Class X Session 2025-26
Subject - Social Science
Sample Question Paper - 08

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. The first three successful Satyagraha movements by Gandhiji in India were: **[1]**

   a) Khilafat movement, Non-Cooperation, and Quit India movement

   b) Peasants Movements in Champaran in Bihar, Kheda district in Gujarat, and in Ahmedabad by cotton mill workers

   c) Against the Rowlatt Act, Civil Disobedience Movement and Quit India

   d) Non-Cooperation Movement, Civil Disobedience, and Khilafat

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

   The Estates-General was elected by the body of active citizens and renamed the National Assembly. New hymns were composed, oaths taken and martyrs commemorated, all in the name of the nation. A centralised administrative system was put in place and it formulated uniform laws for all citizens within its territory. The above events took place during which revolution?

   a) The Haitian Revolution

   b) Industrial revolution

   c) French revolution

   d) American Revolution

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

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

a) (B) b) (A)

c) (D) d) (C)

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



Which Indian National movement does the above image depict?

a) Salt movement b) Chauri Chaura movement

c) Khilafat movement d) Civil disobedience movement

5. How did food promote long-distance cultural contacts in the pre-modern world? Explain. **[2]**

OR

Explain any three reasons for the nationalist upsurge in the 19th century Europe.

6. How would you explain the fate of Ireland? **[3]**

OR

Why in the years after 1848, did the autocrats of Central and Eastern Europe begin to introduce the changes that had already taken place in Western Europe before 1815? Explain.

7. Explain any five factors which gave rise to the Civil Disobedience Movement of 1930. **[5]**

OR

"Some of the Muslim political organizations in India were lukewarm in their response to the Civil Disobedience Movement." Examine the statement.

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

For centuries, silk and spices from China flowed into Europe through the silk route. In the eleventh century, Chinese paper reached Europe via the same route. Paper made possible the production of manuscripts, carefully written by scribes. Then, in 1295, Marco Polo, a great explorer, returned to Italy after many years of exploration in China.

China already had the technology of woodblock printing. Marco Polo brought this knowledge back with him. Now Italians began producing books with woodblocks, and soon the technology spread to other parts of Europe. Luxury editions were still handwritten on very expensive vellum, meant for aristocratic circles and rich monastic libraries which scoffed at printed books as cheap vulgarities. Merchants and students in the university towns bought the cheaper printed copies.

The production of handwritten manuscripts could not satisfy the ever-increasing demand for books. Copying was an expensive, laborious and time-consuming business. Manuscripts were fragile, awkward to handle, and could not be carried around or read easily. Their circulation, therefore, remained limited. With the growing demand for books, woodblock printing gradually became more and more popular.

i. Despite the introduction of print-culture, why were luxurious edition still handwritten? (1)

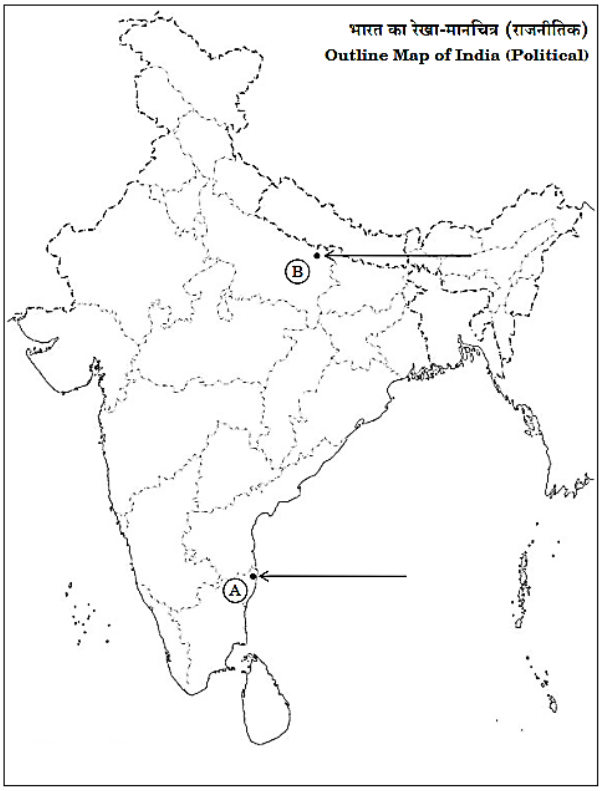
ii. Describe any two drawbacks of handwritten manuscripts in comparison to printed material. (1)

iii. What was Marco Polo's contribution to print culture? (2)

