Class X Session 2025-26
Subject - Social Science
Sample Question Paper - 02

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

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

(a) Erasmus	(i) Perfected the power-driven cylindrical press.
(b) Richard M. Hoe	(ii) A Latin scholar and a Catholic reformer.
(c) Martin Luther	(iii) An Italian traveller/explorer.
(d) Marcopolo	(iv) The New Testament was first translated.

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

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

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



During the Salt March, Mahatma Gandhi was accompanied by how many volunteers before they were joined by thousands?

a) 66 b) 97

c) 78 d) 58

3. The peasants of Kheda district could not pay the revenue because they were affected by: **[1]**

a) the crop failure b) loss of pension

c) extreme poverty d) floods

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

Giuseppe Mazzini Born in Genoa in 1807, he became a member of the secret society of the Carbonari. As a young man of 24, he was sent into exile in 1831 for attempting a revolution in Liguria. He subsequently founded two more underground societies. In the above lines, the individual Giuseppe Mazzini was from which revolutionary?

a) Italian b) French

c) German d) Russian

5. Explain how the global transfer of disease in the pre-modern world helped in the colonisation of the Americas. **[2]**

OR

What were the consequences of the Liberal Revolution of 1848?

6. Justify the statement with suitable example that, “Nationalism, aligned with imperialism, led Europe to disaster in 1914.” **[3]**

OR

"The development of nationalism did not come about only through wars and territorial expansion. Culture played an important role in creating the idea of the nation." Elaborate upon the statement.

7. Why did Gandhiji decide to launch a nationwide Satyagraha against the proposed Rowlatt Act, 1919. Explain. **[5]**

OR

Which incident marked the beginning of Civil Disobedience Movement? Why did the peasants join the Civil Disobedience Movement?

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)

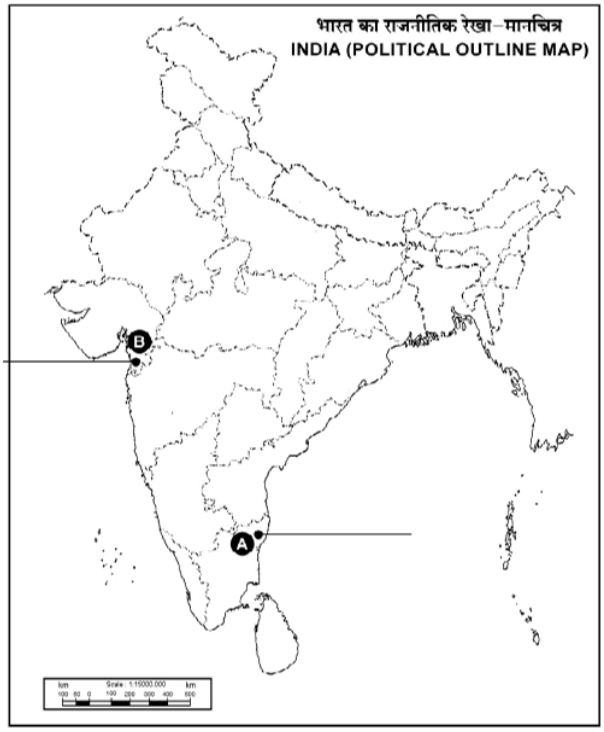
ii. Name the centre of the new print culture in China and describe it. (1)

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 Indian National Congress Session was held in 1927.

b. The place where Mahatma Gandhi broke Salt law.



Section B

10. The Bhakra - Nangal project water is being used both for: **[1]**

a) hydel power production and irrigation

b) agriculture and industries

c) transport and recreation

d) domestic and industrial

11. Which of the following options represents the measures that can be taken under joint forest management (JFM) for the management and restoration of forests? **[1]**

i. Involving local communities.

ii. Formation of local (village) institutions.

iii. Promoting community afforestation.

iv. Developing new methods of ecological farming.

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

b) Statement i and ii are correct.

c) Statement ii is correct.

d) Statement ii, iii & iv are correct.

