Class X Session 2025-26
Subject - Social Science
Sample Question Paper - 04

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. In 1815 delegates of European powers - Britain, Russia, Prussia, and Austria drew up which treaty? **[1]**

   a) Treaty of Geneva
   b) Treaty of Constantinople
   c) Treaty of Vienna
   d) Versailles treaty

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



The above procession of women in Bombay pertains to which Indian National Movement?

   a) Quit India Movement
   b) Non-Cooperation Movement
   c) Civil Disobedience Movement
   d) Khilafat Movement

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



Which of the following option is true regarding Surat in the above picture?

a) Surat remained the main centre of overseas trade in the northern regions.

b) Surat remained the main centre of overseas trade in the eastern Arabian Sea.

c) Surat remained the secondary centre of overseas trade in the western front.

d) Surat remained the main centre of overseas trade in the western Indian Ocean.

4. Who among the following is the writer of **Gulamgiri**? **[1]**

a) Ram Mohan Roy

b) E.V. Periyar

c) Dr. B.R. Ambedkar

d) Jyotiba Phule

5. Write a note to explain the effects of the British government's decision to abolish the Corn Laws. **[2]**

OR

Explain the impact of the Great Depression of 1929-1934 on the world economy.

6. Analyse the role of merchants and the industrialists in the Civil Disobedience Movement. **[3]**

OR

The Non-Cooperation Movement became wider with the integration of the Awadh Peasants Struggle. Explain the statement with three arguments.

7. Summarise the attributes of a nation, as Ernst Renan understands them. Why in his view, are nations important? **[5]**

OR

Describe the economic hardships faced by Europe in 1830s.

8. Read the sources given below and answer the questions that follow: **[4]**

Source – 1: Religious Reform and Public Debates

There were intense controversies between social and religious reformers and the Hindu orthodoxy over matters like widow immolation, monotheism, Brahmanical priesthood and idolatry. In Bengal, as the debate developed, tracts and newspapers proliferated, circulating a variety of arguments.

Source – 2: New Forms of Publication

New literary forms also entered the world of reading lyrics, short stories, essays about social and political matters. In different ways, they reinforced the new emphasis on human lives and intimate feelings, about the political and social rules that shaped such things.

Source – 3: Women and Print

Since social reforms and novels had already created a great interest in women's lives and emotions, there was also an interest in what women would have to say about their own lives.

Source – 1: Religious Reform and Public Debates

i. Evaluate how did the print shapes the nature of the debate in the early nineteenth century in India.

Source – 2: New Forms of Publication

ii. To what extent do you agree that print opened up new worlds of experience and gave a vivid sense of diversity of human lives?

Source – 3: Women and Print

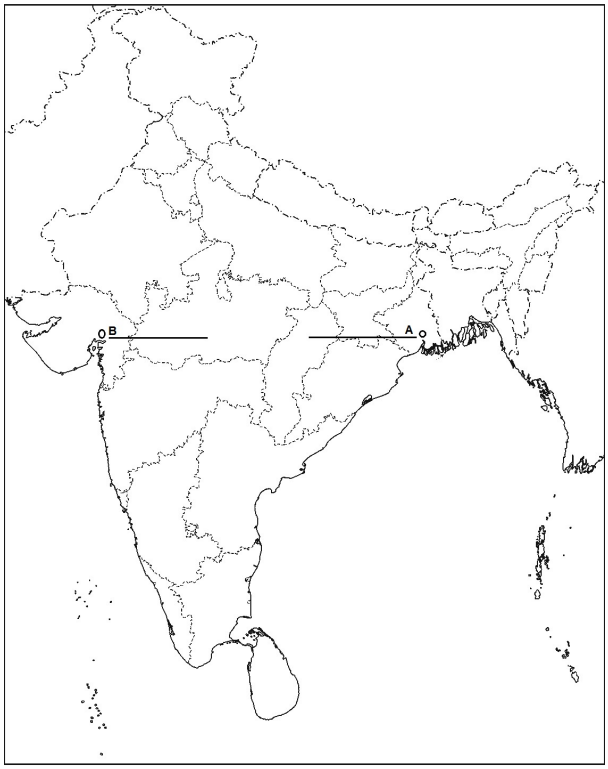
iii. To what extent did the print culture reflect a great interest in women's lives and emotions? Explain**.**

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 September, 1920.

b. The place associated with Peasant Satyagraha.