9. Two places A and B have been marked on the given outline map of India. Identify them and write their correct names on the lines marked on the map. **[2]**

a. The place where the Indian National Congress session was held in 1927.

b. The place where the Non-Cooperation Movement ended abruptly due to violence.



Section B

10. The moment we speak of water shortages, we immediately associate it with regions having: **[1]**

a) low temperature or those that are abundance water

b) heavy temperature and heavy rainfall

c) low rainfall or those that are drought-prone

d) high rainfall or those that are drought-prone

11. Which of the following options validates the nature worship and existence of sacred groves? **[1]**

i. Certain societies revere a particular tree that they have preserved from time immemorial.

ii. Some patches of forest or parts of large forests are left untouched by the local people and any interference with them is banned.

iii. The Mundas and the Santhal of Chota Nagpur region worship *mahua* and *kadamba* trees.

iv. Sacred qualities are ascribed to springs, mountain peaks and animals like langurs.

a) Statement ii, iii & iv are correct.

b) Statement i and ii are correct.

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

d) Statement ii is correct.

12. Arrangement the following in the correct sequence with decreasing order of producer of fertilizers industry in India:- **[1]**

i. Andhra Pradesh
ii. Gujarat
iii. Maharashtra
iv. Uttar Pradesh

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

13. In states like Assam, West Bengal, and Odisha, which three crops of paddy are grown in a year? **[1]**

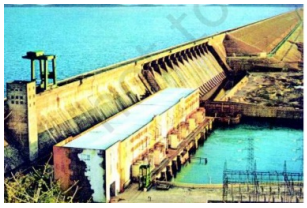
a) Jiman, Paddy, Super
b) Kora, Pora, Uman
c) Jass, Bora, Asan
d) Aus, Aman, and Boro

14. According to National Forest Policy (1952), the desired forest area is 33 per cent of the geographical area. Read the following data and identify what percentage of the area was under forest cover during 1960-61. **[1]**

General Land Use Categories	**Percentage (1960-61)**
Current Fallow	3.73
Culturable Wasteland	6.23
Barren and unculturable land	18.11
Net Sown Area	46.26
Forest Area	18.11

a) 3.73
b) 18.11
c) 6.23
d) 46.26

15. **[1]**



Name the dam shown in picture.

a) Nagarjunsagar Dam
b) Sardar Sarovar Dam
c) Hirakud dam
d) Tehri Dam

16. Describe the need of resources for human survival. **[2]**

17. Promotion of energy conservation is important plank of sustainable energy. Explain the statement with examples. **[5]**

OR

Highlight the importance of petroleum. Explain the occurrence of petroleum in India.

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

Sardar Sarovar Dam is one of the largest water resource projects of India covering four states - Maharashtra, Madhya Pradesh, Gujarat and Rajasthan. The Sardar Sarovar project would meet the requirement of water in drought-prone and desert areas of Gujarat (9,490 villages and 173 towns) and Rajasthan (124 villages).

