CBSE Class 10 Social Science(Set 32/5/1) Question Paper with Solutions

| Time Allowed :3 Hour | Maximum Marks :70 | Total Questions :24 |

General Instructions

Read the following instructions very carefully and strictly follow them:

- This question paper contains 38 questions. All questions are compulsory.

- Question paper is divided into FOUR sections – Section A, B, C and D. Each Section carries 20 marks.

  - Section A : History
  - Section B : Geography
  - Section C : Political Science
  - Section D : Economics

- This question paper has MCQs, VSAs, SAs, LAs and CBQs.

- Multiple Choice Questions (MCQs) carry 1 mark each.

- Very Short Answer Type Questions (VSAs) carry 2 marks each. Answer to each question should not exceed 40 words.

- Short Answer Type Questions (SAs) carry 3 marks each. Answer to each question should not exceed 60 words.

- Long Answer Type Questions (LAs) carry 5 marks each. Answer to each question should not exceed 120 words.

- There are Case Based questions (CBQs) with three sub-questions and are of 4 marks each. Answer to each question should not exceed 100 words.

- The map-based questions (two questions) carry five marks –

  - Section A – (History) – 2 marks
  - Section B – (Geography) – 3 marks

- Divide your answer sheet into four sections as per question paper – Section A (History), Section B (Geography), Section C (Political Science), and Section D (Economics). It is compulsory to answer each question in its respective section. Do not mix answer of one section to the other section.

- Instructions are given with each section and question, wherever necessary.

- Kindly note that a separate question has been provided for visually impaired candidates in lieu of questions having visual inputs, map etc. Such questions are to be attempted by Visually Impaired candidates only.

1. Arrange the following events in chronological order and choose the correct option:

I. Salt Satyagraha
II. Kheda Satyagraha
III. Rowlatt Satyagraha
IV. Ahmedabad Mill Workers Satyagraha

(A) II, I, III, IV
(B) II, IV, III, I
(C) III, II, IV, I
(D) II, I, IV, III

Correct Answer: (2) II, IV, III, I

Solution:
Concept:
To determine the chronological order of historical events, we identify the year in which each movement took place. Many of the early nationalist movements in India were led by Mahatma Gandhi and occurred in the late 1910s and early 1930s. Arranging events according to their year helps determine the correct sequence.

- Kheda Satyagraha – 1918

- Ahmedabad Mill Workers Satyagraha – 1918

- Rowlatt Satyagraha – 1919

- Salt Satyagraha – 1930

Step 1: Identify the year of each movement.

- **Kheda Satyagraha (1918):** Led by Mahatma Gandhi in Gujarat to support peasants who were unable to pay land revenue due to crop failure.

- **Ahmedabad Mill Workers Satyagraha (1918):** A labor movement in Ahmedabad where Gandhi supported textile workers demanding higher wages.

- **Rowlatt Satyagraha (1919):** A nationwide protest against the Rowlatt Act, which allowed the British government to imprison people without trial.

- **Salt Satyagraha (1930):** Also known as the Dandi March, it was launched by Gandhi to oppose the British salt tax.

Step 2: Arrange the events in chronological order.

$$1918 \rightarrow \text{Kheda Satyagraha (II)}$$

$$1918 \rightarrow \text{Ahmedabad Mill Workers Satyagraha (IV)}$$

$$1919 \rightarrow \text{Rowlatt Satyagraha (III)}$$

$$1930 \rightarrow \text{Salt Satyagraha (I)}$$

Therefore, the correct chronological order is:

$$II \rightarrow IV \rightarrow III \rightarrow I$$

> **Quick Tip**
>
> Many of Gandhi's early movements occurred close together in time. Remember the sequence: **Kheda (1918) → Ahmedabad (1918) → Rowlatt (1919) → Salt Satyagraha (1930)**.

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2. Two statements are given below. They are Assertion (A) and Reason (R). Read both the statements carefully and choose the correct option:

Assertion (A): The discovery of sea routes to Asia and America shrank the pre-modern world in the sixteenth century.

Reason (R): During this period European entry into the Indian Ocean expanded trade.

(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.

Correct Answer: (1) Both (A) and (R) are true and (R) is the correct explanation of (A).

Solution:

Concept:

The discovery of new sea routes during the **Age of Exploration (15th–16th centuries)** significantly increased global connections. European navigators such as Vasco da Gama and Christopher Columbus opened new maritime routes that linked Europe with Asia and the Americas. These discoveries increased interaction between continents, expanded trade networks, and made distant regions more interconnected, effectively making the world seem smaller.

Step 1: Analyze the Assertion (A).

The discovery of sea routes to Asia and America allowed Europeans to directly access new lands and markets. This increased contact between different parts of the world, improving communication and trade connections. As a result, the geographical and economic distance between regions reduced, which metaphorically "shrunk" the pre-modern world.

Hence, **Assertion (A) is true**.

Step 2: Analyze the Reason (R).

European entry into the Indian Ocean trade network after the discovery of sea routes significantly expanded global trade. Portuguese traders, for example, began establishing trading posts along the Indian Ocean coast, linking European markets with Asian goods such as spices, textiles, and precious commodities.

Thus, **Reason (R) is also true**.

Step 3: Determine the relationship between (A) and (R).

The expansion of trade due to European entry into the Indian Ocean is one of the main reasons why global connections increased. This expansion of maritime trade networks contributed to making the world more interconnected, which explains how the world appeared to "shrink." Therefore, **Reason (R) correctly explains Assertion (A)**.

> **Quick Tip**
>
> The **Age of Exploration** connected Europe, Asia, Africa, and the Americas through maritime trade routes. This expansion of global trade networks is a key reason historians say the early modern world became more interconnected.

