, 59 percent lives in the Flemish region and speaks Dutch language. Another 40 percent people live in the Wallonia region and speak French. Remaining one percent of the Belgians speak German.

ii. A social division based on shared culture. People belonging to the same ethnic group, believe in their common descent because of similarities of physical type or of culture or both. They need not always have the same religion or nationality.

iii. 1. Constitution says that the number of Dutch and French speaking ministers shall be equal in the Central government. Thus, no single community can make decisions unilaterally.
2. Many powers of the Central Government have been given to the state governments, of the two regions of the country. The state governments are not subordinate to the Central government.
3. Brussels has a separate government in which both the communities have equal representation.
4. There is a third kind of government, called the 'community government'. This government is elected by the people belonging to one language community-Dutch, French and German speaking, no matter where they live.

SECTION-D ECONOMICS (20 marks)

29.

(d) Faster delivery of goods

Explanation:

Rapid improvement in technology has been one major factor that has stimulated the globalisation process. For instance, the past fifty years have seen several improvements in transportation technology. This has made much faster delivery of goods across long distances possible at lower costs.

30.

(c) Double coincidence of wants

Explanation:

Double coincidence of wants means when both the parties – seller and purchaser – agree to sell and buy each other's commodities. It implies that what a person desires to sell is exactly what the other wishes to buy.

31. **(a)** 22%
Explanation:
22%

32. **(a)** Both I and II are true and II is the correct explanation of I.
Explanation:
Both I and II are true and II is the correct explanation of I.

33.
(c) (a) - (i), (b) - (iv), (c) - (iii), (d) - (ii)
Explanation:
(a) - (i), (b) - (iv), (c) - (iii), (d) - (ii)

34.
(b) Through the income earned from their crop production
Explanation:
Farmers usually take crop loans at the beginning of the season and repay the loan after harvest. Repayment of the loan is crucially dependent on the income from farming.

35. Following are the reasons that forced the Indian Government for putting Barriers:
    a. To protect producers within the country from foreign competition.
    b. To regulate foreign trade and to decide what kind of goods and how much of each should come into country.
    c. To save our freedom from Neo Colonialism.

36. Yes, Indian agriculture is mostly concentrated in the unorganised sector. The following factors which prove that agriculture is an unorganised sector are:
    i. Agriculture in India faces the problem of disguised unemployment which means a number of people are employed than actually needed. So this shows that agriculture is unorganised.
    ii. Farmers are employed during harvesting and sowing season while the rest of the time they are unemployed. So the problem of underemployment shows that agriculture is unorganised.
    iii. Most of the farmers depend on money lenders, rich farmers and relatives for taking loans instead of banks. Then they have to pay high interest, this means that agriculture in India is an unorganised sector.
    iv. Farmers do not get any employment benefits such as insurance, medical allowance etc. that the workers in an organized sector are entitled to.

37. Economic development is only one attribute of human development, Though it is a major one, and it influences the other attributes also. Human development is a function and barometer of economic development. High GDP growth rates, when distributed equally over a population will lead to equity. The other human development attributes are as follows:
    i. **Infant Mortality Rate:** Infant mortality rate (IMR) is the number of deaths per 1,000 live births of children under one year of age.
    ii. **Literacy rate:** This is the total percentage of the population of an area at a particular time aged 7 years or above who can read and write with understanding.
    iii. **Net Attendance Ratio:** This is the total number of children in the age group 14-15 years attending school as a percentage of the total number of children in the same age group.

    For human development in areas like sanitation, primary education, economic growth is necessary so that people have the necessary funds to pay for these services. However, conversely, human development in the form of better nutrition and education are prerequisites for development. So economic development and human development are two sides of the same coin.

38. Credit plays a vital role in the development of a nation by facilitating economic growth and improving the standard of living. It **increases the production capacity** of individual entrepreneurs and companies, allowing them to expand businesses, earn higher profits, and contribute to overall economic prosperity. For industrialists, credit helps manage **ongoing production expenses** and ensures timely completion of projects, maintaining smooth operations.

Credit also benefits **consumers**, enabling them to make significant purchases like homes, vehicles, and gadgets, which improves their quality of life and social status. In agriculture, credit allows farmers to buy **better seeds, fertilizers, and equipment**, resulting in higher crop yields and modernized farming practices. Additionally, access to credit supports **research and development**, fostering innovation and enhancing the scientific and technological capabilities of the nation. Overall, credit is a crucial instrument for promoting entrepreneurship, productivity, and sustainable development.

OR

Banks and cooperatives should increase lending facilities in rural areas because of the following reasons:

i. The formal sector i.e. the banks and the cooperatives need to engage more in the lending activities because of the disadvantages posed by the informal sector.
ii. The high cost of borrowing discourages many people who wish to start an enterprise. It also significantly reduces the income of the borrower as much of the earnings go into repayment of the loan.
iii. Dependence on informal sources of credit reduces.
iv. To provide more loan facilities to rural households.
v. To save rural people from exploitation. Often it leads to debt trap where the amount to be repaid is more than the borrower's income and he has to borrow more.
vi. It is important that the formal credit is distributed more equally so that the poor can benefit from the cheaper loans.
vii. The bank and the cooperative societies have to increase the lending facilities to improve the livelihood of the people in rural areas.