INDIA – POLITICAL



SECTION-B GEOGRAPHY (20 marks)

10. Which state mostly has laterite soil? **[1]**

a) Karnataka b) Maharashtra

c) Andhra Pradesh d) Uttar Pradesh

11. _____ crops are sown in winter from October to December and harvested in summer from April to June. **[1]**

a) Summer crops b) Zaid

c) Rabi d) Kharif

12. Which one of the following is a great achievement of the Chipko Movement? **[1]**

a) Successfully resisted deforestation b) Development in Himalayan region

c) Soil erosion gets declined d) More trees are planted

13. Which of the following provisions of the Indian Wildlife Protection Act are applicable for maintaining ecological diversity and protecting habitats? **[1]**

i. Integrating diverse flora and fauna into our daily life.

ii. Banning hunting and giving legal protection to the animals in their habitats.

iii. Recommending establishing national parks and wildlife sanctuaries.

iv. Providing legal protection to many marine animals.

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

14. This report introduced the concept of **Sustainable Development**: **[1]**

a) Bretley Commission Report
b) Simon Commission Report
c) Mandal Commission Report
d) Brundtland Commission Report

15. You may have seen in many television advertisements that most farmers have their **[1]**

a) own cattle
b) own labour
c) own wells & tube wells
d) own tools

16. List the items which are made of rubber and are used by us. **[2]**

17. Explain five types of **industrial pollution.** **[5]**

OR

The economic strength of a country is measured by the development of manufacturing industries. Explain with examples.

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

CONSERVATION OF ENERGY RESOURCES

Energy is a basic requirement for economic development. Every sector of the national economy - agriculture, industry, transport, commercial and domestic - needs inputs of energy. The economic development plans implemented since independence necessarily required increasing amounts of energy to remain operational. As a result, consumption of energy in all forms has been steadily rising all over the country. In this background, there is an urgent need to develop a sustainable path of energy development. Promotion of energy conservation and increased use of renewable energy sources are the twin planks of sustainable energy. India is presently one of the least energy efficient countries in the world. We have to adopt a cautious approach for the judicious use of our limited energy resources. For example, as concerned citizens we can do our bit by using public transport systems instead of individual vehicles; switching off electricity when not in use, using power-saving devices and using non-conventional sources of energy. At last **"Energy Saved is energy produced"**

i. Why is sustainable energy a key to sustainable development? (1)
ii. Why is consumption of energy rising in all over India? (1)
iii. Explain **Energy saved is energy produced**. (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. In India, the third tier of the government is called: **[1]**

a) Official or Public
b) Union or Central
c) Panchayat or Municipality
d) Provincial or State

21. Which of the following statements reflects a lack of internal democracy within a political party? **[1]**

Statement i: Parties do not keep membership registers, do not hold organisational meetings.

Statement ii: They fail to conduct internal elections regularly.

Statement iii: Top party leaders assume greater powers and make all the major decisions in the name of the party.

Statement iv: The opinions of those who disagree with the leadership are considered and given due importance.

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

22. Municipalities are set up in: **[1]**

a) towns
b) states
c) villages
d) districts

23. **Assertion (A):** If democracies are expected to produce good governments, then is it not fair to expect that they would also produce development. **[1]**

Reason (R): Evidence shows that in practice, many democracies did not fulfil this expectation.

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 in India. **[2]**

25. What do you mean by women's suffrage? **[2]**

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

27. Differentiate between national and regional parties. Write any four points. **[5]**

OR

What steps shall be taken to reform the political parties in India? Suggest any four steps.