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3. Identify this image of the allegorical figure of a European nation during the nineteenth century from the following options:

(A) Britannia
(B) Marianna
(C) Helvetia
(D) Germania

Correct Answer: (4) Germania

Solution:
Concept:
During the nineteenth century, many European nations used **allegorical female figures** to represent national identity, unity, and patriotism. These figures symbolized the ideals and aspirations of the nation and were widely used in paintings, sculptures, and political imagery during the rise of nationalism.

Some well-known allegorical figures include:

- **Britannia** – Symbol of Britain

- **Marianne** – Symbol of the French Republic

- **Helvetia** – Symbol of Switzerland

- **Germania** – Symbol of German nationhood

Step 1: Observe the features of the allegorical figure.
The figure shown in the image is a female representation wearing flowing robes and holding symbols of authority such as a sword and crown-like imagery. Such depictions were commonly used to represent the unity and strength of the German nation during the nineteenth century nationalist movement.

Step 2: Identify the allegorical representation.
Germania was the allegorical symbol of the German nation. She was often portrayed wearing a crown of oak leaves (symbol of heroism), holding a sword, and sometimes accompanied by the black-red-gold flag representing German unity.

Step 3: Match with the correct option.
Among the given options, the allegorical figure representing Germany is:

<div align="center">

Germania

</div>

Hence, the correct answer is **Option (D)**.

> **Quick Tip**
>
> In nineteenth-century Europe, nations were often personified as female figures. For example, **Marianne** represented France and **Germania** symbolized German unity during the nationalist movements.

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4. Which one of the following pairs is correctly matched?

(A) Bal Gangadhar Tilak — Gulamgiri
(B) Jyotiba Phule — Amar Jiban
(C) Raja Rammohan Roy — Sambad Kaumudi
(D) Tarabai Shinde — Istri Dharam Vichar

Correct Answer: (3) Raja Rammohan Roy — Sambad Kaumudi

Solution:
Concept:
Several social reformers and writers in nineteenth-century India contributed through books, journals, and essays that addressed issues such as social reform, women's rights, and caste discrimination. Identifying the correct author and their work helps determine the correctly matched pair.

Step 1: Examine each pair given in the options.

- **Bal Gangadhar Tilak — Gulamgiri:** This pair is incorrect. *Gulamgiri* was written by **Jyotiba Phule**, not Bal Gangadhar Tilak.

- **Jyotiba Phule — Amar Jiban:** This pair is incorrect. *Amar Jiban* was the autobiography of **Rassundari Devi**, not Jyotiba Phule.

- **Raja Rammohan Roy — Sambad Kaumudi:** This pair is correct. *Sambad Kaumudi* was a Bengali newspaper started by Raja Rammohan Roy to promote social reforms and spread awareness about issues like the abolition of Sati.

- **Tarabai Shinde — Istri Dharam Vichar:** This pair is incorrect. Tarabai Shinde wrote *Stri Purush Tulana*, which criticized gender discrimination in society.

Step 2: Identify the correctly matched pair.

Among the given options, the correct match is:

Raja Rammohan Roy — Sambad Kaumudi

Therefore, the correct answer is **Option (C)**.

> **Quick Tip**
>
> **Jyotiba Phule** wrote *Gulamgiri*, **Tarabai Shinde** wrote *Stri Purush Tulana*, and **Raja Rammohan Roy** founded the newspaper *Sambad Kaumudi* to promote social reform.

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5. (a) Why did many Europeans migrate to America after the sixteenth century? Explain.
OR
(b) How did trade and long distance travel contribute to the spread of diseases during the ancient period? Explain.

Solution:
(a) Why did many Europeans migrate to America after the sixteenth century?
Concept:
After the sixteenth century, the discovery of the Americas and the development of transatlantic trade opened new opportunities for Europeans. Economic, social, and political factors encouraged people to migrate from Europe to the New World in search of better prospects.
Step 1: Search for economic opportunities.
Many Europeans migrated to America in search of wealth and better economic prospects. The availability of land, resources, and trade opportunities attracted farmers, traders, and settlers.
Step 2: Expansion of colonies.
European countries such as Spain, Portugal, England, and France established colonies in the Americas. These colonies required settlers, administrators, and workers, which led to increased migration from Europe.
Step 3: Escape from poverty and unemployment.
Rapid population growth in Europe created pressure on land and employment. Many people migrated to America to escape poverty, unemployment, and economic hardship.
Step 4: Religious and political reasons.
Some groups migrated to escape religious persecution and political conflicts in Europe. They hoped to practice their beliefs freely and start a new life in the Americas.

(b) How did trade and long distance travel contribute to the spread of diseases during the ancient period?

Concept:

In ancient times, increased trade and travel between regions led to frequent interactions among different populations. Along with goods and cultural exchanges, diseases also spread through these networks.

Step 1: Movement of traders and travelers.

Merchants, sailors, and travelers moved frequently between different regions through trade routes. They often carried infectious diseases from one place to another.

Step 2: Spread through trade routes.

Major trade routes such as the Silk Route connected Asia, Europe, and Africa. Diseases spread rapidly along these routes as people and goods moved across regions.

Step 3: Lack of medical knowledge.

During ancient times, people had limited understanding of diseases and their transmission. This lack of medical knowledge made it difficult to control outbreaks.

Step 4: Example of pandemics.

Epidemics such as the plague spread across continents through trade networks and long-distance travel, affecting large populations.

> **Quick Tip**
>
> Global connections through exploration, trade, and travel not only spread goods and ideas but also contributed to the spread of diseases across continents.

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6. (a) "Print culture created the favourable conditions for the French Revolution." Explain the statement with examples.

