Class X Session 2025-26
Subject - Social Science
Sample Question Paper - 06

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 and choose the correct option. **[1]**

(Leader)	**(Role)**
(a) Victor Emmanuel II	(I) Chief Minister of Italy
(b) Guiseppe Mazzini	(II) Young Italy Movement
(c) Guiseppe Garibaldi	(III) Conquered the Kingdom of Sicillies
(d) Count Cavour	(IV) Proclaimed as king of Unified Italy

a) (a) - (I), (b) - (IV), (c) - (II), (d) - (III) b) (a) - (IV), (b) - (II), (c) - (III), (d) - (I)

c) (a) - (II), (b) - (I), (c) - (IV), (d) - (III) d) (a) - (I), (b) - (IV), (c) - (III), (d) - (II)

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



Which of the following option is correct regarding the picture?

a) It is a page from the Panchtantra book

b) It is a page from the Ninety Five Theses.

c) It is a page from the oldest Japanese book - Diamond Sutra.

d) It is a page from the traditional Chinese 'accordion book'

3. Who among the following organized **Depressed Classes Association** in 1930? **[1]**

a) Mahatma Gandhi

b) E.V. Periyar

c) Dr. B.R. Ambedkar

d) Jyotiba Phule

4. Arrange the following events in chronological order and choose the correct option. **[1]**

I. Treaty of Constantinople

II. Hamburg granted autonomy to Hungary

III. Balkan Conflict

IV. Napoleonic Civil Code

a) IV, II, I & III

b) III, II, IV & I

c) IV, I, II & III

d) I, IV, III & II

5. Highlight any three measures and practices that French revolutionaries introduced to create a sense of collective identity among the French people. **[2]**

OR

How did the **Greek War of Independence** contribute in mobilizing nationalist feeling among the educated elite across Europe? Explain with examples.

6. Write the name of any two women writers of India in the 19th century and highlight their contribution who wrote about the different experiences of the women. **[3]**

OR

The Imperial State in China, was the major producer of printed material. Support this statement with examples.

7. What happened during the year following 1815 when the fear of repression drove many liberal-nationalists underground? Explain. **[5]**

OR

Describe the unification process of Germany.

8. **Source : The Movement in the Towns** **[4]**

The movement started with middle-class participation in the cities. Thousands of students left government-controlled schools and colleges, headmasters and teachers resigned, and lawyers gave up their legal practices. The council elections were boycotted in most provinces except Madras, where the Justice Party, the party of the non-Brahmans, felt that entering the council was one way of gaining some power-something that usually only

Brahmans had access to.

The effects of non-cooperation on the economic front were more dramatic. Foreign goods were boycotted, liquor shops **picketed**, and foreign cloth burnt in huge bonfires. The import of foreign cloth halved between 1921 and 1922, its value dropping from Rs. 102 crore to Rs. 57 crore. In many places merchants and traders refused to trade in foreign goods or finance foreign trade. As the boycott movement spread, and people began discarding imported clothes and wearing only Indian ones, production of Indian textile mills and handlooms went up.

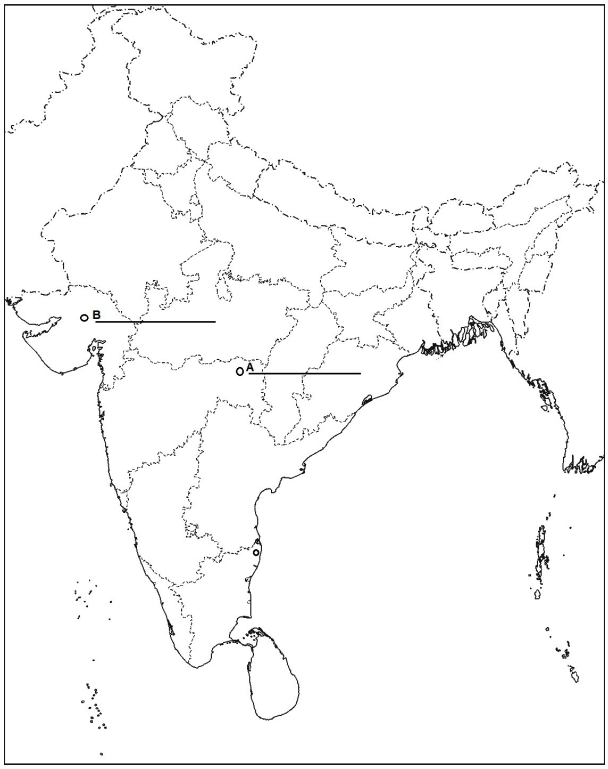
1. Explain the role of **Justice Party** in boycotting of council elections.
2. How was the effects of non-cooperation on the economic front dramatic?
3. Explain the effect of **Boycott** movement on **foreign textile trade.**