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. Which one of the following enterprises belongs to the organized sector? **[1]**

a) Street Vendors
b) Cottage Industries

c) Multinational Corporations
d) Independent Freelancers

30. Which of the following states has the highest net attendance ratio secondary stage, 2013-14? **[1]**

a) Bihar
b) Kerala
c) Jammu and Kashmir
d) Haryana

31. The contribution of which sector towards employment is highest at present in India? **[1]**

a) Secondary sector
b) IT sector
c) Tertiary sector
d) Primary sector

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

(a) Reserve Bank of India	(i) Financial support groups that are formed at the village level
(b) Self Help Groups	(ii) Supervises the functioning of formal sources of loan
(c) Credit	(iii) Deposits in the bank account which are payable on demand
(d) Demand deposits	(iv) An agreement in which the lender supplies the borrower with money, goods or services in return for the promise of future payment.

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

33. What is credit? **[1]**

a) Borrowing money
b) Depositing money in bank
c) Giving someone with no expectation of return i.e. gift
d) Purchasing goods for cash

34. Which of the following is the most important principle on which WTO has been founded? **[1]**

a) Promotion of fair competition
b) Stability in the trading system
c) Non-discrimination
d) Special concern for developing countries

35. Distinguish between primary, secondary and tertiary activities with examples. **[3]**

36. "Loans from banks always help to raise people's earning capacity". Justify this statement using suitable examples. **[3]**

37. How are local companies benefitted by collaborating with multinational companies? Explain with examples. **[3]**

38. Highlight any five reasons for the importance of tertiary sector in India. **[5]**

OR

"When a country develops, the contribution of primary sector declines and that of secondary and tertiary sector increases." Analyse the statement.

Solution

SECTION-A HISTORY (20 marks)

1.

(c) Treaty of Vienna

Explanation:

In 1815, representatives of the European powers – Britain, Russia, Prussia, and Austria - who had collectively defeated Napoleon, met at Vienna to draw up a settlement for Europe. The delegates drew up the Treaty of Vienna of 1815 with the object of undoing most of the changes that had come about in Europe during the Napoleonic wars.

2. **(a)** Quit India Movement

Explanation:

This procession of women in Bombay pertains to Quit India Movement. The participation of women in the Quit India Movement of 1942 was significant from several aspects. The women of India, at large, were endowed with a new spirit on the call of Mahatma's 'do or die'.

3.

(d) Surat remained the main centre of overseas trade in the western Indian Ocean.

Explanation:

A distant view of Surat and its river. All through the seventeenth and early eighteenth centuries, Surat remained the main centre of overseas trade in the western Indian Ocean.

4.

(d) Jyotiba Phule

Explanation:

Jyotiba Phule

5. The following were the effects of abolishing the Com Laws in England:

i. After the Corn Laws were scrapped, food could be imported into Britain more cheaply than it could be produced within the country.
ii. British agriculture was unable to compete with imports.
iii. Vast areas of land were now left uncultivated and thousands of men and women were thrown out of work.
iv. Peasants flocked to the cities or migrated overs.

OR

The impact of the Great Depression of 1929-1934 on the world's economy was:

i. There was deterioration of the economic conditions of the capitalists.
ii. There had been great fall in the industrial production as the demand for goods of all types also fell.
iii. Unemployment soared very high.
iv. There was a great fall in the living standard of the people.
v. Agricultural prices fell disastrously.

6. The following points analyse the role of merchants and the industrialists in the Civil Disobedience Movement:

i. During the First World War, Indian merchants and industrialists made huge profits and emerged as a powerful section. They opposed colonial policies that restricted business activities because they wanted to expand their business.
ii. They wanted protection against imports of foreign goods and a rupee sterling foreign exchange ratio that would discourage imports.
iii. The industrialists criticised colonial control over the Indian economy and supported the Civil Disobedience Movement at its first stage.
iv. They gave financial assistance and refused to buy or sell imported goods.

v. Most industrialists thought 'Swaraj' as a time when colonial restriction did not exist in the business world, as a result, trade and business would flourish without constraints.