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

i. Iron ore is melted. Limestone is added. The slag is removed. Coke is burnt to heat the ore.

ii. Transport of raw material to plant.

iii. Pig iron is further purified by melting and oxidising the impurities. Manganese, nickel, chromium is added and then rolling, pressing, casting and forging is done.

iv. Molten material is poured into moulds called pigs.

a) ii, i, iv, iii

b) iv, iii, ii, i

c) i, ii, iii, iv

d) ii, i, iii, iv

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. Horticulture represents the production of _____. **[1]**

a) plantation

b) cash crops

c) food crops

d) fruits and vegetables

15. **[1]**



Which technique of collecting water is shown in the given diagram?

a) Bamboo Drip Irrigation System

b) Tankas Method

c) Rooftop Rainwater Harvesting

d) Rain Catching Method

16. Mention any two human activities which are responsible for the process of soil erosion. Explain the two types of soil erosion mostly observed in India? **[2]**

17. Explain any five types of non-conventional sources of energy developed in India. **[5]**

OR

Write a short note on Bauxite, its formation, features and distribution in India.

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

In ancient India, along with the sophisticated hydraulic structures, there existed an extraordinary tradition of water-harvesting system. People had an in-depth knowledge of rainfall regimes and soil types and developed wide ranging techniques to harvest groundwater, rainwater, river water and flood water in keeping with the local

ecological conditions and their water needs. In hilly and mountainous regions, people built diversion channels like the kuls and guls of Western Himalayas for agriculture. Rooftop rainwater harvesting was very commonly practised to store drinking water, particularly in Rajasthan.

i. Mention any two methods of traditional water-harvesting used in India. (1)

ii. How do people of Rajasthan utilise rainwater? (1)

iii. Explain any two benefits of rainwater harvesting. (2)

19. On the same outline map of India locate and label the following with suitable symbols: **[3]**

I. Any one of the following:

i. An international airport serving the capital of Tamil Nadu.

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

II. Any two of the following:

iii. Vijayanagar - Iron and Steel Plant

iv. Tarapur - Nuclear Power Plant

v. Hirakud - Dam

Section C

20. Identify the correct option of power-sharing on the basis of different levels of government. **[1]**

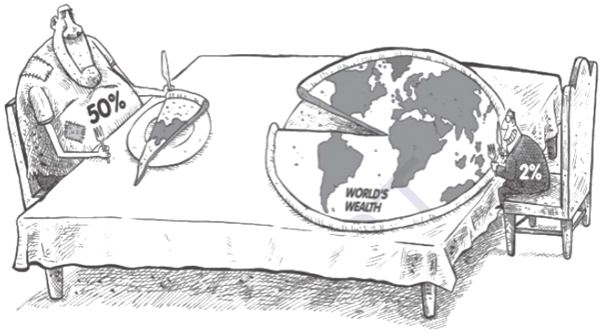
a) Among different pressure groups

b) Among different social groups

c) Union Government, State Government and Local bodies

d) Legislature, Executive and Judiciary

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 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.

23. **Assertion (A):** Power is horizontally distributed among different organs of government. **[1]**

Reason (R): Power is shared at different levels of government.

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. Describe any three features of federalism. **[2]**

25. How have the feminist movements helped in improving women's conditions? **[2]**

26. Which national party draws inspiration from the teachings of Mahatma Phule and Periyar? Write any three points related to this party. **[3]**

27. How can democracy accommodate the dignity of women and caste discrimination in one system? **[5]**

OR

Explain any four ways in which democracies have been able to reduce inequality and poverty.

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

Sri Lanka emerged as an independent country in 1948. The leaders of the Sinhala community sought to secure dominance over the government by virtue of their majority. As a result, the democratically elected government adopted a series of Majoritarian measures to establish Sinhala supremacy. In 1956, an Act was passed to recognise Sinhala as the only official language, thus disregarding Tamil. The governments followed preferential policies that favoured Sinhala applicants for university positions and government jobs. A new constitution stipulated that the state shall protect and foster Buddhism. All these government measures, coming one after the other, gradually increased the feeling of alienation among the Sri Lankan Tamils. They felt that none of the major political parties led by the Buddhist Sinhala leaders was sensitive to their language and culture. They felt that the constitution and government policies denied them equal political rights, discriminated against them in getting jobs and other opportunities and ignored their interests. As a result, the relations between the Sinhala and Tamil communities strained over time.

i. What is the predominant religion in Sri Lanka? (1)

ii. What was the main objective of the Sinhala leaders in Sri Lanka after independence? (1)

iii. How did the majoritarianism policy affect the Sri Lankan Tamils, and what were their main grievances? (2)

