Class X Session 2025-26
Subject - Social Science
Sample Question Paper - 09

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. Who said, "When France sneezes, the rest of Europe catches cold"? **[1]**

   a) Lord Byron b) Metternich

   c) Giuseppe d) T S Eliot

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



Indian workers in South Africa march through Volksrust on 6th November 1913. Who was leading them?

a) Subhash Chandra Bose b) Pt. Jawaharla Nehru

c) Lala Lajpat Rai d) Mahatma Gandhi

3. Which one of the following regions was called as the **Fabled City of Gold**? **[1]**

a) El Dorado b) Spain

c) Peru d) Mexico

4. Vellum is: **[1]**

a) A parchment made from the skin of animals b) Printing on cloth

c) Printing on palm leaves d) Printing on paper

5. What were canal colonies? Why were they built? **[2]**

OR

Write a note to explain the effects of The Great Depression on the Indian economy.

6. Simon Commission was greeted with a slogan 'Go back Simon' at arrival in India. Support this reaction of Indians with arguments. **[3]**

OR

How was the Rowlatt Act opposed by the people in India? Explain with examples.

7. Explain the process of formation of **United Kingdom of Great Britain.** **[5]**

OR

The French Revolution created a sense of collective identity amongst the French people. Explain the statement with suitable arguments.

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

Printed Words

This is how Mercier describes the impact of the printed word, and the power of reading in one of his books: 'Anyone who had seen me reading would have compared me to a man dying of thirst who was gulping down some fresh, pure water... Lighting my lamp with extraordinary caution, I threw myself hungrily into the reading. An easy eloquence, effortless and animated, carried me from one page to the next without my noticing it. A clock struck off the hours in the silence of the shadows, and I heard nothing. My lamp began to run out of oil and produced only a pale light, but still I read on. I could not even take out time to raise the wick for fear of interrupting my pleasure. How those new ideas rushed into my brain! How my intelligence adopted them!'

i. How does the passage reflect the immersive nature of reading of Mercier? **(1)**

ii. Why did Mercier describe himself as a virtual writer? **(1)**

iii. How did reading influence Mercier's intellectual capacity and his engagement with new concepts? Explain in any two points. **(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 Jallianwala Bagh incident took place.

b. The place where Indigo Planters started the Satyagraha.



SECTION-B GEOGRAPHY (20 marks)

10. Mention the main reason for land degradation in states like Jharkhand, Chhattisgarh and Odisha. **[1]**

a) Over irrigation
b) Mining
c) Mineral processing
d) Over-grazing

11. What is sericulture? **[1]**

a) Rearing of butterfly
b) Rearing of silk worms
c) Rearing of cattle
d) Rearing of sheeps

12. In which one of the following states is Periyar Tiger Reserves Located? **[1]**

a) Kerala
b) Assam
c) Rajasthan
d) Uttaranchal

13. Which of the following options represents the correct share in the context of the distribution of forests? **[1]**

i. North-eastern states have three-fourths of their forests as unclassed forests.
ii. Forest Department has declared almost one-third of the total forest area is protected forest.
iii. Madhya Pradesh has the largest area under permanent forests, constituting 75 per cent of its total forest area.
iv. More than half of the total forest land has been declared reserved forests.

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

14. When running water cuts through clayey soils and makes deep channels, this leads to: **[1]**

a) Sheet erosion
b) Sand erosion
c) Rill erosion
d) Gully erosion

15. Where water is sufficiently available to meet the needs of the people, but, the area still suffers from water scarcity due to which of the following reasons? **[1]**

a) unequal distribution

b) more usage

c) over experimental attitude

d) much of it may be polluted by domestic and industrial wastes.

16. Define agriculture? Why has cultivation methods changed significantly over years? **[2]**

17. How will you elaborate the importance of manufacturing? Explain. **[5]**

OR

Why does the textile industry occupy an important position in the Indian economy? Explain.