OR

The Non-Cooperation Movement drew into its fold the struggles of peasants and tribals. It became wider with the integration of the Awadh Peasants Struggle:

- In Awadh, peasants were led by Baba Ramchandra. Here the movement was against talukdars and landlords. Peasants had to do *begar* and had no right over the leased land.
- The peasant movement demanded a reduction of revenue. *Nai-dhobi* bandhs were organised. Oudh Kisan Sabha was organised headed by Jawaharlal Nehru and Baba Ramchandra.
- This Awadh peasant struggle was integrated with the Non-Cooperation movement into the wider struggle.

7. Ernst Renan was a French philosopher, who outlined the attributes of a nation which are as follows:

i. A nation is not formed by a common language, race, religion or territory.
ii. To form a nation, social capital, common glories and deeds of the past and common will are necessary.
iii. Nation is large scale solidarity.
iv. Inhabitants of a nation have the right to be consulted in reference to large scale solidarity.
v. The existence of a nation is not only a good thing but also a necessity.
vi. A nation has never any real interest in annexing or holding on to a country against its will.

Importance of Nation according to Renam:

i. Existence of the nation is a guarantee of liberty.
ii. Liberty will not be more in case the world had only one law and only one master.

OR

i. The first half of the nineteenth century saw an enormous increase in population all over Europe.
ii. In most countries there were more seekers of jobs than employment.
iii. Population from rural areas migrated to the cities to live in overcrowded slums.
iv. Small producers in towns were often faced with stiff competition from imports of cheap machine-made goods from England.
v. In those regions of Europe where the aristocracy still enjoyed power, peasants struggled under the burden of feudal dues and obligations.
vi. The rise of food prices or a year of bad harvest led to widespread pauperism in town and country.

Any five points to be described.

8. i. Print created the possibility of wide circulation of ideas. Through the printed message, the reformers could persuade people to think differently and introduced a new world of debate and discussion. This had significance in different spheres of life.
ii. By the seventeenth century, the print was no longer used just by scholar-officials. Merchants used the print in their everyday life, as they collected trade information. Reading increasingly became a leisure activity. The new readership preferred fictional narratives, poetry, autobiographies, and romantic plays. Books were of various sizes, serving many different purposes and interests.
iii. Women became important readers and writers. Penny magazines, specially meant for women, contained guidelines on proper behavior and housekeeping. Some of the best novelists were women like Jane Austen, the Bronte sisters, etc., their writings created a new image of women with a will, the strength of personality, determination and power to think.

9. a. Calcutta
b. Kheda

SECTION-B GEOGRAPHY (20 marks)

10. **(a)** Karnataka

Explanation:

Laterite is a soil and rock type rich in iron and aluminium and is commonly considered to have formed in hot and wet tropical areas. Areas with high temperature and high rainfall in Karnataka, Kerala, Tamil Nadu, Madhya Pradesh and the hilly areas of Odisha and Assam.

11.

(c) Rabi

Explanation:

Rabi crops are sown in winter from October to December and harvested in summer from April to June.

12. **(a)** Successfully resisted deforestation

Explanation:

Successfully resisted deforestation

13.

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

Explanation:

The Wild Life Protection Act of India (1972) provides for the protection of the country's wild animals, birds, and plant species, in order to ensure environmental and ecological security. This Act provides legal protection to many marine animals. There is a total of 31 major Marine Protected Areas in India covering coastal areas that have been notified under the Wildlife Protection Act, 1972.

14.

(d) Brundtland Commission Report

Explanation:

The seminal contribution with respect to resource conservation at the global level was made by the Brundtland Commission Report, 1987. The term sustainable development was coined in the paper Our Common Future, released by the Brundtland Commission. The UN General Assembly realized that there was a heavy deterioration of the human environment and natural resources. To rally countries to work and pursue sustainable development together, the UN decided to establish the Brundtland Commission.

15.

(c) own wells & tube wells

Explanation:

You may have seen in many television advertisements that most farmers have their own wells and tube-wells in their farms for irrigation to increase their produce.

16. Some items made of rubber and used by us are:

i. Automobile tyres and tubes
ii. Conveyor or belts used in industries
iii. Insulating mats
iv. Footwears
v. Toys
vi. Gloves
vii. Erasers
viii. Balls
ix. Tools and equipment
x. playground equipment
xi. shoes
xii. flooring
xiii. healthcare supplies
xiv. household supplies.

