Class X Session 2025-26
Subject - Social Science
Sample Question Paper - 05

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. What were called das volk? **[1]**

   a) The Large landowners b) The common people of Germany

   c) Romantic artists and poets d) The painters

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



Which of the following aspect best signify the image.

a) Tilak is surrounded by symbols of unity. b) Tilak is surrounded by symbols of freedom.

c) Tilak is surrounded by symbols of nationalism.

d) Tilak is surrounded by symbols of brotherhood.

3. _____ and other Asian countries became an attractive destination for investment by foreign MNC's. **[1]**

a) China

b) Russia

c) America

d) Australia

4. Who among the following published **Samvad kaumudi**? **[1]**

a) Raja Rammohan Roy

b) Tarabai Shinde

c) Rashsundari Debi

d) Ram Chaddha

5. What is a silk route? What role did silk route play? **[2]**

OR

Explain the impacts of the First World War on the British economy.

6. "British rule in India would have collapsed if Indians had not cooperated". How did this statement help in starting a mass movement in India against the British rule? **[3]**

OR

Critically examine the main aspects of Indian National Movement during the period between 1920 and 1935.

7. How did conservatives establish their power after 1815? **[5]**

OR

Examine the main features of the process of German unification under the leadership of Otto Von Bismarck.

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

As primary education became compulsory from the late nineteenth century, children became an important category of readers. Production of school textbooks became critical for the publishing industry. A children's press, devoted to literature for children alone, was set up in France in 1857. This press published new works as well as old fairy tales and folk tales. The Grimm Brothers in Germany spent years compiling traditional folk tales gathered from peasants. What they collected was edited before the stories were published in a collection in 1812. Anything that was considered unsuitable for children or would appear vulgar to the elites, was not included in the published version.

Women became important as readers as well as writers. Penny magazines were especially meant for women, as were manuals teaching proper behaviour and housekeeping. When novels began to be written in the nineteenth century, women were seen as important readers. Some of the best-known novelists were women. Their writings became important in defining a new type of woman: a person with a will, the strength of personality, determination and the power to think.

In the nineteenth century, lending libraries in England became instruments for educating white-collar workers, artisans and lower-middle-class people. Sometimes, self-educated working-class people wrote for themselves. After the working day was gradually shortened from the mid-nineteenth century, workers had some time for self-improvement and self-expression. They wrote political tracts and autobiographies in large numbers.

i. What was the special feature of the published version of book for children? (1)

ii. What was the impact of print on workers? (1)

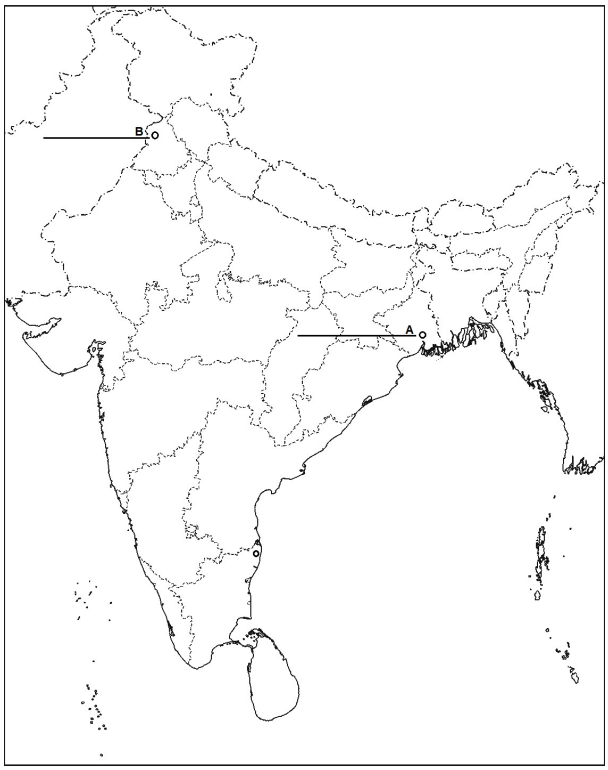
iii. Name some famous women novelists. How did they redefine the women? (2)

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 September, 1920.

b. The place associated with Jallianwala Bagh Incident.