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. Which one of the following options prove that India is a quasi-federal state? **[1]**

i. More powers with Centre

ii. Residuary subjects with Centre

iii. Equal subjects with Centre and States

iv. Currency and Railways with Centre

a) ii, iii and iv

b) i, iii and iv

c) i, ii and iv

d) i, ii and iii

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

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

Statement ii: They fail to conduct internal elections regularly.

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

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

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

22. Which of the following is a subject of the State List? **[1]**

a) Banking
b) Commerce
c) Foreign Affairs
d) Currency

23. **Assertion (A):** Dictatorship is a better form of government. **[1]**

Reason (R): Democracy is legitimate, accountable, responsive, promotes equality among citizens, enhances the dignity of the individual

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 was the new culture of power-sharing developed after 1990? **[2]**

25. Women in India still face discrimination in various ways. Explain with examples. **[2]**

26. Explain the ways in which democracy can be redefined to make democracy more effective. **[3]**

27. Explain the role of regional political parties in Indian politics. **[5]**

OR

Describe the importance of political parties in a democracy.

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

Power sharing arrangements can also be seen in the way political parties, pressure groups and movements control or influence those in power. In a democracy, the citizens must have freedom to choose among various contenders for power. In contemporary democracies, this takes the form of competition among different parties. Such competition ensures that power does not remain in one hand. In the long run, power is shared among different political parties that represent different ideologies and social groups. Sometimes this kind of sharing can be direct, when two or more parties form an alliance to contest elections. If their alliance is elected, they form a coalition government and thus share power. In a democracy, we find interest groups, such as those of traders, businessmen, industrialists, farmers and industrial workers. They also will have a share in governmental power, either through participation in governmental committees or bringing influence on the decision-making process.

i. What does competition among different parties ensure? (1)
ii. How are interest groups associated with politics? (1)
iii. Explain the different forms of power sharing. (2)

SECTION-D ECONOMICS (20 marks)

29. GDP is the total value of: **[1]**

a) All final goods and services
b) All final goods
c) All intermediate goods and final services
d) All goods and services

30. Development of a country can generally be determined by **[1]**

a) its average literacy level b) its per capita income

c) all of these d) health status of its people

31. Which area is affected the most by the development of the tertiary sector? **[1]**

a) Rural area b) Urban area

c) Barren land d) Coastal area

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

(a) Means of exchange, a measure and a store of value	(i) Double coincidence of wants
(b) Sources of formal loan for rural households	(ii) Debt trap
(c) What a person desires to sell is exactly what the other wishes to buy	(iii) Banks and Cooperatives
(d) A situation when it becomes impossible to repay the loan and borrower adds on new debt to pay the existing debt.	(iv) Money

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

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

33. Which one of the following options provides assured payment? **[1]**

a) Voucher b) Collateral

c) Demand Deposit d) Cheque

34. Formalized system of trading agreements with groups is known as: **[1]**

a) Trading partners b) Trading blocks

c) Trade organisations d) Trade ventures

35. Suggest any five ways to provide more employment opportunities in rural areas. **[3]**

36. How does the Reserve Bank of India supervise the functioning of banks? Why is this necessary? **[3]**

37. How globalisation has helped to improve living conditions of workers in developing countries? **[3]**

38. How far is it correct to say that several services which cannot be provided by private sector can be provided by the public sector? Explain. **[5]**

OR

Name the sector that is the largest employer in India. Why does this sector produce only a quarter of the GDP?

Solution

SECTION-A HISTORY (20 marks)

1. **(b)** Metternich

   Explanation:

   When France sneezes, Metternich once remarked, 'the rest of Europe catches a cold. The July Revolution sparked an uprising in Brussels which led to Belgium breaking away from the United Kingdom of the Netherlands.

2. **(d)** Mahatma Gandhi

   Explanation:

   Mahatma Gandhi was leading the workers from Newcastle to Transvaal. When the marchers were stopped and Gandhiji arrested, thousands of more workers joined the satyagraha against racist laws that denied rights to non-whites.