17. Five types of Industrial Pollution:

i. **Air pollution:** Air pollution is caused mainly due to the release of the undesirable gases like sulphur dioxide and carbon monoxide. Airborne particulate matter containing smoke, dust and spray mist. Toxic gases by burning fossil fuels in the industries.
ii. **Water pollution:** Caused by organic and inorganic industrial wastes discharged into the rivers. Liquid wastes produced by chemical and textile industry, tanneries, petroleum refineries, electroplating industries, and metallic pesticides, etc.
iii. **Noise pollution:** Noise pollution. The generators, compressors, machines, furnaces, looms, exhaust fans, etc. used by industries create a lot of noise. Noise can raise blood pressure and can have physiological effects as well.
iv. **Soil/Land pollution:** Dumping of industrial wastes especially glass, harmful chemicals, industrial effluents, packing, salts and garbage renders the soil useless.

v. **Thermal pollution:** Wastes from nuclear power plants, nuclear and weapon production facilities cause cancer and birth defects.

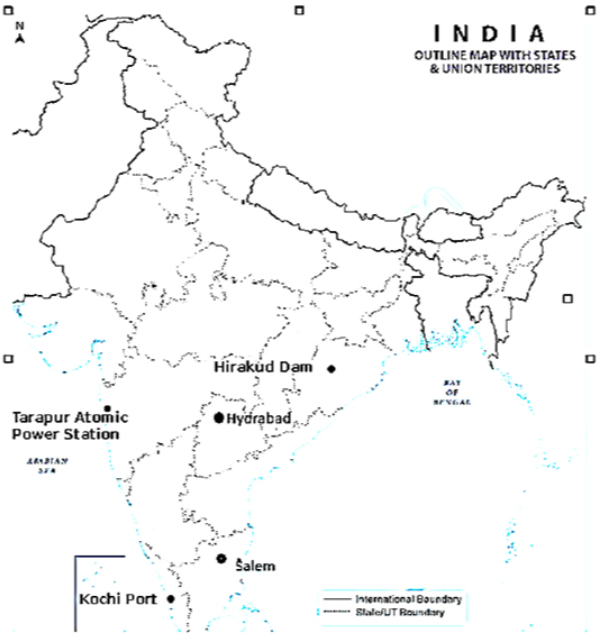
OR

The manufacturing sector is considered as the backbone of development in general and economic development in particular mainly because of the following reasons:

i. Modernising the manufacturing sector contributes to modernising agriculture, which is regarded as the foundation of our economy. Giving people jobs in the secondary and tertiary industries also lessens their excessive reliance on agricultural income.
ii. Industrial development is a precondition for the eradication of unemployment and poverty in our country. This was the main philosophy behind public sector industries and joint sector ventures in India.
iii. The export of manufactured goods expands trade and commerce and brings in much-needed foreign exchange.
iv. Countries that transform their raw materials into a wide variety of furnished goods of a higher value are prosperous.
v. Hence, India's prosperity lies in increasing and diversifying its manufacturing industries at a faster phase. It can also be said that the economic strength of a country is measured by the development of manufacturing industries.

18. i. Sustainable energy is crucial for sustainable development because it ensures that the current energy needs are met without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own energy needs. It promotes long-term economic growth and environmental preservation.
ii. Consumption of energy is increasing throughout India due to the implementation of economic development plans that demand higher energy inputs across various sectors such as agriculture, industry, transport, and domestic usage.
iii. This phrase emphasizes the importance of energy conservation. It means that by reducing energy wastage and using energy efficiently, we essentially generate additional energy resources without actually increasing energy production. When we save energy through practices like using public transport, turning off lights when not in use, or utilizing power-saving devices, we conserve energy resources, making them available for other purposes, effectively producing energy that would otherwise be wasted.

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



SECTION-C POLITICAL SCIENCE (20 marks)

20.