OR

(b) "Throughout the nineteenth century, there were a series of innovations in printing technology." Explain the statement with examples.

Solution:

(a) "Print culture created the favourable conditions for the French Revolution."

Concept:

The invention of printing played an important role in spreading new ideas and encouraging debate among people. In France, printed books, newspapers, pamphlets, and cartoons helped spread revolutionary ideas that criticized the monarchy and supported liberty, equality, and fraternity.

Step 1: Spread of Enlightenment ideas.

Printed books and writings of philosophers such as Voltaire, Rousseau, and Montesquieu circulated widely. These thinkers criticized traditional authority and promoted ideas of freedom, equality, and democratic governance.

Step 2: Criticism of the monarchy and the Church.

Many pamphlets and newspapers openly criticized the absolute power of the king and the privileges enjoyed by the clergy and aristocracy. These publications made people aware of social inequalities in French society.

Step 3: Creation of a culture of debate and discussion.
Printed materials encouraged people to discuss political and social issues in public spaces such as coffee houses and salons. This exchange of ideas created a climate of questioning authority.
Step 4: Use of cartoons and pamphlets.
Cartoons and satirical pamphlets ridiculed the monarchy and the nobility. These visual forms were easily understood by common people and helped spread revolutionary sentiments.
Thus, print culture played a crucial role in shaping public opinion and creating favourable conditions for the French Revolution.

(b) "Throughout the nineteenth century, there were a series of innovations in printing technology."
Concept:
During the nineteenth century, major technological improvements made printing faster, cheaper, and more efficient. These innovations helped increase the production of books, newspapers, and magazines and made printed materials accessible to a larger audience.
Step 1: Development of power-driven printing presses.
Traditional hand-operated presses were gradually replaced by power-driven printing presses. These machines could print thousands of sheets per hour, greatly increasing the speed of production.
Step 2: Introduction of rotary presses.
The rotary printing press printed on continuous rolls of paper, which allowed large-scale printing of newspapers and magazines.
Step 3: Improvement in paper production.
New methods of producing paper from wood pulp made paper cheaper and easier to produce. This reduced the cost of printed materials.
Step 4: Growth of mass circulation.
Because of these innovations, newspapers, journals, textbooks, and novels could be printed in large numbers and distributed widely among the public.
These developments transformed print culture and played a major role in spreading information and education during the nineteenth century.

> **Quick Tip**
>
> Technological innovations such as the power-driven printing press and rotary press made printing faster and cheaper, leading to the rapid growth of newspapers, books, and mass literacy in the nineteenth century.

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7. (a) Examine the nationalist tensions emerged in the Balkan region by the end of nineteenth century.
OR
(b) Examine the role of Giuseppe Mazzini in the unification of Italy during the nineteenth century.

Solution:
(a) Examine the nationalist tensions emerged in the Balkan region by the end of nineteenth century.

Concept:

The Balkans was a region in south-eastern Europe consisting of modern-day countries such as Greece, Serbia, Romania, Bulgaria, and others. During the nineteenth century, nationalist feelings grew strongly in this region. Different ethnic groups wanted independence from the Ottoman Empire and desired to establish their own nation-states.

Step 1: Decline of the Ottoman Empire.

The Ottoman Empire had ruled the Balkan region for several centuries. By the nineteenth century, its power weakened, which encouraged different nationalist groups to demand independence.

Step 2: Rise of nationalist movements.

Many ethnic groups such as the Serbs, Bulgarians, Greeks, and Romanians began asserting their national identity. They demanded independent nation-states based on shared culture, language, and history.

Step 3: Rivalries among Balkan states.

Several Balkan states competed with each other to expand their territories. This rivalry created conflicts and political instability in the region.

Step 4: Interference of major European powers.

Powerful countries such as Russia, Germany, Britain, and Austria-Hungary also tried to control the Balkans for strategic and political reasons. Their involvement increased tensions and conflicts in the region.

Thus, the combination of nationalism, territorial rivalry, and foreign intervention made the Balkans a region of intense nationalist tension by the end of the nineteenth century.

(b) Examine the role of Giuseppe Mazzini in the unification of Italy during the nineteenth century.

Concept:

Giuseppe Mazzini was one of the most important leaders of Italian nationalism. He believed that Italy should be a unified and independent republic. Through his ideas, writings, and revolutionary activities, he inspired many Italians to fight for national unity.

Step 1: Founder of Young Italy.

In 1831, Mazzini founded the secret society called *Young Italy*. Its main aim was to create a unified and independent Italian republic.

Step 2: Spread of nationalist ideas.

Mazzini wrote extensively and spread nationalist ideas among young people. His writings encouraged Italians to fight against foreign rule and work for national unity.

Step 3: Promotion of revolutionary movements.

He organized several revolutionary attempts to overthrow existing monarchies and establish a democratic republic in Italy.

Step 4: Inspiration to future leaders.

Although many of his revolutions failed, his ideas strongly influenced other leaders such as Cavour and Garibaldi, who later played major roles in the unification of Italy.

Therefore, Giuseppe Mazzini's ideas, organizations, and revolutionary activities were crucial in inspiring the Italian nationalist movement.

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8. Read the given source carefully and answer the questions that follow:

The sense of collective belonging

As the national movement developed, nationalist leaders became more and more aware of such icons and symbols in unifying people and inspiring in them a feeling of nationalism. Another means of creating a feeling of nationalism was through reinterpretation of history. By the end of the nineteenth century many Indians began feeling that to instill a sense of pride in the nation, Indian history had to be thought about differently. The British saw Indians as backward and primitive, incapable of governing themselves. In response, Indians began looking into the past to discover India's great achievements. They wrote about the glorious developments in ancient times when art and architecture, science and mathematics, religion and culture, law and philosophy, crafts and trade had flourished. This glorious time, in their view, was followed by a history of decline, when India was colonised. These nationalist histories urged the readers to take pride in India's great achievements in the past and struggle to change the miserable conditions of life under British rule.