INDIA – POLITICAL



SECTION-B GEOGRAPHY (20 marks)

10. **There is enough for everybody's need and not for any body's greed.** Who has given this statement? **[1]**

a) Hitler
b) Jawaharlal Nehru
c) Mahatma Gandhi
d) Schumacher

11. Which among the following is the major Kharif crop? **[1]**

a) Cotton
b) Groundnut
c) Paddy
d) Sugarcane

12. Which one of the following is not a major product directly obtained from the forests? **[1]**

a) Firewood
b) Fodder
c) Timber wood and barks
d) Medicines

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

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

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

14. Which relief feature of India constitutes about 27 per cent of the surface area of the country? **[1]**

a) Mountain
b) Plain
c) Desert
d) Plateau

15. 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

16. What do you know about Green Revolution? **[2]**

17. "The economic strength of a country is measured by the development of manufacturing industries". Analyse the statement. **[5]**

OR

How do industries pollute the environment?

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

We all appreciate the strong dependence of industry and agriculture upon mineral deposits and the substances manufactured from them. The total volume of workable mineral deposits is an insignificant fraction i.e. one per cent of the earth's crust. We are rapidly consuming mineral resources that required millions of years to be created and concentrated. The geological processes of mineral formation are so slow that the rates of replenishment are infinitely small in comparison to the present rates of consumption. Mineral resources are, therefore, finite and non-renewable. Rich mineral deposits are our country's extremely valuable but short-lived possessions. Continued extraction of ores leads to increasing costs as mineral extraction comes from greater depths along with decrease in quality. A concerted effort has to be made in order to use our mineral resources in a planned and sustainable manner. Improved technologies need to be constantly evolved to allow use of low grade ores at low costs. Recycling of metals, using scrap metals and other substitutes are steps in conserving our mineral resources for the future.

i. What term describes resources that are rapidly depleting and cannot be naturally replaced? (1)
ii. Explain why mineral resources are considered short-lived possessions for a country despite their high value. (1)
iii. Discuss two strategies for conserving mineral resources for the future. (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. It was the first commercial nuclear power station built in India. It is situated in Maharashtra.
ii. Also known as Pampa Sagar, it is a large multi-purpose dam located in Karnataka, India.

II. Any two of the following:

iii. Mohali - Software Technology Park
iv. Kandla - Major Sea Port
v. Durgapur - Iron and Steel Plant

SECTION-C POLITICAL SCIENCE (20 marks)

20. Name the official language spoken in Sri Lanka. **[1]**

a) English
b) Sinhalese
c) Arabic
d) Arwi

21. Which of the following statements will be considered to call a party system a multiparty system? **[1]**

Statement i: There are several parties competing for power.
Statement ii: More than two parties have a reasonable chance of coming to power.
Statement iii: Only the two main parties have a serious chance of winning a majority.
Statement iv: The government is always formed by various parties coming together in a coalition.

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

22. _____ list contains subjects of local importance. **[1]**

a) State
b) Residuary
c) Union
d) Concurrent

23. **Assertion (A):** Democratic governments in practice are known as accountable. **[1]**
Reason (R): People have the right to choose their representatives and they have control over the rulers.

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. Name any two subjects that are included in Concurrent List. How are laws made on these subjects? Explain. **[2]**

25. How is casteism harmful to the democratic ideals? **[2]**

26. **Democracy is attentive to the needs and demands of the people.** Justify the statement. **[3]**

27. Explain two functions each of the ruling party as well as of the opposition parties. **[5]**

OR

Explain some instances that reflect the efforts of Indian Government to reform the political parties and leaders.

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

Two different sets of reasons can be given in favour of power-sharing. Firstly, power-sharing is good because it helps to reduce the possibility of conflict between social groups. Since social conflict often leads to violence and political instability, power-sharing is a good way to ensure the stability of political order. Imposing the will of the majority community over others may look like an attractive option in the short run, but in the long run, it undermines the unity of the nation. The tyranny of the majority is not just oppressive for the minority; it often brings ruin to the majority as well. There is a second, deeper reason why power sharing is good for democracies. Power-sharing is the very spirit of democracy. A democratic rule involves sharing power with those affected by its exercise, and who have to live with its effects. People have a right to be consulted on how they are to be governed. A legitimate government is one where citizens, through participation, acquire a stake in the system. The first set of reasons is Prudential and the second is moral. While prudential reasons stress that power-sharing will bring out better outcomes, the former emphasises the very act of powersharing as valuable.