Narmada Bachao Andolan or Save Narmada Movement is a Non Governmental Organisation (NGO) that mobilised tribal people, farmers, environmentalists and human rights activists against the Sardar Sarovar Dam. It originally focused on the environmental issues related to trees that would be submerged under the dam water. Recently it has re-focused the aim to enable poor citizens, especially the oustees (displaced people) to get full rehabilitation facilities from the government. People felt that their suffering would not be in vain… accepted the trauma of displacement believing in the promise of irrigated fields and plentiful harvests. So, often the survivors of Rihand told us that they accepted their sufferings as sacrifice for the sake of their nation. But now, after thirty bitter years of being adrift, their livelihood having even being more precarious, they keep asking: "Are we the only ones chosen to make sacrifices for the nation?"

i. When the Save Narmada Movement first began, what was its primary goal? (1)

ii. Sardar Sarovar dam is built across which river? (1)

iii. Why did the survivors of Rihand accept their sufferings? (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. A large concrete gravity dam on the Narmada River in Gujarat.

ii. Steel Plant in Chhattisgarh. It's the first and largest Indian plant to produce steel rails.

II. Any two of the following:

iii. Pune Software Technology Park

iv. Kochi Major Sea Port

v. Indore Cotton Textile Industry

Section C

20. Identify the reason that can be given in favour of power-sharing. **[1]**

a) It helps to reduce the possibility of conflict between social groups

b) It encourages civil wars

c) It destabilizes the political structure

d) It imposes the domination of governments

21. Which of the following best signifies the given cartoon? **[1]**



a) Impact of Economic Depression on USA and Dollar

b) Inefficiency of government in the health sector

c) Discrimination between the ideologies of Political Parties

d) The disparities between the rich and poor.

22. Which of the following statements will be considered as a factor that contributes to strengthening federalism and democracy in our country? **[1]**

Statement i: Not a single national party is able to secure on its own a majority in the general elections.

Statement ii: Every party in the country registers with the Election Commission.

Statement iii: The Election Commission classifies major parties as 'State parties'.

Statement iv: State parties get an opportunity to be a part of one or the other national-level coalition government.

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

23. **Assertion (A):** Community government in Belgium is elected by one language community. **[1]**

Reason (R): Community government helped in resolving conflict between different linguistic groups.

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. What are the causes responsible for very slow progress of Panchayat Raj System in India? **[2]**

25. Mention any three features of **secularism** described in the Indian Constitution. **[2]**

26. Name the 'regional political parties' that are predominant in Jharkhand, Maharashtra and Odisha respectively with their symbols. **[3]**

27. There is an overwhelming support for the idea of democracy all over the world. Support the statement with examples. **[5]**

OR

"In actual life, democracies do not appear to be very successful in reducing economic inequalities". Explain the statement giving an example.

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

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

i. What is the predominant religion in Sri Lanka? (1)
ii. What was the main objective of the Sinhala leaders in Sri Lanka after independence? (1)
iii. How did the majoritarianism policy affect the Sri Lankan Tamils, and what were their main grievances? (2)

Section D

29. What is the full form of TRIPS? **[1]**

a) Trade-related international property rights
b) Trade-related intellectual property rights
c) Trade-related international physical rights
d) Trade-related intellectual physical rights

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

A shoe manufacturer, M. Salim has to make a payment to the leather supplier and writes a cheque for a specific

amount. This means that the shoe manufacturer instructs his bank to pay this amount to the leather supplier. The leather supplier takes this cheque and deposits it in his own account in the bank. The money is transferred from one bank account to another bank account in a couple of days. The transaction is complete without any payment of cash. What kind of payment system is indicated here?

a) Cheque Payments
b) Loan activities of Bank
c) Demand Draft
d) Electronic payments

31. **Some data regarding India and its Neighbours for 2019** **[1]**

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

Which of the following countries has the highest level of **Human Development Index (HDI)**?

a) Nepal
b) Sri Lanka
c) India
d) Bangladesh

32. Evaluate the reason for putting a barrier to foreign trade by identifying the appropriate statements among the following options: **[1]**

i. To improve the performance of domestic producers.
ii. To create an opportunity for the producers to cover the international markets.
iii. To allow businesses to make decisions on imports and exports freely.
iv. To protect the producers and service providers within the country from foreign competition.

a) Only statement iv is appropriate.
b) Statements i, ii and iii are appropriate.
c) . All the statements are appropriate.
d) Statements i and ii are appropriate.