3. **(a)** El Dorado

   Explanation:

   El Dorado

4. **(a)** A parchment made from the skin of animals

   Explanation:

   It is a unique type of paper used for arts and crafts.

5. The areas irrigated by the new canals built by the British were called the Canal Colonies. These were introduced in the region of west Punjab. Peasants from the other parts of Punjab settled around these canals.

   The British government built these new canals for the following reasons:

   a. The British wanted to transform semi-desert wastelands into fertile agricultural land.
   b. The Britishers wanted to export wheat and cotton. So people from other parts of Punjab were called and settled to grow wheat and cotton here.

   OR

   The Great Depression had a major impact on the Indian economy as:

   i. The depression immediately affected Indian trade. India's exports and imports nearly halved between 1928 and 1934. As international prices crashed, prices in India plunged. Between 1928 and 1934, it reduced Indian imports and exports by nearly half.
   ii. The fall in prices had a deep impact on poor farmers. Though agricultural prices fell sharply, the colonial government refused to give any relief to the farmers in taxes. Peasants producing for the world market were the worst hit.
   iii. The depression proved less grim for urban India. Because of falling prices those with fixed incomes - say town-dwelling landowners, who received rents and middle-class salaried employees found themselves better off.

6. **Simon Commission:**

   a. The new Tory government in Britain constituted a Statutory Commission under Sir John Simon. It was set up in response to the nationalist movement.
   b. Simon Commission was to look into the functioning of the constitutional system in India and suggest changes. The Commission did not have a single Indian member. They were all British. According to Indians, the commission did not hold any hopes for further constitutional reforms.
   c. Simon Commission arrived in India in 1928. It was greeted with the slogan 'Go Back Simon' and black flags.
   d. All parties, including the Congress and the Muslim League, participated in the demonstrations.

   OR

   The Rowlatt Act of 1919 was opposed by the people of India in the following manner:

   i. Gandhi began non-violent civil disobedience with a hartal on 6 April.
   ii. Rallies were organized in various cities.

iii. Workers of the 12 railway workshops went on strike and shops were closed.
iv. The two renowned leaders of the Congress, Dr. Satya Pal, and Dr. Saifuddin Kithlew were arrested on 10th April.
v. On 13th April, a public meeting was held at Jallianwala Bagh in a small park enclosed by buildings on all sides to protest against the arrest. General Dyer ordered his troops to open fire on the innocent civilians who had gathered from the city of Amritsar and outside to attend a peaceful meeting.

7. The formation of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland involved several historical and political developments. It began with the Union of the Crowns in 1603 when James VI of Scotland inherited the English throne as James I, uniting the crowns of England and Scotland.

The next significant step was the Acts of Union in 1707, which formally united the Kingdom of England and the Kingdom of Scotland into a single entity known as the Kingdom of Great Britain. The Acts of Union established a single Parliament for both countries, based in London, and abolished the Scottish Parliament.

In 1801, the Kingdom of Ireland joined the Union through the Acts of Union 1800, creating the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland. This union integrated Ireland into the British political and economic system, although it faced resistance and unrest from Irish nationalists.

Following decades of struggle and agitation for Home Rule in Ireland, the Irish Free State was established in 1922, leading to the partition of Ireland. Northern Ireland, composed of six predominantly Protestant counties, remained part of the United Kingdom.

Thus, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, as it is known today, was formed through a series of political agreements, unions, and constitutional changes over several centuries, shaping the geopolitical landscape of the British Isles.

OR

The French Revolutionaries took various measures to instil a sense of collective identity among the people of France.