i. What is the essence of a legitimate government in a democracy? (1)
ii. What is the downside of imposing the will of the majority community over others? (1)
iii. How does power-sharing contribute to the stability of political order? (2)

SECTION-D ECONOMICS (20 marks)

29. Which of the following sector is currently the largest employer in India? **[1]**

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

30. Which of the following states has least infant mortality rate (according to 2015-16 survey)? **[1]**

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

31. National Sample Survey Organisation conducts the surveys on employment and unemployment in every: **[1]**

a) Five years
b) Ten years
c) Six years
d) Seven years

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

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

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

33. In rural areas, farmers usually take crop loans: **[1]**

a) at the end of the season
b) in the case of a calamity
c) in case of crop failure
d) at the beginning of the season

34. Which one of the following is a major benefit to a local company which goes for joint production with an MNC? **[1]**

a) MNCs provides Money and Technology to local company.
b) MNCs purchases all shares of local company for faster production.
c) MNCs takes all decisions to reduce burden of local company.
d) MNCs might ask for labour and capital investment from local company.

35. **Study the table and answer the question given below.** **[3]**

Share of Sectors in Employment in %			
Year	**Tertiary**	**Secondary**	**Primary**
1977-78	18	11	71
2017-18	31	25	44

The primary sector continues to be the largest employing sector even after 70 years of independence. This proves that it is still a relevant sector as most people are dependent on it. Substantiate your answer.

36. 'Credit has its own unique role for development'. Justify the statements with argument. **[3]**

37. What is Globalization? How can the government ensure fair Globalisation to its people? Give two points. **[3]**

38. What are the advantages of an organized sector for the workers? **[5]**

OR

Explain any five differences between public and private sectors.

Solution

SECTION-A HISTORY (20 marks)

1. **(b)** The common people of Germany
   Explanation:
   Das volk were the common people of Germany.

2. **(a)** Tilak is surrounded by symbols of unity.
   Explanation:
   Tilak is surrounded by symbols of unity. The sacred institutions of different faiths (temple, church, masjid) frame the central figure.

3. **(a)** China
   Explanation:
   China became attractive destinations for investment: This is because of the low-cost structure of the Chinese economy, most importantly its low wages. Wages were relatively low in countries like China. Thus they became destinations for investment by foreign MNCs competing to capture world markets.

4. **(a)** Raja Rammohan Roy
   Explanation:
   Sambad Kaumudi was published by Rammohan Roy from the year 1821. This was published in order to reach a wider audience.

5. a. The trade route that linked China to the western world and other countries is called Silk Route.
   b. The Silk Routes existed before the Christian Era.
   c. Chinese potteries travelled from China to other countries through the Silk Route.
   d. Gold and silver travelled from Europe to Asia through this route.
   e. Christianity, Islam and Buddhism travelled to different parts of the world through the Silk Route.

   OR

   The impacts of the First World War on the British economy were as follows:
   i. After the war, Britain found it difficult to recapture its earlier position of dominance in the colonial market.
   ii. To finance war expenditures, Britain had borrowed from the U.S. At the end of the war, Britain was burdened with huge external debts.
   iii. War transformed the United States from international debtor to international creditor. The United States and its citizens owned overseas assets.
   iv. The war had led to a huge increase in demand, production and employment.
   v. End of War boom led to huge job losses because the governments reduced War expenditure. In Britain one out of five workers was jobless.

6. "British rule in India would have collapsed if Indians had not cooperated", this statement helps in starting a mass movement in India against the British rule as:
   i. The idea of non-cooperation was first introduced by Gandhiji in his book Hind Swaraj, where he declared that since the British had established their rule in India with the cooperation of the Indians, it would collapse only when the cooperation was withdrawn.
   ii. He proposed that the movement should unfold in stages. It should begin with the surrendering of titles that the government had awarded to the Indians. A boycott of civil services, army, police, courts and legislative assemblies, schools and foreign goods would show their non-cooperation to the British empire.
   iii. Mahatma Gandhi felt that in case the government used repression, a full civil disobedience campaign would be launched.