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

(a) Share of Tertiary Sector in Employment (1972-73)	(i) 24%
(b) Share of Tertiary Sector in Employment (2011-12)	(ii) 50%
(c) Share of Tertiary Sector in GDP (1973-74)	(iii) 27%
(d) Share of Service Sectors in Employment (2011-12)	(iv) 15%

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

34. People with extra money deposit it in the banks by opening a bank account in their name. Banks accept deposits and also pay an interest rate on deposits. In this way, people's money is safe with the banks and it earns interest. **[1]**

People also have the provision to withdraw the money as and when they require. Since the deposits in the bank accounts can be withdrawn on demand.

What is the term used in the above, when money can be withdrawn on demand?

a) Term Deposit
b) Fixed Deposit
c) Demand Deposit
d) Surplus Deposit

35. "Information and Communication Technology (ICT) has played a major role in spreading out products and services across countries". Support this statement. **[3]**

36. "All of the service sector is not growing equally well in India." Justify the statement with three arguments. **[3]**

37. Development for one may be the destruction for other. Do you agree with the statement? Justify your answer. **[3]**

38. The use of money spans a very large part of our everyday life. Support the statement with examples. **[5]**

OR

Why do you think that the formal sources of credit provide loans at reasonable interest rates?

Solution

Section A

1.

(b) Peasants Movements in Champaran in Bihar, Kheda district in Gujarat, and in Ahmedabad by cotton mill workers

Explanation:

Mahatma Gandhi successfully organised satyagraha movements in various places after arriving in India:

- In 1916 he travelled to Champaran in Bihar to inspire the peasants to struggle against the oppressive plantation system.
- Then in 1917, he organised a satyagraha to support the peasants of the Kheda district of Gujarat.
- In 1918, Mahatma Gandhi went to Ahmedabad to organise a satyagraha movement amongst cotton mill workers.

2.

(c) French revolution

Explanation:

From the very beginning, the French revolutionaries introduced various measures and practices that could create a sense of collective identity amongst the French people.

3. **(a)** (B)

Explanation:

(B)

4.

(b) Chauri Chaura movement

Explanation:

At Chauri Chaura in Gorakhpur, a peaceful demonstration in a bazaar turned into a violent clash with the police. Hearing of the incident, Mahatma Gandhi called a halt to the Non-Cooperation Movement.

5. i. Traders and travelers introduced new foods/crops to the lands they travelled.
   ii. Noodles travelled from China to western countries to become spaghetti.
   iii. Arab traders took pasta to Sicily (now parts of Italy)
   iv. Potatoes, tomatoes, soya, groundnuts, maize, chillies, sweet potatoes etc. were introduced in Europe and Asia after discovery of the Americas.
   v. Many of our common foods came from America’s original inhabitants-the American Indians.

OR

Reasons for the Nationalist upsurge in the 19th century Europe are as follows:

i. The absolute rulers oppressed the people.
ii. The well-known philosophers and leaders spread liberal ideas and visions.
iii. The French Revolution provided the inspiration to the people to fight for freedom.
iv. The slogan 'Liberty, Equality and Fraternity' became the clarion call for the common people of Europe.
v. The French army and its soldiers began to carry the ideas of nationalism abroad with the outbreak of revolutionary wars.

6. Ireland was a country deeply divided between Catholics and Protestants. The English helped the Protestants of Ireland to establish their dominance over largely Catholic country. Catholic revolts against British dominance were suppressed. After a failed revolt led by wolf Tone and his United Irishmen, Ireland was forcibly incorporated in to United Kingdom in 1801.

OR

i. The autocrats of Central and Eastern Europe restored the old order but could also suppress the liberal movements in 1848 as the monarchs were beginning to understand that the cycles of revolution and repression could only be terminated by granting concessions to the liberal-nationalist revolutionaries.
ii. Hence, in the years following 1848, the autocratic monarchies of Central and Eastern Europe started introducing the changes that had already taken place in Western Europe prior to 1815.
iii. Thus, the bonded labour and serfdom were abolished both in Russia and the Habsburg dominations.

iv. In 1867, the Hungarians were granted more autonomy by the Habsburg rulers.