(8.1) How did icons help to unite Indians during the freedom struggle?
(8.2) Why did nationalists feel the need to rewrite Indian history?
(8.3) How did nationalist histories portray India's past and present?

Solution:
Concept:
Nationalist leaders used symbols, historical writings, and cultural references to create a sense of unity and pride among Indians. These methods helped people develop a collective identity and motivated them to participate in the freedom struggle against British rule.
Step 1: Answer to (8.1): How did icons help to unite Indians during the freedom struggle?
Icons and symbols played an important role in creating a feeling of unity among Indians. Nationalist leaders used symbols such as the national flag, Bharat Mata, and other cultural images to inspire people. These icons represented the nation and helped people from different regions, languages, and communities feel connected to a common cause. As a result, they strengthened the sense of nationalism and unity during the freedom struggle.
Step 2: Answer to (8.2): Why did nationalists feel the need to rewrite Indian history?
The British portrayed Indians as backward and incapable of self-government. To challenge this view, nationalist historians reinterpreted Indian history. They wanted to highlight India's rich cultural, scientific, and intellectual achievements in the past so that people could develop pride in their heritage and feel confident about their ability to govern themselves.
Step 3: Answer to (8.3): How did nationalist histories portray India's past and present?
Nationalist histories described ancient India as a period of great achievements in fields such as art, architecture, science, mathematics, philosophy, culture, and trade. According to them, this golden age was followed by a period of decline during colonial rule. These writings encouraged

Indians to feel proud of their past and work towards improving the difficult conditions under British rule.

> **Quick Tip**
>
> Nationalist leaders used symbols, history, and cultural pride to create a strong sense of unity among Indians and motivate them to fight against colonial rule.

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9. Two places 'A' and 'B' have been marked on the given political outline map of India. Identify them with the help of the following informations and write their correct names on the lines drawn near them.
(a) The place where Gandhiji launched satyagraha for the Indigo planters.
(b) The place where the session of Indian National Congress was held.

Note: *The following questions are for the Visually Impaired Candidates only in lieu of question no. 9:*
(9.1) Name the place where Gandhiji launched satyagraha for the Indigo planters.
(9.2) Name the place where the session of Indian National Congress was held in 1920 in Maharashtra.

Solution:
Concept:
Important places associated with India's national movement are often marked on maps to test historical knowledge. Identifying these places helps understand the geographical context of significant events during the freedom struggle.
Step 1: Identify the place related to the Indigo Satyagraha.
Mahatma Gandhi launched the **Champaran Satyagraha in 1917** in Bihar. This movement was started to support indigo farmers who were forced by British planters to grow indigo under oppressive conditions. Therefore, the place associated with the Indigo Satyagraha is:

<div align="center">

Champaran (Bihar)

</div>

Step 2: Identify the place where the INC session was held in 1920 in Maharashtra.
The **Indian National Congress session of 1920** was held at **Nagpur** in Maharashtra. This session was important because the Congress adopted the programme of the Non-Cooperation Movement under the leadership of Mahatma Gandhi.

<div align="center">

Nagpur (Maharashtra)

</div>

Step 3: Write the correct names on the map.

- (a) Champaran

- (b) Nagpur

10. Identify the soil with the help of the following informations given in the box and choose the correct option:

- It is made up of extremely fine material.

- It is rich in soil nutrients.

- It is ideal for growing cotton.

(A) Alluvial Soil
(B) Black Soil
(C) Laterite Soil
(D) Arid Soil

Correct Answer: (2) Black Soil

Solution:
Concept:
Different types of soils have unique physical properties and nutrient contents that make them suitable for specific crops. Black soil, also known as *Regur soil*, is especially suitable for cotton cultivation due to its high moisture-retaining capacity and fine texture.
Step 1: Analyze the characteristics given in the question.
The soil described has the following features:

- It consists of extremely fine particles.

- It is rich in nutrients.

- It is particularly suitable for growing cotton.

Step 2: Match the characteristics with the correct soil type.
Black soil is made up of very fine clayey material and is rich in minerals such as calcium carbonate, magnesium, potash, and lime. It has excellent moisture-retaining capacity, which makes it ideal for cotton cultivation.
Step 3: Identify the correct option.
Among the given options, the soil that matches all the above characteristics is:

Black Soil

Therefore, the correct answer is **Option (B)**.

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11. In which of the following States of India, has the largest area under permanent forests?

(A) Uttar Pradesh
(B) Madhya Pradesh
(C) Gujarat
(D) Maharashtra

Correct Answer: (2) Madhya Pradesh

Solution:
Concept:
Permanent forests refer to forest areas that are maintained for long-term ecological balance and conservation purposes. These forests are protected by the government and are not easily diverted for other uses such as agriculture or construction. Some states in India have larger forest areas due to favorable geographical and climatic conditions.

Step 1: Understand the distribution of forests in India.
India has significant forest cover distributed across different states. Central and northeastern states generally have larger forest areas due to suitable climate, rainfall, and terrain.

Step 2: Identify the state with the largest forest area.
Among all Indian states, **Madhya Pradesh** has the largest area under forests. The state has extensive forest resources because of its large geographical area and suitable environmental conditions.

Step 3: Select the correct option.
From the given options, the state with the largest area under permanent forests is:

Madhya Pradesh

Therefore, the correct answer is **Option (B)**.