   OR

   Following were the main aspects of the Indian National Movement between 1920-1935:
   a. Beginning of Mass Movement after Jaliianwala Bagh Massacre.

b. Application of Satyagraha to Mass Movement, new methods to protest, boycott, picketing, renunciation of titles, and non-payment of taxes.

c. People of different sections and parts shared a common bond of resistance—united in their hatred against the British rule.

d. The Federation of the Indian Chamber of Commerce and Industries (FICCI) was formed in 1927 to organise their business interests. Industrialists like G.D. Birla and Thakurdas actively supported the movement with financial aid and even refused to sell the imported goods.

7.
- The conservatives believed in modern army, efficient bureaucracy and a dynamic economy. In 1815, the European powers-Britain, Russia, Prussia and Austria defeated Napoleon at Vienna to a draw-up settlement of Europe. The representatives of the European powers met at Vienna in 1815 to draw up a settlement for Europe. The conference was hosted by Austrian Chancellor-Duke Mettemich.
- The main objective of the Treaty of Vienna was to undo most of the changes that had come about in Europe during the Napoleonic wars, to re-map post-Napoleonic Europe and prevent the rebuilding of a strong France.

The Treaty of Vienna of 1815 was implemented in the following ways:

i. The Bourbon dynasty which had been deposed durum French Revolution was restored to power.

ii. France lost the territories it had annexed under Napoleon.

iii. To prevent further expansion of French territories, a series of states were set upon boundaries.

iv. Kingdom of Netherlands including Belgium was set-up in the north. Genoa was added to Piedmont in the south. Prussia was given new territories in western frontiers. Austria was given the control of northern Italy. Eastern Russia was given a part of Saxony.

v. 39 states of German Confederation were left untouched.

OR

Otto von Bismarck played an important role in the unification of the country. He is known for his policy of 'Blood and Iron'.
Otto von Bismarck and the German unification:

i. The middle-class Germans in 1848 tried to unite the different regions of the German confederation into a nation-state.

ii. Otto von Bismarck; the chief minister of Prussia, was the architect of this process.

iii. He took the help of the Prussian army and bureaucracy in his endeavour.

iv. Three wars were fought over seven years with Austria, Denmark and France. The wars ended in Prussian victory and completed the process of unification.

v. The Prussian king, William I was proclaimed the German Emperor in a ceremony held at Versailles on 18th January 1871 in the presence of important officials, army representatives and Otto von Bismarck.

8. i. Anything that was considered unsuitable for children or would appear vulgar to the elites, was not included in the published version.

ii. In the nineteenth century, lending libraries in England became instruments for educating white-collar workers, artisans and lower-middle-class people. Sometimes, self-educated working-class people wrote for themselves. Workers had some time for self-improvement and self-expression. They wrote political tracts and autobiographies in large numbers.

iii. Some of the best-known novelists were Jane Austen, the Bronte sisters, George Eliot.

iv. Their writings became important in defining a new type of woman: a person with a will, the strength of personality, determination and the power to think.

9. a. Calcutta

b. Amritsar

SECTION-B GEOGRAPHY (20 marks)

10.

(c) Mahatma Gandhi

Explanation:

Gandhiji was very vocal about his thought, he believes that there are enough resources to satisfy everyone’s needs but not enough to work out on everyone’s greed. Also, he believed that a greedy individual and modern technologies exploitative nature will be the root cause for the destruction of natural resources.

11.

(c) Paddy

Explanation:

Rice is the staple food crop of a majority of the people in India. Our country is the second largest producer of rice in the world after China. It is a Kharif crop which requires high temperature, (above 25°C) and high humidity with annual rainfall above 100 cm.

12.

(d) Medicines

Explanation:

Medicines

13.

(d) Statement ii is correct.

Explanation:

The famous Chipko movement in the Himalayas has not only successfully **resisted deforestation** in several areas but has also shown that **community afforestation with indigenous species** can be enormously successful.

14.

(d) Plateau

Explanation:

About 27 per cent of the area of the country is the plateau region. It possesses rich reserves of minerals, fossil fuels and forests.

15. **(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.