(c) Panchayat or Municipality

Explanation:

In India, we have a three-tier government. Union level, State level, and Local level (Panchayati Raj).

21.

(c) Statement i, ii and iii are right**.**

Explanation:

Since one or few leaders exercise paramount power in the party, those who disagree with the leadership find it difficult to continue in the party. More than loyalty to party principles and policies, personal loyalty to the leader becomes more important.

22. **(a)** towns

Explanation:

Local government bodies exist for urban areas as well. Municipalities are set up in towns.

23.

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

Explanation:

Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true. While it is fair to expect democracies to produce development, the reason provided does not adequately explain why many democracies have not fulfilled this expectation.

24. Features of federalism in India are as follows:-

i. **A three-tier government:** Establishment of Union, State and local self government.
ii. **Federation:** India is a Holding Together federation.
iii. **Three - fold distribution powers:** There is three - fold distribution of legislative powers between the Union Government and the State Government
   a. Union List - Union Government alone can make laws on it. Ex - foreign affairs, banking, Currency etc.
   b. State list - State Government alone can make laws on it. Ex-Police, trade, commerce, irrigation etc.
   c. Concurrent list - Both the Union and the State Governments can make laws on it. Ex- Education, forest, marriage etc.

25.
- Women suffrage means giving women the right to cast their votes. Right to vote was denied to women in the beginning. It was argued that women would not exercise this right independently. They would cast their votes by the dictates of their husband, father or other male relatives.
- With political awakening among women and its demand by them, they got the Right to Vote for the first time in England in 1918, in the USA in 1920 and in India in 1950. Now, in almost all the democratic countries of the world, women have been given the Right to Vote.
- During the period of the Indian freedom struggle, several women's organisations emerged which paved their way for increasing role of women in socio-political activities. Prominent among these organisations were All India Women's Association and the Indian Women's Association. These organisations had branches in different parts of India. Their activities centred mainly on issues like women's education, improvements in health and sanitation, right to suffrage for women and the maternity benefits for women workers.

26. **Democratic governments in practice are accountable because:**

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

27.

S.No.	National Parties	Regional Parties
(i)	A party that secures at least 6% of total votes in Lok Sabha elections or Assembly elections in four states and wins at least four seats in the Lok Sabha is recognized as a national party.	A party that secures at least 6% of the total votes in an election to the Legislative Assembly of a state and wins at least two seats is recognized as a state party or regional party or regional party.
(ii)	National parties will have influence in more than three states. **For example** INC, BJP, CPI-M, CPI and NCP.	Regional parties will have influence in three states. **For example** The Samajwadi Party, Samata Party, Rashtriya Party, Rashtriya Janata Dal, DMK. AIADMK.
(iii)	The activities of the national parties give priority to the national problems over the regional problems.	The activities of regional parties are restricted to the region or the state in which they function they focussed more on local problems.

(iv)	In order to become a national party, a party has to secure at least six percent of total votes in Lok Sabha or assembly elections in four States and win at least four seats in Lok Sabha.	In order to become a regional party, a party has to secure at least six percent of total votes in the legislative election and win at least two seats.

OR

In order to overcome the challenges in society, political parties need to be reformed. The following steps should be taken to reform the political parties. There are many suggestions made to reform political parties:

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

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

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

iv. People can put pressure on political parties. This can be done through petitions, publicity and agitations. Ordinary citizens, pressure groups and movements and the media can play an important role in this.

v. People wanting the reforms must participate actively in politics and join political parties. It is difficult to reform politics if ordinary citizens do not take part in it and simply criticise it from the outside. The problem of bad politics can be solved by more and better politics. (any FOUR)

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.

(c) Multinational Corporations

Explanation:

Multinational Corporations

30.

(b) Kerala

Explanation:

The net attendance ratio is the total number of children of age group 6-10 attending school as a percentage. Kerala has an attendance ratio of 83 while Bihar has 43 & Haryana has 61.

31.

(d) Primary sector

Explanation:

The agricultural industry is the largest employer in India's economy and it is an example of the primary industry. Therefore the primary sector is the largest employer in India and employs almost half of the country’s population.