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 December, 1920.

   b. The place associated with Cotton Mill Workers Satyagraha.

INDIA – POLITICAL



Section B

10. Which one of the following is the irrigation system in Meghalaya? **[1]**

    a) To remove water from soil.
    b) To irrigate land only during rainy season.
    c) To use bamboo drip irrigation system.
    d) To use large volumes of water for irrigation.

11. **X** provided his friend with clues regarding the right kind of soil for growing cashew nut. Which of the following clues from **X** would be most helpful in determining the ideal type of soil? **[1]**

    Clues:

    i. It is the result of intense leaching due to heavy rain.
    ii. It is well-known for its capacity to hold moisture.
    iii. It turns yellow when it is hydrated.
    iv. It is rich in kankur and bhangar nodules.

a) Clue i

b) Clue ii and iii

c) Clue ii

d) Clue iii and iv

12. Read the given data and find out which states are NOT equal contributors to the production of limestone. **[1]**

Production of Limestone in 2016–17	**Percentage**
Andhra Pradesh	11
Chhattisgarh	10
Gujarat	8
Karnataka	10
Madhya Pradesh	11
Rajasthan	21
Telangana	8
Tamil Nadu	8

a) Madhya Pradesh and Andhra Pradesh

b) Karnataka and Chhattisgarh

c) Tamil Nadu and Gujarat

d) Telangana and Rajasthan

13. 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.

14. _____ plays an important role in the development of plantations. **[1]**

a) Production

b) Irrigation

c) Processing industries and markets

d) Climate

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

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

a) Statement i and ii are correct.

b) Statement ii, iii & iv are correct.

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

d) Statement ii is correct.

16. Describe the different steps of resource planning. **[2]**

17. How is the per capita consumption of electricity considered as an index of development? Explain with examples. **[5]**

OR

"Consumption of energy in all forms has been rising all over the country. There is an urgent need to develop a

sustainable path of energy development and energy saving". Suggest and explain any three measures to solve this burning problem.

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

Automobiles provide vehicle for quick transport of goods services and passengers. Trucks, buses, cars, motor cycles, scooters, three-wheelers and multi-utility vehicles are manufactured in India at various centres. After the liberalisation, the coming in of new and contemporary models stimulated the demand for vehicles in the market, which led to the healthy growth of the industry including passenger cars, two and three-wheelers. The industry is located around Delhi, Gurugram, Mumbai, Pune, Chennai, Kolkata, Lucknow, Indore, Hyderabad, Jamshedpur and Bengaluru.

i. What was the impact of liberalisation on the Indian economy? (1)

ii. What is the role of the automobile industry in Indian GDP? (1)

iii. Why the the demand for vehicles stimulated in the market after liberalisation in India? (2)

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

I. Any one of the following:

i. Steel Plant that was established in 1964 with the help of the Soviet collaboration in Jharkhand.

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

II. Any two of the following:

iii. Tarapur - Nuclear Power Plant

iv. Salal - Dam

v. Tuticorin - Sea Port

Section C

20. 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.

21. **[1]**



What do these newspaper clippings have to say about the efforts of decentralisation in India?

a) Low share of women in Panchayats

b) Increased participation of women in Panchayats

c) One third of the seats of women are reserved in Loksabha

d) Women is facing inequality in Panchayats

22. Which of the following statements will be considered as our fascination for democracy which when unfulfilled we start blaming the idea of democracy? **[1]**

Statement i: There is a delay in decision-making in a democracy.

Statement ii: Democracy should always provide a method to resolve conflicts.

Statement iii: Democracy often ignores the demands of a majority of its population.

Statement iv: Democracy can address all socio-economic and political problems.

a) Only statement iv is right.

b) Statement i, ii and iii are right.

c) Statement iii is right.

d) Statement i and ii are right.