7. Factors that gave rise to the Civil Disobedience Movement were:

i. **Simon Commission:** It was an all-British Commission appointed in November 1927 to investigate the need for further constitutional reform. The absence of Indians was seen as an insult to the self-respect of Indians and they decided to boycott the Commission.

ii. **Irwin's offer**: Irwin's vague offer of Dominion Status for India in an unspecified future.

iii. **Salt Law:** On 12 March 1930 Mahatma Gandhi began the historic march from Sabarmati Ashram to Dandi, a village on the Gujarat sea coast. A number of people followed him. On the morning of 6th April, Gandhiji violated the Salt Laws at Dandi by picking up some salt left by the seawaves. Gandhiji's breaking of the Salt Laws marked the beginning of the Civil Disobedience Movement.

iv. **Eleven-point Demand:** Gandhiji had written a letter to Viceroy Irwin urging him to implement the eleven-point programme for fulfilling people's welfare. The British response to the demand was negative and Gandhiji launched Civil Disobedience Movement to force the government to meet the Indian demands.

v. **Demand for Poorna Swaraj:** The British government did not accept the Nehru Report and Congress passed the Poorna Swaraj resolution at its Lahore session in 1929.

OR

When Gandhiji called the Civil Disobedience Movement, Muslims were lukewarm in their response due to the following factors:

i. The disappointment with the Non-Cooperation Movement and how it ended without any concrete outcome.

ii. The decline of Khilafat and Non-Cooperation Movements led to the alienation of Muslims from the Congress.

iii. From the mid-1920s, the Congress was seen to be visibly associated with Hindu nationalist groups like the Hindu Mahasabha.

iv. Relations between Hindus and Muslims worsened and communal riots took place.

v. The Muslim League gained prominence with its claim of representing Muslims and demanding separate electorates for them.

vi. Muslim leaders were concerned about the minority status of Muslims in India. Negotiations over the question of representation continued but all hopes of resolving the issue at the All Party Conference disappeared when Hindu Mahasabha strongly opposed efforts at compromise. So when Civil Disobedience began, there was an atmosphere of distrust and suspicion among the communities and the Muslim response was lukewarm.

8. i. Luxury editions were handwritten on very expensive vellum, meant for aristocratic circles and rich monastic libraries which scoffed at printed books as cheap vulgarities.

ii. Two drawbacks of handwritten manuscripts in comparison to printed material were:

a. Copying was an expensive, laborious and time-consuming business.

b. Manuscripts were fragile, awkward to handle, and could not be carried around or read easily.

iii. Marco Polo’s contribution to print culture was as:

a. In 1295, Marco Polo returned to Italy after many years of exploration in China.

b. He brought the knowledge of woodblock printing with him.

9. A - Madras, B - Chauri Chaura

Section B

10.

(c) low rainfall or those that are drought-prone

Explanation:

The moment we speak of water shortages, we immediately associate it with regions having low rainfall or those that are drought-prone.

11.

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

Explanation:

Statement i, ii, & iii are about forests and trees while statement iv is about traditional methods of conserving nature and its creations by ascribing sacred qualities to anything like springs, mountain peaks, plants, and animals that are closely protected.

12.

(d) ii, iv, iii, i

Explanation:

ii, iv, iii, i

13.

(d) Aus, Aman, and Boro

Explanation:

Recently, paddy has also become an important crop of Punjab and Haryana. In states like Assam, West Bengal and Odisha, three crops of paddy are grown in a year. These are Aus, Aman, and Boro.

14.

(b) 18.11

Explanation:

18.11

15.