Section D

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

It is a festival season two months from now and the shoe manufacturer, Rahim, has received an order from a large trader in town for 3,000 pairs of shoes to be delivered in a month's time. To complete production on time, Rahim has to hire a few more workers for stitching and pasting work. He has to purchase raw materials. To meet these expenses, Rahim obtains loans from two sources. First, he asks the leather supplier to supply leather now and promises to pay him later. Second, he obtains a loan in cash from the large trader as an advance payment for 1000 pairs of shoes with a promise to deliver the whole order by the end of the month. At the end of the month, Rahim is able to deliver the order, make a good profit, and repay the money that he had borrowed. Which situation best describes the above case?

a) Cheque facility of Bank

b) Demand Draft facility

c) Credit Situation

d) Activities of Self Help Groups

31. Read the given data and find out the country where one's average expected length of life is the highest at the time of birth. **[1]**

Country	**Gross National Income (GNI) per capita (2011 PPP $)**	**Life Expectancy at birth**	**Mean Years of Schooling of People aged 25 and above**	**HDI Rank in the world (2018)**
Sri Lanka	12,707	77	10.6	73
India	**6,681**	**69.7**	**6.5**	**130**
Myanmar	4,961	67.1	5.0	148
Pakistan	5,005	67.3	5.2	154
Nepal	3,457	70.8	5.0	143
Bangladesh	4,976	72.6	6.2	134

Source: Human Development Report, 2020, United Nations Development Programme, New York.

a) Sri Lanka

b) Myanmar

c) Nepal

d) Bangladesh

32. Evaluate the impacts of using information and communication technology in Globalisation by identifying the appropriate statements among the following options: **[1]**

i. MNCs give online support to anyone in the world using customer care in India.

ii. Designers in the Delhi office design the magazine for the head office in London.

iii. Computer accessories and parts manufactured in a foreign country and sold in another.

iv. Children's toy cars are produced in China for Indian customers.

a) Statements i and ii are appropriate.

b) Only statement iv is appropriate.

c) All the statements are appropriate.

d) Statements i, ii and iii are appropriate.

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

(a) Share of Primary Sector in Employment (1972-73)	(i) 11%
(b) Share of Service Sector in Employment (1972-73)	(ii) 24%
(c) Share of Service Sectors in Employment (2011-12)	(iii) 49%
(d) Share of Primary Sector in Employment (2011-12)	(iv) 74%

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

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

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

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

34. In one of the small villages, a farmer borrows money from the village moneylender at a high monthly interest rate but is not able to repay it back. Next, he borrows it from a bank at a lower interest rate. Gradually he earns and pays back the loan to the moneylender and the bank. **[1]**

Which of the following best describes the role of the bank in this credit situation?

a) The bank acts as a cooperative lender.

b) The bank saves the farmer from debt-trap.

c) The bank ensures a fair exchange of goods.

d) The bank facilitates a debt-trap situation.

35. 'Barriers on foreign trade and foreign investment were removed to a large extent in India since 1991.' Justify the statement. **[3]**

36. Explain the rationale for naming the Primary sector as 'Primary'. **[3]**

37. While average income is useful for comparison, but it may hide disparities. Discuss. **[3]**

38. Most of the poor households are still dependent on informal sources of credit. Explain. **[5]**

OR

How are **self-help groups** the building blocks of the rural poor? Explain with examples.

Solution

Section A

1.

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

Explanation:

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

2.

(c) 78

Explanation:

During the Salt March, Mahatma Gandhi was accompanied by 78 volunteers. On the way, they were joined by thousands.

3. **(a)** the crop failure

Explanation:

In 1917, he organised a satyagraha to support the peasants of the Kheda district of Gujarat. Affected by crop failure and a plague epidemic, the peasants of Kheda could not pay the revenue, and were demanding that revenue collection be relaxed.

4. **(a)** Italian

Explanation:

Most of these revolutionaries also saw the creation of nation-states as a necessary part of this struggle for freedom. One such individual was the Italian revolutionary Giuseppe Mazzini.

5. The Portuguese and Spanish started the conquest and colonisation of America. The most interesting fact is that it was not a result of any military or political action. It was through a global transfer of diseases, which took place in the following ways:
   i. America was long isolated from the rest of the world. Its inhabitants had no knowledge and immunity against diseases of Europe.
   ii. The Spanish conquerors used their instance to introduce germs of smallpox through their smallpox-infected person. It proved to be a deadly killer.
   iii. These germs killed and wiped out whole communities, paving the way for foreign domination. Weapons and soldiers could not be used against the colonies as they might have proved fatal for the colonizers as well. The diseases were the only weapons that could not be fought against.