32.

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

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

33. **(a)** Borrowing money
Explanation:
Credit refers to an agreement in which the lender supplies the borrower with money, goods, or services in return for the promise of future payment. Credit also refers to an accounting entry that either decreases assets or increases liabilities and equity on the company's balance sheet.

34. **(c)** Non-discrimination
Explanation:
Non-discrimination means that no discrimination will be done by a member state between different trading states who are also members of WTO. Further foreign goods, services, trademarks, and copyrights should be given the same treatment as is given to nationals of a country.

35.

Primary activities	Secondary activities	Tertiary activities
It is known as agriculture and allied services sector.	It is known as manufacturing sector.	It is known as service sector.
This sector produce goods and services by exploiting natural resources.	This sector transforms one good into another by creating more utility from it.	This sector provides useful services to primary and secondary sectors for these functioning of their working.
This sector is unorganised and use traditional techniques.	It is an organised sector and uses better techniques.	It is an organised sector and uses better techniques.
Activities related to agriculture, forestry fishing, mining and animal husbandry are included in this sector.	It includes manufacturing units, small scale units, large firms, big corporates and multinational corporations.	Services related to Banking, transportation, communication, teaching, nursing, etc. are tertiary activities.

36. Earning capacity depends on the purpose for which a person is taking a loan.
If a person is taking a loan for business purpose, it may increase his earning capacity. Business loans help to establish people's businesses, enabling them to earn more.
The examples are:
   i. They can purchase machinery and equipment with a loan to start productive activities in manufacturing.
   ii. With a loan, they can purchase raw materials for processing into finished products, thus increasing their earning power.
   iii. For seasonal items, by getting a loan against storage of finished goods produced during the offseason, they can earn more by selling more during the season.

   However, if a person is taking the loan for his daily consumption, it can lead to great suffering, it may be possible that the person gets trapped in his debt.

37. The following examples show that local companies benefitted by collaborating with multinational companies:
   i. MNCs can finance additional investments for the local companies like buying new machinery for faster production.
   ii. MNCs may provide the companies with the latest technology for efficient production as MNCs have an international outreach.
   iii. Local companies will benefit financially through a partnership with an MNC because the production and its efficiency would naturally increase.
   iv. By more production, local companies earn greater profits.

38. Importance of Tertiary sector:
   i. Several services such as hospitals, educational institutions, post telegraph services, police stations, courts, village administrative offices, municipal corporations, defence, transport, banks, insurance companies, etc. comes under tertiary sector. These activities are called as basic services.
   ii. The development of agriculture and industry leads to the development of services such as transport, trade, storage, etc.
   iii. Greater the development of the primary and secondary sectors more would be the demand for such services.
   iv. As income levels rise, certain sections of people start demanding many more services like eating out, tourism, shopping, private hospitals, private schools, professional training etc.

v. Certain new services such as those based on information and communication technology have become important and essential. The production of these services has been rising rapidly.

OR

i. The history of developed countries reveals a general pattern of development in their economic structure. In the initial stages of development, the primary sector was the most important sector of economic activity and predominantly contributed to GDP and held most of the employment. As the methods of farming changed and agriculture sector began to prosper, people began to take up other activities. When agricultural activities increased there was a need for industrialisation and gradually Industrial sectors dominated the economy.

ii. Much of the worker's shifts to Industrial sector but Primary productivity did not hamper as Industrial sector produced much-sophisticated instruments and inputs that increased the productivity and filled the gap of loss of workforce. New methods of manufacturing were introduced, factories came up and started expanding. The secondary sector gradually became the most important in total production and employment.

iii. With the development of areas like transport and administration, the service sector kept on growing. In the past 100 years, there has been a shift from the secondary to the tertiary sector in developed countries. The service sector has become the most important in terms of total production and employment without disturbing the production and productivity of the other two sectors This is the general pattern observed in developed countries.

So, it is seen that the central tendency of the economic structure has been shifting from Primary to Secondary and finally to the Tertiary sector in developed countries. Similarly, almost all the developing countries are following the same path but may be at a different pace.