(c) Hirakud dam

Explanation:

The given picture is of Hirakud Dam built across the Mahanadi River

16. Humans need resources for survival, growth, development, and progress. They need to obtain food by growing crops, catching fishes, rearing livestock and poultry. They also need energy sources such as fossil fuels and other materials for their daily uses such as timber and minerals. A resource is considered a source or supply from which benefits are produced. The resources human use include materials water, energy, minerals, services, staff, knowledge, or others that can be transformed to produce benefits.
17. Energy conservation focuses on reducing energy consumption through efficient practices, which ensures the sustainability of resources for future generations. Explanation with Examples:
    i. Judicious use of limited energy resources.
    ii. For example, as concerned citizens we can do our bit by using public transport systems instead of individual vehicles.
    iii. Switching off electricity when not in use.
    iv. Using power saving devices.
    v. Using non-conventional sources of energy.

OR

Petroleum is formed from the remains of dead plants and animals. It is referred to as “Black Gold.” This name itself is an indication of its importance to humans. Crude oil is considered to be the “mother of all commodities” as it is used to manufacture various products such as pharmaceuticals, plastics, gasoline, synthetic fabrics, etc.

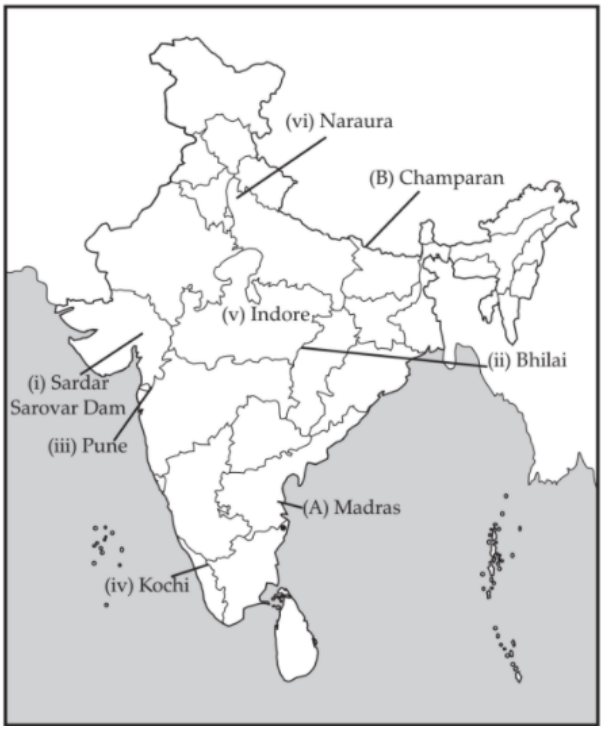
Importance of Petroleum:

i. Petroleum is the major energy source in India.
ii. It provides fuel for heat and lighting.
iii. It provides lubricant for machinery.
iv. It provides the raw material for a number of manufacturing industries.
v. Petroleum refineries act as a nodal industry for synthetic, textile, fertilizer and chemical industries.

An occurrence:

i. Most of the petroleum occurrences in India are associated with anticlines and fault traps.
ii. In regions of folding, anticline or domes, it, occurs where oil is trapped in the crest of the up fold.
iii. Petroleum is also found in fault traps between porous and non-porous rocks.

18. i. Environmental issues related to the submerged trees under the dam water.
    ii. Sardar Sarovar dam is built across Narmada river.
    iii. The survivors of Rihand accepted their sufferings as a sacrifice for the sake of their nation, believing in the promise of irrigated fields and plentiful harvests.
19. (i) Sardar Sarovar Dam
    (ii) Bhilai Iron and Steel Plant



Section C

20. **(a)** It helps to reduce the possibility of conflict between social groups

Explanation:

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.

21.

(d) The disparities between the rich and poor.

Explanation:

The given Cartoon tell us about the disparities between the rich and poor.

22.

(c) Only statement iv is right.

Explanation:

No one national party is able to secure on its own a majority in the Lok Sabha, until 2014. As a result, the national parties are compelled to form alliances with State parties. Since 1996, nearly every one of the State parties has got an opportunity to be a part of one or the other national level coalition government. This has contributed to the strengthening of federalism and democracy in our country.