- French language, the way it was written and spoken in Paris, was encouraged and went on to become the National Language.
- Regional dialects of the language were not encouraged.
- The former Royal Standard was replaced by the tricolor which was the new flag for French Nation.
- Martyrs were commemorated.
- Oaths were taken.
- There was the composition of hymns.
- The Constitution envisaged a united community, with all the citizens having equal rights.
- The idea of le citoyen (the citizen) and la Patrie (the fatherland) was propagated.
- The body of active citizens elected Estates General, which was later renamed as the National Assembly.
- There was the abolition of internal customs and dues.
- Within the territory of France, a uniform law was formulated for all the citizens of France.
- Led to the establishment of a Centralized Administrative System.
- There was the adoption of a universal system of measures and weights.

8. i. The passage vividly describes Mercier's deep engagement with reading. He compares himself to a man dying of thirst, eagerly consuming fresh water, which illustrates his intense desire and need for reading. His complete absorption is evident as he reads without noticing the passage of time, even as his lamp runs out of oil. This shows how reading transports him into another world, making him oblivious to his surroundings.

ii. Mercier describes himself as a virtual writer because of his profound connection with the text he reads. The ideas and eloquence of the writing flow effortlessly into his mind, almost as if he is the one creating them. This seamless integration of new ideas into his intelligence makes him feel like an active participant in the writing process, rather than just a passive reader.

iii. **Adoption of New Ideas:** Mercier describes how new ideas rushed into his brain and how his intelligence adopted them. This indicates that reading significantly expanded his intellectual horizons, allowing him to assimilate and integrate new concepts effortlessly.

Uninterrupted Engagement: Despite the lamp running out of oil, Mercier continues to read without even taking the time to adjust the wick. This shows his deep engagement and the pleasure he derives from reading, which fuels his intellectual curiosity and capacity to absorb new information.

9. A- Amritsar B- Champaran

SECTION-B GEOGRAPHY (20 marks)

10.

(b) Mining

Explanation:

Mining sites are abandoned after excavation work is complete leaving deep scars and traces of over-burdening. In states like Jharkhand, Chhattisgarh, Madhya Pradesh and Odisha deforestation due to mining have caused severe land degradation.

11. **(b)** Rearing of silk worms
Explanation:
Rearing of silk worms for the production of silk fibre is known as sericulture.

12. **(a)** Kerala
Explanation:
Kerala

13. **(d)** Statement ii, iii & iv are correct.
Explanation:
All Northeastern states and parts of Gujarat have **a very high percentage** of their forests as unclassed forests managed by local communities.

14. **(d)** Gully erosion
Explanation:
The running water cuts through the clayey soils and makes deep channels as gullies which result in erosion through the gullies. Gully erosion is the process by which gullies are formed. Hillsides are more prone to gully erosion when they are cleared of vegetation, through deforestation, over-grazing or other means.

15. **(d)** much of it may be polluted by domestic and industrial wastes.
Explanation: Where water is sufficiently available to meet the needs of the people, but, the area still suffers from water scarcity .This scarcity may be due to bad quality of water. Lately, there has been a growing concern that even if there is ample water to meet the needs of the people, much of it may be polluted by domestic and industrial wastes, chemicals, pesticides and fertilisers used in agriculture, thus, making it hazardous for human use.

16. i. Agriculture is the process of producing food, feed, fiber and other goods by the systematic raising of plants and animals. Agriculture is an age old economic activity in our country
ii. Cultivation methods have changed significantly depending upon the characteristics of physical environment, technologically know how and socio-cultural practices.
iii. Farming varies from subsistence to commercial type.
iv. At present in different parts of India- primitive subsistence farming, Intensive Subsistence Farming and commercial Farming are practiced.
v. Agriculture is the cultivation and breeding of animals, plants and fungi for food, fiber, biofuel, medicinal plants and other products used to sustain and enhance human life

17. The manufacturing industry is of great importance for a country's economy. It helps in following ways:
i. Uplifts agriculture sector: Manufacturing industry not only help in modernizing agriculture, which forms the backbone of our economy, they also reduce the heavy dependence of people on agricultural income by providing them jobs in secondary and tertiary sector. Therefore it is of great importance to the country's economy.
ii. Eradicates poverty and unemployment: Industrial development is a precondition for eradication of unemployment and poverty from the country. This was the main philosophy behind public sector industries and joint sector ventures in India.
iii. Boosts trade and commerece: Export of manufactured goods expands trade and commerce, and brings in much needed foreign exchange.
iv. Makes country prosperous: Countries that transform their raw materials into a wide variety of furnished goods of higher value are prosperous.