> **Quick Tip**
>
> **Madhya Pradesh** is known as the state with the largest forest area in India and is often called the **"Tiger State of India"** because it has the highest number of tiger reserves.

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12. Identify the correct option related to major crops grown in the 'Kharif' cropping season in India:

(A) Paddy, Peas, Mustard
(B) Paddy, Mustard, Gram

(C) Paddy, Jowar, Maize

(D) Paddy, Maize, Gram

Correct Answer: (3) Paddy, Jowar, Maize

Solution:

Concept:

In India, crops are grown in different seasons depending on climate and rainfall conditions. The two major cropping seasons are **Kharif** and **Rabi**. Kharif crops are mainly grown during the monsoon season and require plenty of water for cultivation.

Step 1: Understand the Kharif cropping season.

Kharif crops are sown at the beginning of the monsoon (June–July) and harvested around September–October. These crops require warm temperatures and high rainfall.

Step 2: Identify common Kharif crops.

Major Kharif crops include:

- Paddy

- Maize

- Jowar

- Bajra

- Cotton

- Sugarcane

Step 3: Eliminate incorrect options.

Peas, mustard, and gram are mainly **Rabi crops** grown during the winter season. Therefore, options containing these crops cannot be correct.

Step 4: Select the correct combination.

Among the given options, the correct combination of Kharif crops is:
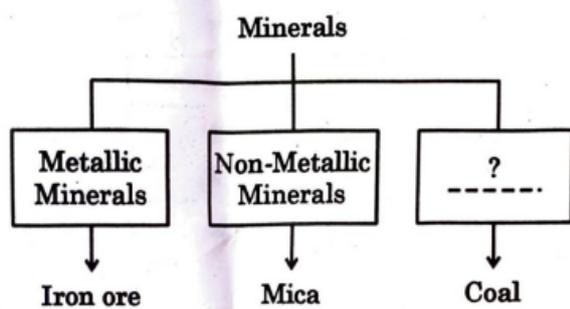
Paddy, Jowar, Maize

Hence, the correct answer is **Option (C)**.

> Quick Tip
>
> **Kharif crops** are grown during the monsoon season (June–October), while **Rabi crops** such as wheat, mustard, peas, and gram are grown in the winter season.

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13. Choose the appropriate option to fill in the blank:

(A) Non-Ferrous minerals
(B) Igneous minerals
(C) Energy minerals
(D) Ferrous minerals

Correct Answer: (3) Energy minerals

Solution:
Concept:
Minerals are naturally occurring substances found in the earth's crust. They are generally classified into three main categories based on their properties and uses: **Metallic minerals**, **Non-metallic minerals**, and **Energy minerals**. Each category includes minerals that serve different purposes.

Step 1: Understand the given classification.
The diagram shows three groups of minerals:

- Metallic minerals — Example: Iron ore

- Non-metallic minerals — Example: Mica

- A third category represented by coal

Step 2: Identify the category of coal.
Coal is mainly used as a source of energy and fuel. Therefore, it belongs to the category of **energy minerals**.

Step 3: Select the correct option.
Since coal falls under energy resources, the missing category must be:

$$\text{Energy minerals}$$

Hence, the correct answer is **Option (C)**.

Quick Tip

Minerals are broadly classified into three groups: **Metallic minerals**, **Non-metallic minerals**, and **Energy minerals**. Coal and petroleum are common examples of energy minerals.

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14. Which of the following is an example of 'current fallow land'?

(A) Land left without cultivation for five agricultural years.
(B) Land left without cultivation for three agricultural years.
(C) Land left without cultivation for two agricultural years.
(D) Land left without cultivation for one agricultural year.

Correct Answer: (4) Land left without cultivation for one agricultural year.

Solution:
Concept:
Fallow land refers to agricultural land that is left uncultivated for a period of time so that the soil can regain its fertility. In land-use classification, fallow land is divided into different categories depending on how long the land remains uncultivated.
Step 1: Understand the meaning of current fallow land.
Current fallow land refers to land that has been left uncultivated for only one agricultural year. Farmers may leave the land fallow to restore soil nutrients and moisture before growing crops again.
Step 2: Differentiate from other fallow categories.
Land that is left uncultivated for more than one year but less than five years is classified as **fallow land other than current fallow**. Therefore, options mentioning two, three, or five years are not correct.
Step 3: Select the correct option.
The correct definition of current fallow land is:

Land left without cultivation for one agricultural year

Hence, the correct answer is **Option (D)**.

> **Quick Tip**
>
> **Current fallow land** is land left uncultivated for **one year**, while land left uncultivated for **more than one but less than five years** is called **fallow land other than current fallow**.

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15. Match Column-I with Column-II and choose the correct option:

Column-I (National Parks)	Column-II (States)
a. Sariska	i. Madhya Pradesh
b. Sunderban	ii. Uttarakhand
c. Corbett	iii. West Bengal
d. Bandhavgarh	iv. Rajasthan

	a	b	c	d
(A)	iii	ii	i	iv
(B)	iv	ii	iii	i
(C)	iv	iii	ii	i
(D)	ii	iv	iii	i

Correct Answer: (3) iv, iii, ii, i

Solution:
Concept:
National parks are protected areas established by the government to conserve wildlife, forests, and biodiversity. Each national park is located within a specific state in India.
Step 1: Identify the state of each national park.

- **Sariska National Park** is located in **Rajasthan**.

- **Sunderban National Park** is located in **West Bengal**.

- **Jim Corbett National Park** is located in **Uttarakhand**.

- **Bandhavgarh National Park** is located in **Madhya Pradesh**.