23. **Assertion (A):** India is a secular country. **[1]**

Reason (R): A secular state prohibits its citizens to practice and propagate any religion or not follow any religion at all.

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. Explain any three steps taken by the Belgium government to accommodate regional differences. **[2]**

25. **Democracies are based on political equality.** Examine the statement. **[2]**

26. Analyse the outcomes of democracies in terms of economic growth and development. **[3]**

27. All over the world, people express their dissatisfaction with the failure of political parties to perform their functions well. Analyse the statement with arguments. **[5]**

OR

Political parties need to face certain challenges in order to remain effective instruments of democracy. Explain the statement with examples.

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

Language Diversity of India

How many languages do we have in India? The answer depends on how one counts it. The latest information that we have is from the Census of India held in 2011. This census recorded more than 1300 distinct languages which people mentioned as their mother tongues. These languages were grouped together under some major languages. For example languages like Bhojpuri, Magadhi, Bundelkhandi, Chhattisgarhi, Rajasthani and many others were grouped together under ‘Hindi’. Even after this grouping, the Census found 121 major languages. Of these 22 languages are now included in the Eighth Schedule of the Indian Constitution and are therefore called ‘Scheduled Languages’. Others are called ‘Non-Scheduled Languages’. In terms of languages, India is perhaps the most diverse country in the world.

i. Explain the importance of language diversity in India. (1)

ii. Differentiate between Scheduled and Non-Scheduled Languages. (1)

iii. The fusion of languages has united the country into one cultural entity. Explain the statement with an example. (2)

Section D

29. One of the advantages of using containers for transporting goods is _____. **[1]**

a) Increased port handling costs
b) Limited volume capacity
c) Reduced transportation costs
d) Slower transportation speed

30. In a bustling marketplace, Sarah, a shoe manufacturer, sought to acquire wheat for her family. With the convenience of money, she effortlessly sold her shoes and exchanged the money for the desired wheat, avoiding the complexities of a direct barter system. The use of money eliminated the need for a double coincidence of wants, streamlining transactions. Why is the use of money preferred in transactions? **[1]**

a) Money simplifies the process of buying and selling different commodities.
b) Money ensures a unjust distribution of resources
c) Money helps in storing wealth
d) Money eliminates the need for negotiation and bargaining

31. Fill in the blank: **[1]**

SECTOR	**CRITERIA USED**
Industrial	associated with the different kinds of industries
Service	?

a) Involves exploitation of natural resources
b) Associated with communication
c) Involves the production of goods
d) Services that help in the production of goods

32. Which of the following statements is **not** correct? **[1]**

a. Members of a co-operative pool their resources.
b. In rural areas, the major source of cheap credit is co-operative societies.
c. There are several types of co-operatives such as farmer co-operatives etc.
d. Co-operative societies work under the local self-government.

a) Statement (d) is correct
b) Statement (c) is correct
c) Statement (a) is correct
d) Statement (b) is correct

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

Column A	Column B
(a) An Organisation that monitors the banks in maintaining a cash balance	(i) Self Help Group
(b) An Organisation that works as building blocks for the rural poor	(ii) Demand deposits
(c) Means of payment	(iii) Double coincidence of wants
(d) An essential feature in a barter system	(iv) RBI

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

34. In a small village in India, Ravi, a skilled farmer, and his wife, Meera, a talented artisan, struggled to find consistent work to support their family. However, their lives took a turn when the government implemented the Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act 2005 (MGNREGA 2005). Ravi and Meera started **[1]**

work, providing them stability and the opportunity to contribute to the development of their community. What does the Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act 2005 (MGNREGA 2005) ensure?

a) Financial support for farmers during crop failures.

b) Access to healthcare for all rural residents.

c) Free education for rural children.

d) Guaranteed employment for 100 days in a year for rural individuals.

35. What were the reasons for putting barriers to foreign trade and foreign investment by the Indian government? Why did it wish to remove these barriers? **[3]**

36. "Deposits with the banks are beneficial to the depositors as well as to the nation." Examine the statement. **[3]**

37. "For development, people look at a mix of goals". Support the statement with three suitable examples. **[3]**

38. Describe any five provisions of National Rural Employment Guarantee Act 2005. **[5]**

OR

The pace of change in the communication sector has been rapid in modern times. Support the statement with examples.