OR

The following were consequences of the Liberal Revolution of 1848:

   i. It became a basis for the unification of Germany and Italy.
   ii. Conservatives could not restore the old order.
   iii. The realised that they would have to give concessions to the liberal nationalist revolutionaries.
   iv. Abolition of serfdom and bonded labour took place both in Habsburg dominions and in Russia.
   v. The Hungarians were granted more autonomy by the Habsburg rulers in 1867.

6. It can be said that nationalism, aligned with imperialism, led Europe to disaster in 1914, because of the following reasons:
   i. By the last quarter of the nineteenth century, nationalism no longer retained its idealistic liberal democratic sentiment of the first half of the century but became a narrow creed with limited ends.
   ii. Nationalism aligned with imperialism led Europe to disaster in 1914. But, many countries in the world which were colonised were in a very bad shape.
   iii. During the period an intense rivalry among the European powers emerged over trade and colonies as well as naval and military might. This led to a series of wars in the region and final the First World War

OR

Culture played an important role in creating the idea of the nation:

   i. The shaping of nationalist feeling and its expression was helped by art and poetry, stories and music.
   ii. Romantic artists and poets generally strongly criticised reason and science in their glorified forms.

iii. The emphasis on vernacular language and the collection of local folklore, recovered an ancient national spirit, as well as carried the modern nationalist message to large audiences that were mostly illiterate.

7. Gandhi launched a nationwide Satyagraha against the proposed Rowlatt Act of 1919 for the following reasons:
   i. **Violation of Civil Liberties:** The Rowlatt Act gave the government enormous powers to repress political activities, and allowed the detention of political prisoners without trial for two years. Gandhi saw this as a grave violation of individual rights and an assault on the principles of justice.
   ii. **Betrayal of Promises:** The British government had promised self-governance and reforms during World War I, but the Act went against that promise. Gandhi said that the Act showed a lack of sincere intention to provide Indians their constitutional rights.
   iii. **Peaceful Protest:** Gandhi believed in the efficacy of nonviolent resistance, or Satyagraha, as a powerful tool against unjust laws. He saw the Rowlatt Act as an opportunity to mobilize the masses and channel their frustrations into a peaceful movement for change.
   iv. **Unity and Solidarity:** The Act posed a threat to communal harmony, and Gandhi aimed to forge Hindu-Muslim unity through the Satyagraha, fostering a broader sense of solidarity against British oppression.
   v. **National Awakening:** By launching a nationwide protest, Gandhi sought to awaken a sense of national consciousness among Indians, instilling a spirit of self-reliance and self-governance in the face of colonial repression.

OR

Civil Disobedience Movement: Violation of Salt Law by manufacturing salt from seawater by Gandhiji marked the beginning of the Civil Disobedience Movement.

The peasants joined the Civil Disobedience Movement due to the following reasons:

   a. In the countryside, the rich peasant communities like Patidars of Gujarat and Jats of Uttar Pradesh took an active part in the movement. They were hard hit by trade depression and falling prices and were unable to pay the government's revenue demand.
   b. For the rich peasants, the fight for Swaraj was a struggle against high revenue.
   c. As the depression continued poor peasantry found it difficult to pay the rent. They joined a variety of radical movements often led by socialists and communists.
   d. Poor peasants wanted the unpaid rent to the landlord be remitted so they joined the Civil Disobedience Movement.

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. Madras B. Dandi

Section B

10. **(a)** hydel power production and irrigation

Explanation:

For example, in the Sutluj-Beas river basin, the Bhakra - Nangal project water is being used both for hydel power production and irrigation. Similarly, the Hirakud project in the Mahanadi basin integrates conservation of water with flood control.