16. i. Green Revolution is phrase used to describe the tremendous increase in the production of food grains like wheat and rice in India.
    ii. Green revolution took place by large scale use of high yielding variety of seeds and development of surface and ground water irrigation systems.
    iii. Large scale use of fertilizers, insecticides, and pesticides, land reforms, rural electrification and farm mechanization has caused Green revolution.
    iv. Swaminathan is known as "Indian Father of Green Revolution" for his leadership and success in introducing and further developing high-yielding varieties of wheat in India.
    v. As a result of the Green Revolution the agricultural industry was able to produce much larger quantities of food.

17. Manufacturing refers to the production of goods in large quantities after processing them from raw materials. Following points show the importance of manufacturing industries.
    a. The manufacturing industries produce useful products and increase the value of raw materials.
    b. Industries make use of available resources in the country. Without industries, the development of a country cannot take place.
    c. Manufacturing industries help in modernizing agriculture. For example, industries providing fertilizers, machinery etc. to agriculture, have given a major boost to agriculture by raising its productivity.
    d. To eradicate unemployment and poverty industrial development is necessary as the establishment of industries in tribal and backward areas can bring down regional disparities.
    e. The countries that transform their raw materials into a wide variety of finished goods of higher value become prosperous. For example, USA.

OR

Industrial pollution of the environment is of four types: air, water, land and noise. Air pollution is caused by smoke released by chemical and paper factories, brick kilns, refineries and smelting plants, and burning of fossil fuels in factories ignoring pollution norms. Water pollution is caused by the discharging of organic and inorganic industrial wastes and effluents into rivers. This form of pollution is caused by paper, pulp, chemical, textile, dyeing, petroleum refineries, tanneries and electroplating industries. The major solid wastes released into rivers in India are fly ash, phospo - gypsum, and iron and steel slags. Thermal pollution of water is another form of water pollution, caused by the emission of hot water from factories and thermal plants into rivers and ponds. Dumping of solid wastes renders the soil infertile and useless too. Lastly, noise pollution results from industrial and construction activities, machinery, generators, and saws, pneumatic and electric drills.

18. i. Non-renewable resources.

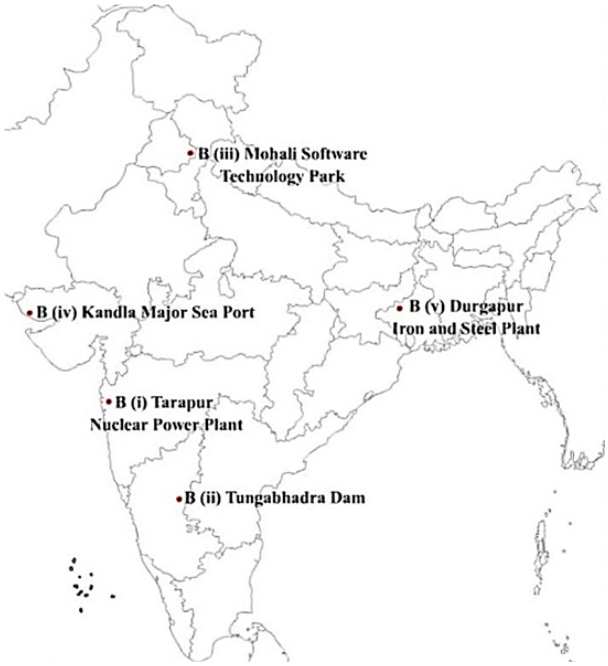
ii. Mineral resources are considered short-lived because their formation is extremely slow compared to the rate of consumption. While they are valuable, their extraction leads to increasing costs as ores are mined from greater depths and with decreasing quality.

iii. Two strategies for conserving mineral resources for the future are:

- Recycling of metals: Reusing metals from scrap materials reduces the need for new mineral extraction.
- Use of substitutes: Identifying and using alternative materials in place of minerals helps conserve resources.

19. i. Tarapur - Nuclear Power Plant

ii. Tungabhadra - Dam



SECTION-C POLITICAL SCIENCE (20 marks)

20.

(b) Sinhalese

Explanation:

In 1956, the year the states of India were reorganised on the basis of language, the Parliament of Sri Lanka (then Ceylon) introduced an Act recognising **Sinhala** as the sole official language of the country. After much protest, Tamil, too, was given official status.

21.

(b) Statement i and ii are right.