Solution

Section A

1.

(b) (a) - (IV), (b) - (II), (c) - (III), (d) - (I)

Explanation:

(a) - (IV), (b) - (II), (c) - (III), (d) - (I)

2.

(c) It is a page from the oldest Japanese book - Diamond Sutra.

Explanation:

The oldest Japanese book, printed in AD 868, is the Buddhist Diamond Sutra, containing six sheets of text and woodcut illustrations.

3.

(c) Dr. B.R. Ambedkar

Explanation:

Dr. B.R. Ambedkar organised the Dalits into the Depressed Classes Association in 1930. He demanded separate electorates for the Dalits in the Second Round table Conference.

4.

(c) IV, I, II & III

Explanation:

IV, I, II & III

5. The following are the measures and practices that French revolutionaries introduced to create a sense of collective identity among the French people.
   i. The ideas of la parties (the fatherland) and le citizen (the citizen) emphasized the nation of united community enjoying equal rights under a constitution.
   ii. A new fresh flag, the tricolor was chosen to replace the former royal standard.
   iii. The estate General was elected by the body of active citizen and renamed the National Assembly.
   iv. New hymns were composed, oaths taken and martyrs commemorated, all in the name of the nation.
   v. A centralized administrative system was put in place and it formulated uniform leave for all citizens within its territory.
   vi. Internal customs duties and dues were abolished and a uniform system of weights and measures was adopted.
   vii. Regional dialects were discouraged and French became the common language of the nation.

   [Any three relevant points]

   OR

   The Greek War of Independence mobilized nationalist sentiment among the educated elite across Europe by inspiring support for the Greek cause and the ideals of national sovereignty. Lord Byron's involvement exemplified this support.
6. The two women writers of India in the 19th century were Kailashbashini Debi and Tarabai Shinde. Their contributions are highlighted below:
   i. Kailashbashini Debi wrote books highlighting the experiences of women. Kailashbhashini wrote about how women were imprisoned at home, kept in ignorance, forced to do hard domestic labour and treated unjustly by the very people they served.
   ii. Tarabai Shinde narrated the plight of upper-caste Hindu women, especially the widows.

   OR

   The imperial State in China was the major producer of printed material because of the following reasons:
   a. China possessed a huge bureaucratic system which recruited its personnel through civil services examination.
   b. Textbooks for this examination were printed in large number, under the sponsorship of the imperial state.

c. From the sixteenth century, the number of candidates taking the examination went up and that increased the volume of print.

7. During the year following 1815 when the fear of repression drove many liberal-nationalists underground the following events happened:
   i. Secret societies sprang up in many European states to train revolutionaries and spread their ideas.
   ii. To be revolutionary at this time meant a commitment to oppose monarchical forms that had been established after the Vienna Congress, and to fight for liberty and freedom.
   iii. Most of these revolutionaries also saw the creation of nation-states as a necessary part of this struggle for freedom.
   iv. One such individual was the Italian revolutionary Giuseppe Mazzini. He was an Italian revolutionary founded two more underground societies, first, Young Italy in Marseilles, and then, Young Europe in Berne, whose members were like-minded young men from Poland, France, Italy, and the German states.
   v. Giuseppe Mazzini believed that nations are natural units of mankind. In his view, the creation of nation-states is a necessary part of the struggle for freedom. So, Italy could not continue to be a patchwork of small states and kingdoms. It had to be forged into a single unified republic within a wider alliance of nations. This unification alone could be the basis of Italian liberty Following his model, secret societies were set-up in Germany France, Switzerland and Poland.
   vi. He was opposed to monarchy and believed in the vision of democratic republics. He did not believe in small states and kingdoms.
   vii. Giuseppe Mazzini's relentless opposition to monarchy and his vision of democratic republics frightened the conservatives, Metternich described him as 'the most dangerous enemy of our social order'.