OR

The textile industry occupies an important position in the Indian economy due to several factors:

- **Significant Contribution to Industrial Production**: It accounts for 14% of industrial production.
- **Employment Generation**: The industry provides jobs to 35 million people, making it a major employment sector.
- **Foreign Exchange Earnings**: It contributes about 24.6% to India's foreign exchange earnings.
- **GDP Contribution**: The textile industry contributes 4% to the country's GDP.
- **Self-Reliance**: It is the only industry in India that is entirely self-reliant.
- **Complete Value Chain**: It is the only industry which is complete in the value chain i.e. from raw material to the highest value added products.

18. i. Non-renewable resources.

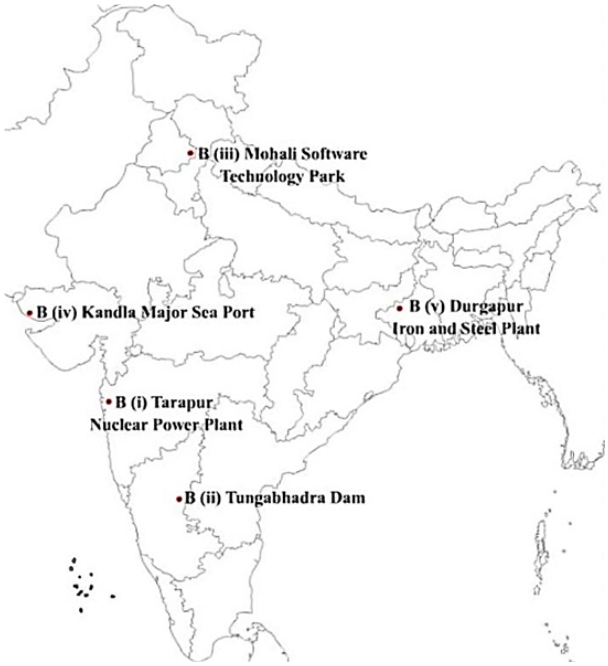
ii. Mineral resources are considered short-lived because their formation is extremely slow compared to the rate of consumption. While they are valuable, their extraction leads to increasing costs as ores are mined from greater depths and with decreasing quality.

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.

(c) i, ii and iv

Explanation:

India being a quasi-federal state is evident in the fact that it allocates more powers to the Centre than to the states, retains residuary subjects with the Centre, and maintains control over currency and railways, which are essential aspects of governance, showcasing a strong central authority within its federal structure.

21.

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

Explanation:

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

22.

(b) Commerce

Explanation:

The State List in India consists of subjects on which the state governments have the authority to make laws. Commerce, including trade and commerce within the state, is one such subject that falls under the jurisdiction of the state governments.

23.

(d) A is false but R is true.

Explanation:

Democracy is a better form of government because it is legitimate, accountable, responsive, promotes equality among citizens, enhances the dignity and freedom of the people, improves the quality of decision-making, and allows room to correct mistakes.

24.

- The new culture of power-sharing developed after 1990. Many regional political parties have emerged in many states of the country.
- The regional parties are playing a very vital role in forming the Union government.
- The era of the coalition has changed the relationship between the centre and state governments since no single party got a clear majority in the LokSabha, the major national parties had to enter into an alliance with many parties including several regional parties to form a government at the Centre.
- This led to a new culture of power sharing and respect for the autonomy of State Governments.