Explanation:

If several parties compete for power, and more than two parties have a reasonable chance of coming to power either on their own strength or in alliance with others, we call it a multiparty system. In this system, the government is formed by various parties coming together in a coalition when no party gets a clear majority.

22. **(a)** State

Explanation:

State List contains subjects of State and local importance such as police, trade, commerce, agriculture, and irrigation.

23. **(a)** Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.

Explanation:

Democratic government in practice are known as accountable to the citizens because people have the right to choose their representatives and they have control over the rulers. If these elected representatives do not work properly, people have a chance to not elect them in the next election.

24. Concurrent List includes subjects of common interest to both the Union and State government. These subjects are education, forest, trade unions, marriage, adoption, and succession etc.

Both the union as well as the state government can make laws on the subjects mentioned in this list if their laws conflict with each other the law made by the union government will prevail.

25. Casteism is very harmful to politics because it damages democratic ideals.
    a. Casteism violates the basic principles enshrined in the Constitution for promoting a new democratic polity, namely, the principles of justice, equality and above all fraternity assuring the unity and integrity of the Nation.
    b. Due to casteism, vote bank politics is given preference in India. The economic issues are pushed to the background by leaders who seek support on the basis of caste.
    c. There is an overemphasis on caste interest loyalty rather than national interest.
    d. Casteism weakens the mechanization of the polity.
    e. The government, at the local levels, seeks to retain the traditional domination of the dominant castes, thus, frustrating the emergence of a new democratic culture of free and equal citizenship.
    f. Casteism leads to chaos and bargaining in party politics and ministry formation.
    g. Due to casteism, people get divided into various groups and consequently differences crop up which destroy the unity of nation.
    h. Casteism leads to violence and polarisation on caste lines. Casteism creates tension, suspicion, fear and an atmosphere of violence by building militancy on caste lines.

    Hence, it is very harmful to democracy and the country as well.

26. It is reasonable to expect from democracy a government that is attentive to the needs and demands of the people and is largely free of corruption. Democracy facilitates equality as its basic foundation principle. Democratic governance pays heed to the needs of all people irrespective of their gender, caste, colour, status etc. as democracy survives on the active participation of the people and it is the people in which real authority lies under the democracy.

27. **Functions of the ruling parties:**
    i. A ruling party is one which has secured a majority in elections and has formed the government Ruling party ensures that the country runs as per set ideologies and programmes. A ruling party makes laws and policies for the country. Members of the legislature belong to various political parties and are guided by party ideologies.
    ii. Parties give representation to diverse interests in society, the give recognition to minorities. Parties provide access to people to government machinery. Ordinary citizens can also vent their grievances to local party leaders with regard to any policy and its implementation.

    Functions of the opposition parties:
    i. To keep a check on the government in and outside the Parliament and also to provide an alternative to the people of the country.
    ii. Opposition plays an important role in acting as a link between the people and the government. It also offers constructive criticism.

    OR

    Besides these, other suggestion have been made to reform political parties:
    A. The constitution was amended to prevent MPs and MLAs from changing parties and leaders. For this **Anti Defection law** was made.
    B. The Supreme Court made it mandatory for every candidate to file an **affidavit** giving **details of his property and criminal cases** pending against him.
    C. The Election Commission made it necessary for political parties to **hold elections** and file their **Income tax returns.**

    The **RTI has** made a lot of information available to the public.
    A. It should be made compulsory for political parties to maintain a register of its members, to follow its own constitution, to have an independent authority, to act as a judge in case of party disputes, to hold open elections to the highest posts.
    B. 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.
    C. 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.

28. i. A legitimate government in a democracy is one where citizens have a stake in the system through participation and consultation on how they are governed.
    ii. The downside is that it can lead to the tyranny of the majority, which is oppressive for the minority and can ultimately harm the majority as well.

iii. Power-sharing helps to reduce the possibility of conflict between social groups. Power-sharing is good because it helps to reduce the possibility of conflict between social groups. Since social conflict often leads to violence and political instability, power-sharing is a good way to ensure the stability of political order.

SECTION-D ECONOMICS (20 marks)

29. **(a)** Primary sector

Explanation:

The services sector contributes highest to the GDP of the country but it is the primary sector which employees almost half of the country's population.