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

Explanation:

Community government is elected by people of one language community, i.e. French, Dutch, and German-speaking. Such a government has a power related to culture, education, and language issues. It **helps in resolving conflicts** between different ethical groups by safeguarding the interest of its group. It also helps to avoid civic strife between the two major communities and a possible division of the country on linguistic lines.

24.

- Lack of awareness: The lack of awareness and conceptual clarity is one of the reason of slow success of Panchayat Raj. Some people treat it just as an administrative agency, some as an intention of democracy at grass root level and some treat it as a charter of rural, local government.
- Irregular election: Election should hold in a gap of five years, but still irregularity is there to helding the elections.
- Relationship of government officials and elected representatives: All work of the Panchayat Raj System is being done by the government officials, but contradiction always comes in between government officials and elected representatives and then it progresses very slowly.

- Lack of money and other support: The Panchayat Raj institutions lack enough money, administrative support and help from the government officials. That's why its progress rate is very slow.
- Most state governments havenot transferred sinificant powers to the local governments.

25. **The constitutional provisions which make India a 'secular state' are as follows:**
    i. Equal respect and recognition for all religions by the state and no discrimination by the state on the basis of religion.
    ii. An individual has the right to practice, propagate and profess any religion.
    iii. All individuals and communities have been given the freedom to practice, profess and propagate any religion.
    iv. According to the constitution, the state cannot intervene in matters of religion in order to promote religious equality.
26. The 'regional political parties' that are predominant in:
    Jharkhand - JMM - Jharkhand Mukti Morcha. Symbol- bow and arrow
    Maharashtra - Shiv Sena. Symbol- bow and arrow.
    Odisha - BJD - Biju Janata Dal. Symbol- Conch.
27. The idea of democracy gets overwhelming support all over the world because of the following reasons:
    - **People's Government:** Democracy is embraced in South Asia because it embodies the principle of a government chosen by the people. It ensures that citizens have a say in their governance.
    - **Democratic Rights:** Countries in South Asia emphasize democratic rights, such as the freedom to choose their representatives and have a voice in decision-making processes.
    - **Electing Representatives:** The desire to directly elect representatives reflects the region's support for democratic practices and self-governance.
    - **Dignity and Freedom:** Democracy is valued for providing dignity and freedom to citizens, allowing them to express their views and live with autonomy.
    - **Social Diversity:** South Asia's diverse societies appreciate democracy as it accommodates different cultures, languages, and beliefs.
    - **Discussion and Negotiation:** Democracy's foundation in discussion and negotiation resonates with the region's inclination for inclusive decision-making.

    Examples of Democratic Nations: South Asian countries like India, Nepal, Bangladesh, Sri Lanka, and Pakistan serve as prime examples of the widespread acceptance and practice of democracy in the region.

    OR

    i. Democracy does not guarantee economic development.
    ii. In most of the democracies, a small number of ultra-rich enjoy a highly disproportionate share of wealth and income. Those at the bottom find it difficult to meet their basic needs of life, such as food, clothing, house, education, and health find it difficult to meet their basic needs of life, such as food, clothing, house, education, and health
    iii. For example, countries like South Africa and Brazil, the top 20% of people take away more than 60 % of the national income. Unfortunately, those who are at the bottom of the society have a very little share (less than 3%) to depend upon.
    iv. Even in India, the elected government looks reluctant to take necessary steps for the upliftment of the large section of poor in our society. The situation is much worse in some other countries. In Bangladesh, more than half of its population lives in poverty.
    v. People in several poor countries are now dependent on rich countries even for food supplies.
    vi. Thus, it can be concluded that in actual life, democracies do not appear to be very successful in reducing economic inequalities. Even though democracy is a rule by the majority but the poor in the majority do not rule the country.
28. i. Buddhism
    ii. The Sinhala leaders sought to secure dominance over the government due to their majority.
    iii. Majoritarianism policy increased the feeling of alienation among the Sri Lankan Tamils. They believed that their language and culture were not being adequately respected, that they were denied equal political rights, discriminated against in job opportunities, and their interests were ignored.