25. In our country women still lag much behind men despite some improvements since Independence. Women face disadvantage, discrimination and oppression in various ways:

i. The literacy rate among women is only 54 percent as compared with 76 percent among men.
ii. Similarly, a smaller proportion of girl student go for higher studies. Girls are performing well in school. But they drop out because parents prefer to spend their resources for their boys' education rather than spending equally on their sons and daughters.
iii. The proportion of women among the highly, paid and valued jobs is still very small.
iv. The Equal Wages Act provides that equal wages should be paid to equal work. However in almost all areas of work, from sports and cinema, to factories and fields, women are paid less than men/ even when both do exactly the same work.
v. Woman face harassment, exploitation and violence on the domestic front.

26. **Democracy can be redefined to make it more effective in the following ways:**

i. In a democracy, views of the minority should be respected.
ii. Democracy should eliminate caste, religion and gender-based discrimination.
iii. In democracy, people enjoy extensive rights from right to vote to participate in elections.
iv. People enjoy social and economic rights.

27. Apart from the national parties, most of the major parties of the country are classified by the Election Commission of India as ‘state parties.' These are also referred to as regional parties. The following points explain the role of regional political parties in Indian politics

i. These parties need not always be regional in their ideology. Parties like All India Trinamool Congress, Rashtriya Janata Dal, Samajwadi Party, Samata Party, have a national level political organisation with units present in several states.
Some parties like Mizo National Front and Biju Janata Dal, are conscious about their state identity.
ii. Since 1996, there has been no national party that was able to secure on its own a majority in Indian Lok Sabha. The national parties have been compelled to form an alliance with the state parties to come to power. Thus, this has helped in the increase in the number and strength of the regional parties. This, in turn, has contributed to the federalism and democracy in our country being further strengthened.
iii. This situation is applicable to state politics as well. If a party is unable to win the required number of seats in the Legislative Assembly, a coalition among a number of regional and/or national parties is the only option.
iv. If a regional party has a stronghold in the centre, the region from which the party hails will automatically get a solid platform and again this could be detrimental to the conditions in the other states.
v. Regional parties play a vital role in Indian politics and their influence is important in the Central Government planning process and decisions, apart from their significance in particular region or state. In the 16th Lok Sabha election, Bharatiya Janata Party got an absolute majority which made the end of the era of Coalition Government in centre. This emphatic victory has re-opened the question of [alliance amongst regional parties in our country.

OR

i. Political parties frame policies and programs.
ii. Laws are framed by political parties.
iii. Parties form and run governments.
iv. Parties recruit leaders, train them and then make them ministers to run the government in the way they want.

v. Parties act as opposition.
vi. Criticize the government for its failures or wrong policies.
vii. Parties help in shaping public opinion.
viii. They raise and highlight issues.
ix. Parties, sometimes also launch movements for the resolution of problems faced by people.
x. Access to government machinery and welfare schemes.

28. i. i. Such competition ensures that power does not remain in one hand.
ii. Power is shared among different political parties that represent different ideologies and social groups.

Any one point to be mentioned.

ii. i. They are associated with politics through participation in governmental committees.
ii. They bring influence on the decision-making process.

Any one point to be mentioned.

iii. i. Power is shared among different organs of government such as – Legislative, Executive and Judiciary.
ii. Power shared among governments at different levels.
iii. Power shared among different social group.
iv. Power shared among political parties, pressure groups and movements.

Any two point to be explained.

SECTION-D ECONOMICS (20 marks)

29. **(a)** All final goods and services

Explanation:

GDP(Gross Domestic Product) is the total value of final goods and services produced in each sector in a period of time.

30.

(c) all of these

Explanation:

Development of a country can generally be determined by its per capita income, its average literacy level, and health status of its people.

31.

(b) Urban area

Explanation:

The demand for services like eating out, tourism, shopping, private hospitals, schools, etc. These things are mostly demanded by big cities. Thus it is the urban area that is affected most by the development of the tertiary sector.

32.

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

Explanation:

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

33.

(c) Demand Deposit

Explanation:

Demand Deposit

34.