30. **(a)** Kerala

Explanation:

Infant mortality rate indicates the number of children that die before the age of one year as a proportion of 1000 live children born in that particular year. Kerala has least infant mortality rate with 12(per 1000 live births), Haryana has 36 while Bihar has 42.

31. **(a)** Five years

Explanation:

The National Sample Survey Organisation(NSSO), now known as National Sample Survey Office an organization under the Ministry of Statistics of the Govt. of India was established in 1950. National Sample Survey Organization(NSSO)' has been consistently conducting 'Employment Unemployment Surveys' for an interval of every five years since 1973, which is considered to be the most credible and reliable source of employment data in the country.

32.

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

Explanation:

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

33.

(d) at the beginning of the season

Explanation:

Farmers usually take crop loans at the beginning of the season in order to meet their requirements, then they repay it after the harvest.

34. **(a)** MNCs provides Money and Technology to local company.

Explanation:

At times, MNCs set up production jointly with some of the local companies of these countries. The benefit to the local company of such joint production is two-fold. First, MNCs can provide money for additional investments, like buying new machines for faster production. Second, MNCs might bring with them the latest technology for production

35. As the most important economic sector in the economy, the primary sector is critical in contributing to the overall economic growth of a society. In some instances, economies that are more developed can devote more excellent resources to primary production. The following points delineate the importance of the primary sector:
    - Primary Sector provides the basic needs of the economy, i.e., food and mineral ores. It produces some of the raw materials (like jute, cotton, coal extracted from mines) for the industrial sector.
    - The agricultural sector provides food for the entire economy. Besides growing crops, the agricultural sector also includes forestry and fishing which provide food and raw materials for other industries.
    - The mining sector provides mineral resources indispensable for the industrial sector of the economy.
    - The agricultural population in the primary sector provides a very large market of consumers for the secondary sector (for buying finished products like clothes, goods of daily need, fertilizers, etc.
36. A major part of deposits is used as credit. Credit is an agreement in which the lenders supply the borrowers with money, goods and services in return for the promise of future payment.
    Credit has its own unique role for development because of the following reasons:
    i. Credit helps to increase earning and therefore a person is better off than before. Cheap and affordable credit leads to higher incomes and many people could then borrow cheaply for a variety of needs.
    ii. Farmers can buy agricultural inputs with a credit or set up the small scale and cottage industries.

iii. Credit helps to earn money as well as the capital for the future.

iv. Credit helps in the development of infrastructure of the society that leads to the overall development. People could set-up new industries or trade as well. All these activities lead to the development of the country.

37. Globalisation means unification or integration of the domestic economy with the world economy through trade, capital and technology flow. We can say that globalisation is used to describe the growing interdependence of the world's economies, cultures, and populations, brought about by cross-border trade in goods and services, technology, and flows of investment, people and information.

Government can ensure fair globalisation to its people in the following ways:

i. The Government needs to care about the labour laws so that workers get their rights and support small producers to improve their performance.

ii. A Government can negotiate with the World Trade Organisation (WTO) for fairer rules and can align with developing countries to stand against the domination of developed countries.

38. The following are the advantages for the workers in the organized sector:

i. Workers in the organized sector enjoy security of employment.

ii. Organized sector is registered by the government and has to follow its rules and regulations which are given in various laws such as the Factories Act, the Minimum Wages Act, the Payment of Gratuity Act, Shops Act, etc.

iii. They work only a fixed number of hours. If they are asked to work for longer hours, they are paid extra money for overtime by the employer.

iv. They also get several other benefits from the employers like paid leave, payment during holidays, provident fund and gratuity.

v. They also get medical benefits and, under the laws, the employer has to ensure facilities like drinking water and a safe working environment.

vi. When they retire, these workers get pensions as well.

OR

Aspect / Basis	**Public Sector**	**Private Sector**
Ownership	In public sector, most assets are owned by the government.	In private sector, most assets are owned by individuals or groups of individuals.
Service Provision	The government provides all services.	Services are provided by private owners.
Funding	The government raises money for various activities through taxes.	Private sector collects money through the services they provide.
Profit Motive	Activities are not just focused on earning profits, but on public welfare.	Activities are guided by the motive to earn profits.
Examples	Railways, Post Office etc. are the examples of public sector.	Tata Steel, Reliance etc. are the examples of private sector.