OR

The Process of Unification of Germany is as follows:

   i. By 1848, the popular effort of political associations failed in installing a constitutional monarchy in Germany.
   ii. The Failure of the Frankfurt Parliament made it clear that German unification had to come through the combined effort of monarchy and army supported by large landowners.
   iii. From then on, Prussia took on the leadership in the unification of Germany The architect of the process was the Chief Minister of Prussia, Otto von Bismarck. He took the help of bureaucracy and the military.
   iv. He fought three wars in seven years with Austria, Denmark, and France which ended in Prussian victory and completed the process of German unification.
   v. The Prussian King William-1 was proclaimed German Emperor in January 1871.

8. 1. Justice Party, the party of the non-Brahmans, felt that entering the councils as a means to gain political power, which was traditionally dominated by Brahmans.
   2. Foreign goods were boycotted, liquor shops were picketed, and foreign cloth was burned in large bonfires.
   3. i. The import of foreign cloth halved
      ii. Merchants & traders refused to trade in foreign goods or finance foreign trade.
      iii. Indian textile mills & handloom went up

9. a. Ahmedabad
   b. Nagpur

Section B

10. **(c)** To use bamboo drip irrigation system.
    Explanation:
    To use bamboo drip irrigation system.

11. **(a)** Clue i
    Explanation: Red laterite soils in Tamil Nadu, Andhra Pradesh and Kerala are more suitable for crops like cashew nut. This soil is the result of intense leaching due to heavy rain.

12. **(d)** Telangana and Rajasthan
    Explanation:
    Telangana and Rajasthan

13.

(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.

14.

(c) Processing industries and markets

Explanation:

Since the production is mainly for the market, a well-developed network of transport and communication connecting the plantation areas, processing industries, and markets play an important role in the development of plantations.

15.

(d) Statement ii is correct.

Explanation:

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

16. Following are the three steps of 'resource planning':

i. **Identification of resources** across the country through surveying, mapping and preparation of an inventory of resources through their quantitative and qualitative estimation and measurement.
ii. Evolving a **planning structure** endowed with appropriate technology, skill, and institutional set-up for implementing resource development plans.
iii. **Matching** the resource development **plans** with overall national development plans.

17. i. Electricity is required in all sectors of the economy.
ii. In agriculture use of electricity for the running the pump of water to irrigate the field helps to increase the output.
iii. Electricity is needed in food processing industry.
iv. Cottage and small scale industries cannot be developed without the use of electricity.
v. Higher consumption of electricity in households indicates the higher standard of living.
vi. Development and increase in the demand for electricity go hand in hand.

Any five points to be explained.

OR

Energy is a basic requirement for economic development. The strategy of economic development that India adopted since independence necessarily required an increasing amount of energy consumption. As a result, the consumption of energy in all forms has been rising.

To take care of this concern various measures that need to be adopted are as follows:

i. We need to increase the use of renewable energy resources like solar, wind power, biogas, tidal energy, and geothermal energy. This will decrease the dependence on non-renewable sources.
ii. The use of public transport systems instead of individual vehicles can help in minimising the usage of resources such as petroleum or diesel. Pooling is a very sustainable option in this regard as well.
iii. Another measure that needs to be adopted is the promotion of energy conservation, e.g., switching off electrical devices when not in use.

18. i. Increased employment opportunities. Increased international competitiveness of industrial production. Reduced rates of interest and tariffs. Decreased the debt burden of the country.
ii. The Indian automobile industry contributes almost 6.4% of India's GDP and 35% of manufacturing GDP and is a leading employment provider.
iii. After the liberalisation, **the coming in of new and contemporary models** stimulated the demand for vehicles in the market, which led to the healthy growth of the industry including passenger cars, two and three wheelers.

19. i. Bokaro - Iron and Steel Plant

ii. Gandhinagar - Software Technology Park



Section C

20.

(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.

21.

(b) Increased participation of women in Panchayats

Explanation:

In these newspaper clippings, the news is related to Panchayats. The clippings show a huge number of women elected to Panchayats i.e., increased participation of women in politics.

22. **(a)** Only statement iv is right.

Explanation:

Our interest in and fascination for democracy often pushes us into taking a position that **democracy can address all socio-economic and political problems**. If some of our expectations are not met, we start blaming the idea of democracy.

23.

(c) A is true but R is false.

Explanation:

A secular state allows its all individuals and communities the freedom to practice and propagate any religion or not follow any religion at all. The constitution of the state prohibits any discrimination on the basis of religion.