Step 2: Match Column-I with Column-II.

$$a \rightarrow iv \quad (Sariska \rightarrow Rajasthan)$$

$$b \rightarrow iii \quad (Sunderban \rightarrow West\ Bengal)$$

$$c \rightarrow ii \quad (Corbett \rightarrow Uttarakhand)$$

$$d \rightarrow i \quad (Bandhavgarh \rightarrow Madhya\ Pradesh)$$

Step 3: Select the correct option.
Thus, the correct sequence is:

$$iv,\ iii,\ ii,\ i$$

Hence, the correct answer is **Option (C)**.

Quick Tip

Jim Corbett National Park in Uttarakhand is the oldest national park in India and was established in 1936 as Hailey National Park.

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16. Explain the measures made by government to improve Indian agriculture.

Solution:

Concept:

Agriculture plays a vital role in the Indian economy as it provides livelihood to a large section of the population and contributes significantly to food security. To improve agricultural productivity and support farmers, the government has implemented several measures and development programmes.

Step 1: Expansion of irrigation facilities.

The government has invested in the development of irrigation projects such as dams, canals, and tube wells. These projects help provide a reliable water supply to agricultural fields and reduce dependence on monsoon rainfall.

Step 2: Introduction of modern technology.

The use of modern agricultural techniques such as High Yielding Variety (HYV) seeds, fertilizers, pesticides, and improved farming equipment has been encouraged to increase crop productivity.

Step 3: Institutional credit and financial support.

Banks and cooperative societies provide loans to farmers at reasonable interest rates. This helps farmers purchase seeds, fertilizers, and agricultural machinery.

Step 4: Price support and marketing facilities.

The government provides Minimum Support Price (MSP) for major crops to ensure that farmers receive fair prices for their produce. Agricultural markets and storage facilities have also been developed.

Step 5: Research and agricultural education.

Agricultural research institutions and universities work to develop improved crop varieties and better farming practices. Extension services help spread this knowledge among farmers.

> **Quick Tip**
>
> Government initiatives such as irrigation development, use of modern technology, institutional credit, and price support policies play an important role in increasing agricultural productivity and improving farmers' livelihoods in India.

---

17. (a) "Conserving energy is essential for sustainable development." Support the statement with suitable arguments.

OR

(b) "Minerals are found in various forms and types, each having distinct properties." Support the statement with suitable arguments.

Solution:

(a) "Conserving energy is essential for sustainable development."

Concept:

Sustainable development refers to development that meets the needs of the present without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs. Energy conservation is important because most conventional sources of energy are limited and their excessive use causes environmental problems.

Step 1: Limited availability of energy resources.

Most conventional energy resources such as coal, petroleum, and natural gas are non-renewable. Once they are exhausted, they cannot be replaced easily. Therefore, conserving energy helps ensure their availability for future generations.

Step 2: Reduction of environmental pollution.

Excessive use of fossil fuels leads to air pollution and increases greenhouse gas emissions, which contribute to global warming and climate change. Energy conservation helps reduce environmental damage.

Step 3: Efficient use of resources.

Using energy efficiently through modern technologies and responsible consumption reduces wastage and improves overall productivity.

Step 4: Promotion of renewable energy.

Energy conservation encourages the use of renewable sources such as solar, wind, and hydropower, which are environmentally friendly and sustainable.

Thus, conserving energy is necessary for protecting the environment and ensuring sustainable development.

(b) "Minerals are found in various forms and types, each having distinct properties."

Concept:

Minerals are naturally occurring substances found in the earth's crust. They occur in different forms and possess different physical and chemical properties. Based on their composition and usage, minerals are classified into different types.

Step 1: Metallic minerals.

Metallic minerals contain metal in raw form and are generally hard and shiny. They can be melted to obtain metals such as iron, copper, and bauxite.

Step 2: Non-metallic minerals.

Non-metallic minerals do not contain metals and have different properties compared to metallic minerals. Examples include mica, limestone, and gypsum.

Step 3: Energy minerals.

Some minerals are used as sources of energy. Coal, petroleum, and natural gas fall under this category because they are used to produce fuel and power.

Step 4: Different physical properties.

Each mineral has unique characteristics such as hardness, color, density, and chemical composition, which determine its industrial and economic uses.

Therefore, minerals occur in different forms and types, each having distinct properties and uses.

> **Quick Tip**
>
> Minerals are broadly classified into **metallic minerals, non-metallic minerals, and energy minerals**, each with different properties and economic uses.

---

18. Read the given source carefully and answer the questions that follow:

Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchayee Yojana

Floods have not only devastated life and property but also caused extensive soil erosion. Sedimentation also meant that the flood plains were deprived of silt, a natural fertilizer, further adding on to the problem of land degradation. It was also observed that the multipurpose projects induced earthquakes, caused water-borne diseases and pests and pollution resulting from excessive use of water.

Irrigation has also changed the cropping pattern of many regions with farmers shifting to water intensive and commercial crops. This has great ecological consequences like salinisation of the soil.

Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchayee Yojana has been started which ensures access to some means to protective irrigation for all agricultural farms in the country, thus bringing much desired rural prosperity. Some of the broad objectives of this programme are to enhance the physical access of water on the farm and expand cultivable area under assured irrigation (har khet ko pani), improve on farm water use efficiency to reduce wastage and increase availability both in duration and extent, irrigation and other water saving technologies (per drop more crop) and introduce sustainable water conservation practices, etc.

(18.1) Explain the role of floods in land degradation.
(18.2) How has irrigation changed cropping pattern?
(18.3) Explain any two objectives of the 'Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchayee Yojana'.

Solution:
Concept:
Land degradation occurs when the quality and productivity of land decline due to natural processes or human activities. Floods, excessive irrigation, and improper water management are some factors that affect soil fertility and agricultural productivity.