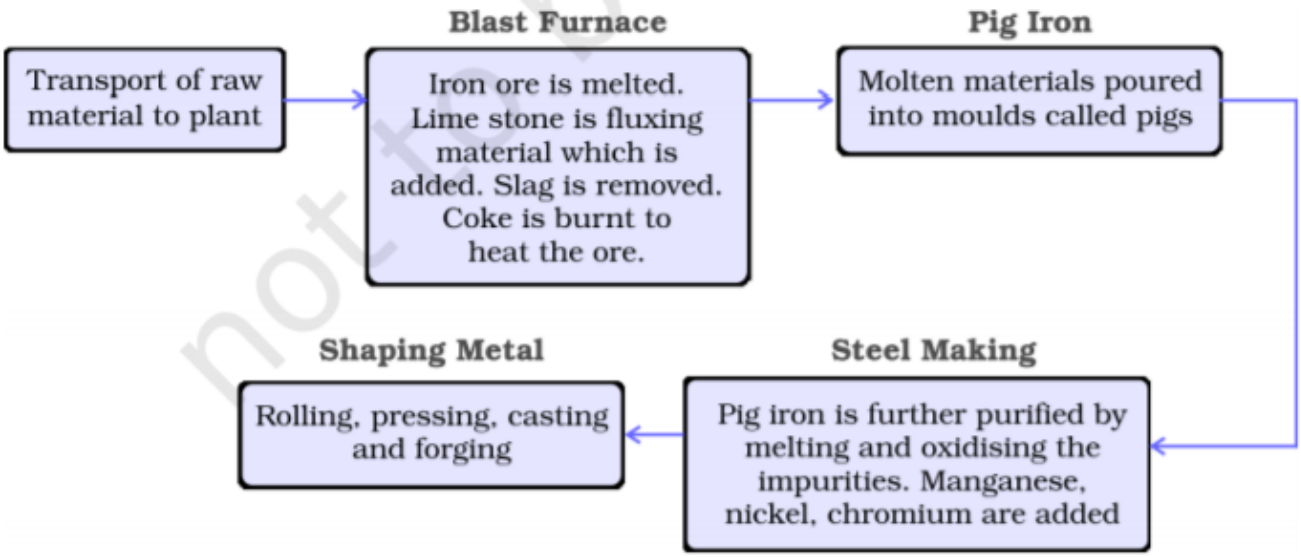
11. **(b)** Statement i and ii are correct.

Explanation:

In India joint forest management (JFM) programme furnishes a good example for involving local communities in the management and restoration of degraded forests. JFM depends on the formation of local (village) institutions that undertake protection activities mostly on degraded forest land managed by the forest department.

12. **(a)** ii, i, iv, iii

Explanation:



13.

(c) 4.9

Explanation:

4.9

14.

(d) fruits and vegetables

Explanation:

Horticulture is the practice of the production of both **fruits and vegetable** crops. India is a producer of tropical as well as temperate fruits.

15.

(c) Rooftop Rainwater Harvesting

Explanation:

Rooftop Rainwater Harvesting done and recharge through Hand Pump

16. i. Two human activities which are responsible for the process of soil erosion are deforestation and overgrazing.

ii. **Types of Soil Erosion**

a. Sheet erosion: Water flows as a sheet over large areas down a slope. The top soil is washed away. This process is known as sheet erosion. Sheet erosion is harmful since it removes the finer and more fertile top soil.

b. Gully erosion: When soil is removed by water flowing along definite paths downs the slope or in channels, it is called gully erosion. Gullies cut up agricultural land and make it unfit for cultivation. Badland is a region with a large number of deep gullies or ravines, e.g., Chambal Valley in Madhya Pradesh.

17. The growing consumption of energy has resulted in a pressing need to use renewable energy sources like solar energy, wind, tide, biomass and energy from waste material. These are called non-conventional energy sources. India is blessed with an abundance of sunlight, water, wind and biomass. It has the largest programmes for the development of these renewable energy resources.

i. Solar energy: India is a tropical country. It has enormous possibilities of tapping solar energy. Photovoltaic technology converts sunlight directly into electricity. Solar energy is fast becoming popular in rural and remote areas. The largest solar plant of India is located at Madhapur, near Bhuj, where solar energy is used to sterilize milk cans.

ii. Wind power: India now ranks as a wind super power in the world. The largest wind farm cluster is located in Tamil Nadu from Nagarcoil to Madurai.

iii. Biogas: Shrubs, farm waste, animal and human waste are used to produce biogas for domestic purpose in rural area. Decomposition of organic matter yields gas, which has higher thermal efficiency in comparison to kerosene, dung cake and charcoal.

iv. Tidal energy: Oceanic tides can be used to generate electricity. Floodgate dams are built across inlets. During high tide water flows into the inlet and gets trapped when the gate is closed. From that stored water electricity is generated.

v. Geo thermal Energy: Geothermal energy refers to the heat and electricity produced by using the heat from the interior of the earth.