24. The steps taken by the Belgium government to accommodate regional differences are as follows:
    i. **Equal number of minister in the central government:** Constitution prescribes that the number of Dutch and French-speaking ministers shall be equal in the central government. Some special laws require the support of majority of members from each linguistic group. Thus, no single community can make decisions unilaterally.
    ii. **Decentralisation of powers:** Many powers of the central government have been given to state governments of the two regions of the country. The state governments are not subordinate to the Central Government.
    iii. **Separate government in Capital:** Brussels has a separate government with equal representation for both communities. This arrangement is possible because the Dutch-speaking community has accepted equal representation in the Central Government.
25. Democracies are based on political equality. All individuals have equal weight in electing representatives. It is the process of bringing individuals into the political arena on an equal footing, where every citizen has the right to vote and each vote has equal value.
26. Compared to a dictatorship regime democracy fails to achieve higher economic development. But there are some detrimental factors that must be analyzed before arriving at conclusions. Also, democracy has several positive outcomes that are missing in any of its alternatives.
    - Economic development depends on several factors country's population size, global situation, cooperation from other countries, economic priorities adopted by the country, etc.

- The difference in the rates of economic development between less developed countries with dictatorships and democracies is negligible.
- Democracy is a guarantee of economic development. But we can expect democracy not to lag behind dictatorships in this respect.

27. **Popular dissatisfaction and criticism:** It has focused on four areas in the working of political parties, need to face and overcome these challenges in order to remain effective instruments of democracy:
    i. The first challenge is a lack of internal democracy within parties. All over the world, there is a tendency in political parties towards the concentration of power in one or a few leaders at the top. Parties do not keep membership registers, do not hold organisational meetings, and do not conduct internal elections regularly.
    ii. The second challenge of dynastic succession is related to the first one. Since most political parties do not practice open and transparent procedures for their functioning, there are very few ways for an ordinary worker to rise to the top at a party.
    iii. The third challenge is about the growing role of money and muscle power in parties, especially during elections. Since parties are focussed only on winning elections, they tend to use short-cuts to win elections.
    iv. The fourth challenge is that very often parties do not seem to offer a meaningful choice to the voters. In order to offer meaningful choice, parties must be significantly different.

OR

1. **Lack of Internal Democracy:**
    - **Issue:** Not all party members participate in decision-making processes.
    - **Example:** Some top leaders make decisions without consulting ordinary members, leading to a lack of inclusivity.
2. **Dynastic Succession:**
    - **Issue:** Some parties perpetuate power within specific families, hindering merit-based leadership.
    - **Example:** In India, certain political families dominate party leadership across generations.
3. **Financial Constraints:**
    - **Issue:** Parties require funds for campaigns, operations, and outreach.
    - **Example:** Raising money ethically while avoiding undue influence from wealthy donors is a challenge.
4. **Muscle Power and Violence:**
    - **Issue:** Some parties resort to muscle power, intimidation, or violence during elections.
    - **Example:** Instances of booth capturing, clashes, and intimidation affect the democratic process.
5. **Meaningful Voter Choice:**
    - **Issue:** Voters need genuine options to make informed choices.
    - **Example:** When parties lack distinct ideologies or policies, voters face limited meaningful choices.

28. i. Language diversity is very important in India because it reflects the country's rich cultural and social heritage.
    ii. i. Scheduled Languages are those 22 languages which are included in the Eight Schedule of the Indian Constitution.
    ii. Non-Scheduled Languages are those 99 languages which are not included in the Eight Schedule of the Indian Constitution.
    iii. It means that India's diverse languages and cultures have merged to form a shared sense of national identity.
    For example, the Indian Army developed the Camp language. Bollywood films are renowned for incorporating a variety of musical and linguistic styles.

Section D

29. **(c)** Reduced transportation costs
Explanation:
Goods are placed in containers that can be loaded intact onto ships, railways, planes and trucks. Containers have led to huge reduction in port handling costs and increased the speed with which exports can reach markets. Similarly, the cost of air transport has fallen. This has enabled much greater volumes of goods being transported by airlines.

30. **(a)** Money simplifies the process of buying and selling different commodities.
Explanation:
A person holding money can easily exchange it for any commodity or service that he or she might want. Thus everyone prefers to receive payments in money and then exchange the money for things that they want.