Section D

29.

(b) Trade-related intellectual property rights

Explanation:

It is one of the agreements of WTO. Under this, the member countries are required to provide patent protection to all products or processes in all fields of technology.

30. **(a)** Cheque Payments
Explanation:
For payment through cheque, the payer who has an account with the bank, makes out a cheque for a specific amount. A cheque is a paper instructing the bank to pay a specific amount from the person's account to the person in whose name the cheque has been issued.

31. **(b)** Sri Lanka
Explanation:
Sri Lanka

32. **(a)** Only statement iv is appropriate.
Explanation:
Only statement iv is appropriate.

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

34. **(c)** Demand Deposit
Explanation:
People with extra money deposit it in the banks by opening a bank account in their name. Banks accept deposits and also pay an interest rate on deposits. People also have the provision to withdraw the money as and when they require it. A demand deposit consists of funds held in an account from which deposited funds can be withdrawn at any time from the depository institution.

35.
- The developments in information and communication technology have been changing rapidly. Rapid improvement in technology has been one major factor that has stimulated the globalisation process.
- Telecommunication facilities (telegraph, telephone including mobile phones, fax) are used to contact one another around the world, to access information instantly and to communicate from remote areas. This has been facilitated by satellite communication devices. It has enabled to contact one another around the world, to access information instantly, and to communicate from remote areas.
- Computers have ventured into the amazing world of the Internet, where one can obtain and share information on almost anything. Internet has allowed to send instant electronic mail and talk across the world at negligible costs. It also allows us to send instant electronic mail (e-mail) and talk (voice-mail) across the world.

Thus, it can be concluded that Information and Communication Technology (ICT) has played a major role in spreading out products and services across the countries.

36. All of the service sectors are not growing equally well in India due to the following reasons:
i. Different kinds of people are employed by the service sector in India. Only a limited number of services employ highly skilled and educated workers such as managers, lawyers, accountants etc.
ii. A very large number of workers are engaged in services like small shopkeepers, transport persons, repair persons etc.
iii. These people barely manage to earn a living and yet perform these services because there is no alternative opportunity for them. Only a part of this sector is growing in importance.

37. I certainly agree with the statement that development for one may be the destruction for others. People have different developmental goals. They seek what is most important for them and fulfil their aspirations and desires. For eg:
i. The construction of a dam leads to infrastructural development, generation of electricity, etc. but at the same time, it may also lead to the large-scale displacement of people, loss of livelihood, shelter, etc. of the people living near the proposed dam site. Hence, construction of the dam may be developed for some but maybe destruction for others.
ii. A girl wants as much freedom and opportunity as her brother. Her brother may not like this.
iii. Rain is beneficial for farmers. But it is destructive to people who are homeless and live in a cottage.

38. In everyday lives, we use money to fulfill our requirement in different ways:

i. Goods are bought and sold with the use of money.
ii. Many kinds of services are also exchanged with money.
iii. Use of money reduce the need of double coincidence of wants.
iv. A person holding money can easily exchange with goods/ services.
v. To deposit in banks so that money can be saved and used for future use. For example: If a labourer deposits his monthly salary in his bank account, then, he can use it in installments during the entire month.
vi. For ex. A shoe manufacturer wants to sell shoes and buy wheat so he needs to sell his shoes and then only he can buy wheat.

OR

i. Formal sources of credit work according to the norms of Reserve Banks of India.
ii. The RBI monitors that the banks provide loans not just to the profit-making businessmen and traders, but also to small cultivators, small scale industries, to small borrowers etc.
iii. Rates of interest are fixed by RBI according to the instructions given by central government. Who works to facilitate to poor farmers and small businessman.
iv. The formal sources to provide loan at low interest rate because people can increase their income and help them in the overall development of the country.
v. Low interest rate helps the poor people to increase their economic condition.