Step 1: Answer to (18.1): Explain the role of floods in land degradation.
Floods cause severe soil erosion by washing away the fertile topsoil. They also lead to sedimentation, which deprives floodplains of nutrient-rich silt that normally acts as a natural fertilizer. As a result, the productivity and quality of land decrease, contributing to land degradation.

Step 2: Answer to (18.2): How has irrigation changed cropping pattern?
The development of irrigation facilities has encouraged farmers to grow water-intensive and commercial crops. As a result, the cropping pattern in many regions has shifted from traditional crops to crops that require large amounts of water. This has sometimes caused ecological problems such as salinisation of soil.

Step 3: Answer to (18.3): Explain any two objectives of the 'Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchayee Yojana'.
Two main objectives of the Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchayee Yojana are:

- To ensure that every agricultural field has access to irrigation facilities, known as the concept of *"Har Khet Ko Pani"*.

- To promote efficient use of water through modern irrigation techniques and water-saving technologies, summarized by the slogan *"Per Drop More Crop"*.

These objectives aim to improve water management, increase agricultural productivity, and promote sustainable farming practices.

19. For question number 9, on the same outline map of India, locate and label any three of the following with appropriate symbols and write their correct names:

(i) The dam built on the Sutlej River.

(ii) A nuclear power plant located in Gujarat.

(iii) A software technology park located in Uttar Pradesh.

(iv) An international airport located in Maharashtra.

Note: *The following question is for visually impaired candidates only in lieu of question no. 19. Answer any three:*

(i) Name the dam built on the Sutlej River.

(ii) Write the name of the place where the nuclear power plant is located in Gujarat.

(iii) Write the name of the place where the software technology park is located in Uttar Pradesh.

(iv) Write the name of the place where the international airport is located in Maharashtra.

Solution:
Concept:
Important locations related to dams, power plants, technology centers, and transport facilities are often marked on maps to test geographical knowledge. These places play an important role in India's infrastructure and economic development.
Step 1: Identify the dam on the Sutlej River.
The major dam constructed on the Sutlej River is the **Bhakra Nangal Dam**, located in Himachal Pradesh.

Bhakra Nangal Dam

Step 2: Identify the nuclear power plant in Gujarat.
The well-known nuclear power plant in Gujarat is located at **Kakrapar**.

Kakrapar (Gujarat)

Step 3: Identify the software technology park in Uttar Pradesh.
A major Software Technology Park in Uttar Pradesh is located at **Noida**.

Noida (Uttar Pradesh)

Step 4: Identify the international airport in Maharashtra.

The important international airport in Maharashtra commonly marked on maps is located in **Mumbai**.

<div align="center">

Mumbai (Maharashtra)

</div>

> **Quick Tip**
>
> **Bhakra Nangal Dam**, **Kakrapar Nuclear Power Plant**, **Noida Software Technology Park**, and **Mumbai International Airport** are important locations frequently asked in map-based questions.

---

20. Two statements are given below. They are Assertion (A) and Reason (R). Read both the statements carefully and choose the correct option:

Assertion (A): Belgium's power sharing arrangements were designed to accommodate its linguistic and cultural divisions.

Reason (R): Belgian leaders recognised the existence of regional differences and cultural diversities.

(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.

Correct Answer: (1) Both (A) and (R) are true and (R) is the correct explanation of (A).

Solution:
Concept:
Belgium is a country with diverse linguistic and cultural communities, mainly the Dutch-speaking, French-speaking, and German-speaking populations. To maintain peace and stability, Belgium adopted a system of power sharing that accommodated these differences.
Step 1: Analyze the Assertion (A).
Belgium introduced a unique power-sharing arrangement to address conflicts among different linguistic groups. This system ensured equal representation and participation of different communities in governance.
Therefore, **Assertion (A) is true**.
Step 2: Analyze the Reason (R).
Belgian leaders understood that their country had significant linguistic and cultural diversity. Recognizing these differences helped them design a political system that would fairly represent all communities.
Thus, **Reason (R) is also true**.
Step 3: Determine the relationship between (A) and (R).
The recognition of regional and cultural differences by Belgian leaders led them to create a power-sharing system that could accommodate these divisions.
Hence, **Reason (R) correctly explains Assertion (A)**.

---

21. Look at the given cartoon carefully and answer the question that follow:

Which of the following concepts is best illustrated in the cartoon?

(A) Inclusive economic growth amongst nations
(B) Stagnation of economic development amongst nations
(C) Uneven distribution of wealth amongst nations
(D) Balanced economic growth amongst nations

Correct Answer: (3) Uneven distribution of wealth amongst nations

Solution:
Concept:
Economic growth does not always benefit all sections of society equally. Sometimes wealth and income are concentrated in the hands of a few rich people, while the middle and poorer sections receive fewer benefits. This situation is referred to as the uneven distribution of wealth.
Step 1: Observe the cartoon carefully.
The cartoon shows a figure representing economic growth and income distribution gains. The upper part of the body labelled **"Rich"** is large and strong, the **"Middle"** section is smaller, and the **"Poor"** section is very thin and weak.
Step 2: Interpret the message of the cartoon.
The cartoon suggests that most of the benefits of economic growth are going to the rich section of society, while the middle and poor sections receive comparatively fewer benefits.
Step 3: Identify the concept illustrated.
This unequal sharing of economic gains clearly represents:

<div align="center">

Uneven distribution of wealth amongst nations

</div>

Therefore, the correct answer is **Option (C)**.