OR

Bauxite is a clay-like substance from which alumina and later aluminium is obtained. Aluminium is an important metal because it combines the strength of metals such as iron, with extreme lightness and also with good conductivity and great malleable ability.

Formation: Bauxite deposits are formed by the decomposition of a wide variety of rocks rich in aluminium silicates.

Distribution:

i. Bauxite is found in the Amarkantak Plateau, Maikal Hills and the plateau region of Bilaspur-Katni.
ii. Odisha is the largest bauxite producing state in India.
iii. Panchpatmali deposits in Koraput district are the most important bauxite deposits in the state.
iv. 45 per cent of the country's total production in 2000-01 was in Odisha.

18. i. a. Guls or Kuls
b. Rooftop rain water harvesting

ii. 'Rooftop rain water harvesting' was commonly practised to store drinking water, particularly in Rajasthan.

iii. a. Recharge of groundwater
b. Conservation of water
c. Sustainable Water Supply

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



Section C

20.

(c) Union Government, State Government and Local bodies

Explanation:

Power can be shared among governments at different levels – a general government for the entire country and governments at the provincial or regional level.

21.

(c) World’s Wealth Owned by a Few

Explanation:

World’s Wealth Owned by a Few

22.

(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.

23.

(b) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.

Explanation:

Both the statements are correct about the distribution of power but in two different aspects. The assertion talks about the **horizontal distribution of power** where power is shared among different organs of government, such as the legislature, executive, and judiciary. Since it allows different organs of government placed at the same level to exercise different powers, it works as a check and balance of power.

While the reason states power-sharing among governments at different levels – a general government for the entire country and governments at the provincial or regional level. This division of powers involving higher and lower levels of government is called **the vertical division of power.**

24. Features of Federalism:

i. There are two or more levels (or tiers) of government.
ii. Different tiers of government govern the same citizen, but each tier has its own jurisdiction in specific maters of legislation, taxation and administration.
iii. The jurisdictions of the respective levels of government are specified in the constitution.
iv. Constitution's fundamental provisions cannot be unilaterally changed by one level of government.
v. Courts have the power to interpret the constitution and the powers of different levels of government.
vi. Sources of reserve for each level of government are clearly specified to ensure its financial autonomy.

25. A. From the 1960s on, the women's liberation movement campaigned for women's rights, including the same pay as men, equal rights in law, and the freedom to plan their families. Their efforts were met with mixed results.
B. Issues commonly associated with notions of women's rights include, though are not limited to, the right to bodily integrity and autonomy, to vote, to hold public office, to work, to get equal pay, to own property, to education, to serve in the military, to enter into legal contracts, and to have marital, parental, and religious rights.
C. Feminists have worked to protect women and girls from child sexual abuse.

26. The party that draws inspiration from the ideas of Mahatma Phule is BSP. (Bahujan Samaj Party).

Policies of BSP are :

1. It seeks to represent and secure power for the bahujan samaj which includes the Dalits, Adivasis, OBCs and religious minorities,
2. It stands for the cause of securing interests and welfare of the oppressed people.
3. The Party shall regard its ideology as a movement for ending exploitation of the weaker sections and suppression of the deprived through social and economic change in keeping with the above stated chief aim, and its political activity and participation in governance as an instrument of furthering such a movement and bringing in such a change.
4. All citizens of India being equal before law are entitled to be treated as equal in true sense and in all matters and all walks of life, and where equality does not exist it has to be fostered and where equality is denied it has to be upheld and fought for.

27. Democracy can adjust to the dignity of women and caste discrimination in one system in the following manner:

A. By extending legal and political equality to women, to the weaker sections of society, to the marginalized.
B. By guaranteeing fundamentals rights to all.
C. Giving adequate representation to them and protection through various safeguards.

D. This will give political voice to the marginalized and will increase their democratic consciousness.

E. This will enable women, lower casts and other disadvantaged groups to wage their struggle for justice, fairness with a legal backing.

OR

Democracy is mostly based on the principle of equality and is likely to promote greater social justice too. Democratic laws work for the betterment of the people as a whole.