(b) Trading blocks

Explanation:

A Trade block is a type of intergovernmental agreement often part of a regional intergovernmental organisation where regional barriers to trade are reduced or eliminated among the participating states.

35. The following measures can be taken to increase employment in rural areas:

i. Improving irrigation facilities so that farmers harvest two or three crops in a year. Thus, more people can be employed. This will also help in enhancing productivity.
ii. More dams should be built on rivers so that more water can be provided to small farmers to increase the number of crops grown annually.
iii. Provide better roads and improve transportation and storage which will benefit small farmers and many people will be employed in these sectors.
iv. Alternative employment such as honey collection centres and vegetable and fruit processing units should be set-up.
v. More cottage industries and services should be promoted in rural areas with soft loans and marketing support.
vi. By providing basic inputs. The government can increase productivity by providing modern inputs like HYV seeds, harvester etc.
vii. By providing cheap credit-starting cooperatives or opening banks should be done. They will provide money to the farmers for the initial production cost.

36. Reserve Bank of India (RBI) supervises the banks in the following ways:
i. It monitors the balance kept by banks for day-to-day transactions.
ii. It checks that the banks give loans not just to profit-making businesses and traders but also to small borrowers.
iii. Periodically, banks have to give details about lenders, borrowers and interest rate to RBI. It is necessary for securing public welfare. It avoids the bank to run the business with profit motive only. It also keeps a check on an interest rate of credit facilities provided by bank. RBI makes sure that the loans from the banks are affordable and cheap.

The supervision of RBI is necessary for the following reasons:
i. It ensures safety to the bank deposits of people.
ii. It helps in the collection of economic data all over the country.
iii. It contains corrupt practices from creeping within banks.
iv. Information forwarded by banks to RBI helps the Ministry of Finance in drafting and presentation of National Budget every year.

37.
- Globalisation has helped creating new jobs in MNCs units in developing countries. Globalisation guarantees increased employment opportunities.
- More employment and more economic growth would create a better quality of life for the people.

Thus, it has helped in the improvement of living conditions of workers in these units.

38. Society needs many things as a whole which the private sector is not able to provide at a reasonable cost.

The reasons are as follows:
a. Some of them need spending large sums of money which is beyond the capacity of the private sector.
b. The private sector charges are very high whereas the government will charge reasonably.
c. Without government's encouragement and help, the private sector can't enter into such services.

Areas, where the government must spend for the welfare of the people are:
a. Providing health and education facilities by building proper schools.
b. Providing proper food to tackle the problem of malnourishment.
c. Government also needs to pay attention to the aspects of human development such as safe drinking water, housing, and taking care of the poorest.
d. Safe drinking water must be made available to all.
e. Housing facilities must be provided to the homeless.
f. It is the duty of the Government to take care of ignored and backward regions of the country to bring balanced growth, development in the entire country.
g. There are some activities, which the government has to support. The private sector may not continue it's production or business unless the government encourages it. For example, selling electricity at the cost of generation may push up the costs of production of industries. 'Many units, especially small-scale units, might have to shut down. Government here steps in by producing and supplying electricity at rates which these industries can afford. Government has to bear part of the cost.

OR

The agricultural sector (Primary) is the largest employer in India. Nearly 51% of the population is engaged in this section in some way or the other. It contributes to 17% of the country's GDP. However, its share in the national GDP is very less because of the following reasons:
a. Productivity in the primary sector is very low because of the use of outdated means of production.
b. The average size of the land holdings is very low which results in low productivity per holder.

c. Primary Sector lacks modern irrigational facilities. Dependence on monsoons adds to the problem.
d. The government has not been able to provide an effective system of financing and transportation in rural areas.
e. Less use of modern technology and know-how among the farmers to increase crop productivity.
f. Difficulty in accessing the marketing facilities.
g. Absence of alternate income-generating activities in rural areas gives rise to disguised unemployment where the efficient labour force is not used to its optimum.