31. **(d)** Services that help in the production of goods
Explanation:

Services that help in the production of goods

32. **(a)** Statement (d) is correct

Explanation:

Co-operative societies are independent organizations formed by individuals who voluntarily come together to achieve common economic, social, or cultural goals. They are not directly governed by local self-government bodies. Instead, they operate autonomously, following their own rules and regulations.

33.

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

Explanation:

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

34.

(d) Guaranteed employment for 100 days in a year for rural individuals.

Explanation: Under MGNREGA 2005, all those who are able to, and are in need of, work in rural areas are guaranteed 100 days of employment in a year by the government.

35. Barriers to foreign trade and investment were put by the Indian government to protect domestic producers from foreign competition, especially when industries had just begun to come up in the 1950s and 1960s. Post-independence India put barriers on its foreign trade as the imports had exceeded exports and the country was in huge debt. To reverse the debt and improve the country's financial condition the government decided to minimize its imports and foreign investment and maximize exports. Competition from imports (except essential goods) would have given a death blow to growing industries. This policy was changed in 1991 because of the following reasons:-

    i. The government felt that domestic producers were now ready to compete with foreign industries.
    ii. It was also felt that foreign competition would improve the quality of goods and services produced by Indian industries.

36. **The deposits with the banks are beneficial to the depositors because of the following reason:**

    i. Safety: People’s money is safe with the banks.
    ii. Earn Interest: Banks accepts the deposits and pay interest to the depositor.
    iii. Easy Withdrawal: People can withdraw the money as and when they require. They can make payment easily through cheques.

    The deposits with the banks are beneficial to the nation because of the following reason:

    i. Availability of cheap loans (with more deposits) to a large number of people.
    ii. Boost the industry by providing cheap loans.
    iii. The interest rate provided on deposits adds to the income of the family, thus increasing the overall income of the nation.

    From the above points, it can be concluded that deposits with the banks are beneficial to the depositors as well as to the nation

37. It is true that for development, people look at a mix of goals. Income is not only an important factor leading to the country's development. The other factors like freedom, respect, peace, harmony are as important as income. We can understand this with the following example.

    i. If women are engaged in paid work, their dignity in the household and society increases. So in this case other than the income from the job, dignity is an important goal.
    ii. However, it is also the case that if there is respect for women, there would be more sharing of housework and greater acceptance of women working outside.
    iii. A safe and secure environment may allow more women to take up a variety of jobs or run a business. These are goals other than income. Hence, the development goal is not only for better income but for other important things in life like an increase in human value.

38. The Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA), also known as Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (MNREGS) is Indian legislation enacted on August 25, 2005. The MGNREGA provides a legal guarantee for one hundred days of employment in every financial year to adult members of any rural household willing to do public work-related unskilled manual work at the statutory minimum wage. The Ministry of Rural Development (MRD), Govt of India is monitoring the entire implementation of this scheme in association with state governments

    Following are the provisions of NREGA 2005:

    i. 100 days assured employment every year to each rural household.
    ii. One-third of the proposed jobs to be reserved for women.

iii. Under the program, if an applicant is not provided employment within 15 days, he/she will be entitled to a daily unemployment allowance.
iv. The governments have to establish Central Employment Guarantee Funds and State Employment Guarantee Funds for the implementation of the scheme.
v. The scheme is to be extended to 600 districts. The schemes provided employment to 220 crore person-days of employment to 4.78 crore households.

OR

As the pace of change, has been rapid in modern times communication has also transformed rapidly. Long-distance communication is far easier without any physical movement of the communicator or receiver. The following examples substantiate this transformation:

- The Subscriber Trunk Dialling (STD) telephone facility has marked an evolution in strengthening India's telecom network by incorporating advances in space technology.
- Mass communication provides entertainment and creates awareness among people about various national programmes and policies. It includes radio, television, newspapers, magazines, books and films.
- Indian Postal Network is the largest in the world. It handles parcels as well as personal written communication.
- All India Radio (Akashwani) broadcasts a variety of programmes in national, regional and local languages for various categories of people, spread over different parts of the country.
- Doordarshan, the national television channel of India, is one of the largest terrestrial networks in the world. It broadcasts a variety of programmes from entertainment, educational to sports, etc. for people of different age groups.