The ways in which democracies have been able to reduce inequality and poverty are:

i. In most of the democratic countries, women have been given equal rights like those of men such as in India.

ii. In a democracy, special efforts have been made to uplift the weaker sections (SCs & STs) of the society so that they could live with dignity and honour.

iii. Democracies everywhere insist on a fair share to every citizen in the natural resources of the country.

iv. In almost all democratic countries of the world, poor people are given many concessions for their upliftment but richer classes are made to pay more income tax.

28. i. Buddhism

ii. The Sinhala leaders sought to secure dominance over the government due to their majority.

iii. Majoritarianism policy increased the feeling of alienation among the Sri Lankan Tamils. They believed that their language and culture were not being adequately respected, that they were denied equal political rights, discriminated against in job opportunities, and their interests were ignored.

Section D

29. **(a)** negligible costs

Explanation:

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

30.

(c) Credit Situation

Explanation:

In this case, Rahim obtains credit to meet the working capital needs of production. The credit helps him to meet the ongoing expenses of production, complete production on time, and thereby increase his earnings. Credit therefore plays a vital and positive role in this situation.

31. **(a)** Sri Lanka

Explanation:

Sri Lanka

32. **(a)** Statements i and ii are appropriate.

Explanation:

Statements i and ii are appropriate.

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

Explanation:

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

34.

(b) The bank saves the farmer from debt-trap.

Explanation:

The bank saves the farmer from debt-trap.

35.

- In 1991, the Government of India liberalised its policy and decided to remove the barriers on foreign trade and foreign investment around 1991 as it was realized that the time had come for Indian producers to compete with producers around the globe.
- The removal of barriers meant that goods could be imported as well as exported easily and also foreign companies could set up their factories and offices in India.
- The Government had an opinion that trade competition would improve the performance of the local producers within the country since they will be forced to improve their quality.

- Another reason was the economic crises in India in 1990-91 and support of WTO and IMF led the government to remove trade barriers.

Thus, the Indian Government removed barriers to a large extent on foreign trade and foreign investment.

36. The Primary sector includes activities related to agriculture, forestry, mining, quarrying and fishing. This sector includes all those activities which directly uses natural resources. The services in this sector are entirely dependent on the availability of natural resources in order to keep the day-to-day operations running. These activities form the base for all other products that are manufactured. An example is of a carpenter making wooden furniture.

    For this Secondary activity, he will need wood as a raw material, which is obtained through the forestry activity. Similarly, jeans are made from cotton, which is provided by agriculture. This is the reason why the word 'Primary' is used for these activities.

37. Per capita income or average income is certainly an important criterion for measuring the development of an economy and it is considered to be one of the most important attributes for comparing different countries but taking per capita income as the sole indicator for measuring the economic development has the following limitations:
    a. It does not tell us anything about the distribution of income. A country with a low per capita income and an equitable distribution of income would be better than a country with a high per capita income and an unequal distribution of income.
    b. It does not measure various facilities and services that influence quality of life such as health facilities, education facilities and equal treatment, freedom, security etc.
    c. It is affected by the size of the population. Even with a high level of national income, the per capita income of a country can be low, if that country has a large population.

38. Poor households are indeed still dependent on Informal sources of Credit till date. This is because of the following reasons:
    i. Banks are not present everywhere in rural India, whereas the informal sources are easily available in all the villages.
    ii. Even if banks are present everywhere still getting a loan from a bank is much more difficult than taking a loan from the informal resources because bank loans require proper documents poor households generally do not have many documents regarding themselves. Hence they fail to avail loans from Formal Sources.
    iii. Formal sources require a guarantee from the borrower as an asset they own. Generally, poor households do not have any such asset and hence, they need to take up a credit from informal sources.
    iv. The formal sources provide loans only for productive purposes, whereas the informal sources provide credit for productive and non-productive purposes.
    v. The methods of business of the formal sources are very complex, whereas the informal resources have a very simple way of business.

OR

The **self-help groups (**SHG) has 1have0 members, usually belonging to one neighbourhood, who meet and save regularly. The members save their money according to their capacity and can take small loans. The SHGs are the building blocks of the organisation of the rural poor because of the following reasons:

- The SHGs provide small loans to its members at a reasonable rate of interest to meet their needs.
- The SHGs help borrowers overcome the problem of lack of collateral.
- Not only does it help women to become financially self-reliant, but the regular meetings of the group provide a platform to discuss and act on a variety of social issues such as health, nutrition, domestic violence, etc.
- After a year or two, if the group is regular in savings, it becomes eligible for availing loan from the bank.