---

22. Find the odd one out regarding the Political Parties of India:

(A) Bharatiya Janata Party & Aam Aadmi Party
(B) Bharatiya National Lok Dal & Jananayak Janata Party
(C) National People's Party & United Democratic Party
(D) Rashtriya Janata Dal & Loktantrik Samajwadi Party

Correct Answer: (1) Bharatiya Janata Party & Aam Aadmi Party

Solution:
Concept:
Political parties in India are broadly classified into two categories: **National Parties** and **Regional (State) Parties**. National parties operate across many states and have a nationwide presence, whereas regional parties mainly operate within a particular state or region.
Step 1: Identify the type of parties in each option.

- **Bharatiya Janata Party (BJP)** and **Aam Aadmi Party (AAP)** are recognised as **national parties**.

- **Bharatiya National Lok Dal** and **Jananayak Janata Party** are **regional parties** mainly active in Haryana.

- **National People's Party** and **United Democratic Party** are **regional parties** active in northeastern states.

- **Rashtriya Janata Dal** and **Loktantrik Samajwadi Party** are also **regional parties**.

Step 2: Find the odd pair.
Options (B), (C), and (D) contain regional political parties, whereas option (A) contains national parties.
Step 3: Select the odd one out.
Therefore, the odd pair among the options is:

Bharatiya Janata Party & Aam Aadmi Party

Hence, the correct answer is **Option (A)**.

Quick Tip

National parties operate across the country, while **regional parties** mainly focus on specific states or regions and represent local interests.

23. Read the given statements regarding urban local government and choose the correct option:

I. Municipalities are set up in towns.

II. Big cities have Municipal Corporation.

III. Municipal chairperson is the head of Block Samiti.

IV. The officer in Municipal Corporation is called as Mayor.

(A) Only I, II and III are correct.
(B) Only I, II and IV are correct.
(C) Only I, III and IV are correct.
(D) Only II, III and IV are correct.

Correct Answer: (2) Only I, II and IV are correct.

Solution:
Concept:
Urban local government in India is responsible for the administration and development of urban areas such as towns and cities. Different types of local bodies exist depending on the size and population of the urban area.
Step 1: Analyze Statement I.
Municipalities are established in towns to manage local administration, provide civic facilities, and oversee development activities.
Therefore, **Statement I is correct**.
Step 2: Analyze Statement II.
Large cities are governed by Municipal Corporations, which handle administration and provide essential services to urban populations.
Hence, **Statement II is correct**.
Step 3: Analyze Statement III.
The Block Samiti (Panchayat Samiti) is part of the **rural local government** system. Its head is not the municipal chairperson but the elected head of the Panchayat Samiti.
Thus, **Statement III is incorrect**.
Step 4: Analyze Statement IV.
In a Municipal Corporation, the head of the council is called the **Mayor**, who represents the city and presides over meetings.
Therefore, **Statement IV is correct**.
Step 5: Select the correct option.
The correct statements are:

$$I, \ II, \ and \ IV$$

Hence, the correct answer is **Option (B)**.

---

24. Suggest two ways to improve women's participation in sports leadership roles.

Solution:
Concept:
Women have historically been underrepresented in sports leadership positions such as coaches, administrators, and decision-makers. Encouraging greater participation of women in leadership roles helps promote gender equality, better representation, and inclusive decision-making in sports organizations.

Step 1: Provide equal opportunities and training.
Governments and sports organizations should provide leadership training programs, coaching courses, and professional development opportunities specifically designed for women. This will help women develop the necessary skills and confidence to take up leadership roles in sports.

Step 2: Promote gender equality in sports institutions.
Sports institutions should adopt policies that ensure equal representation of women in management committees, decision-making bodies, and administrative positions. Encouraging women's participation through reservations or supportive policies can help increase their presence in leadership roles.

---

25. "Democracy is a better form of government compared with any other alternative." Examine the statement.

Solution:
Concept:
Democracy is a form of government in which the rulers are elected by the people. It ensures participation of citizens in the decision-making process and protects fundamental rights and freedoms. Although democracy may have certain limitations, it is generally considered a better form of government compared to other systems such as dictatorship or monarchy.

Step 1: Promotes equality among citizens.
Democracy is based on the principle of political equality. Every citizen has the right to vote and participate in the political process regardless of their social, economic, or cultural background.

Step 2: Improves the quality of decision-making.
Democratic governments consult people, debate issues, and consider different viewpoints before making decisions. This process helps in making more balanced and thoughtful decisions.

Step 3: Provides peaceful methods to resolve conflicts.

Democracy allows people to express their opinions and grievances through elections, discussions, and legal processes. This helps in resolving conflicts peacefully.

Step 4: Enhances the dignity of citizens.

In a democracy, citizens are treated as equal participants in the political system. Their rights and freedoms are protected, which enhances their dignity and self-respect.

Step 5: Allows correction of mistakes.

Democratic systems provide opportunities to correct mistakes through regular elections. If people are dissatisfied with the government, they can replace it in the next election.

Therefore, democracy is considered a better form of government because it promotes equality, accountability, participation, and protection of citizens' rights.

> **Quick Tip**
>
> One major strength of democracy is that it allows citizens to change their government through elections, ensuring accountability and responsiveness.

---

26. How does the 'system of three lists' function in Indian federalism? Explain with examples.

Solution:

Concept:

In a federal system like India, powers are divided between the Central Government and the State Governments. The Indian Constitution provides a clear division of powers through the **system of three lists** mentioned in the Seventh Schedule. These lists specify the subjects on which the Union and State governments can make laws.

Step 1: Union List.

The Union List contains subjects of national importance on which only the Central Government can make laws. These matters require uniform policies across the country.

Examples include:

- Defence

- Foreign Affairs

- Banking

- Currency

Step 2: State List.

The State List includes subjects that are mainly of local or regional importance. State governments have the authority to make laws on these matters.

Examples include:

- Police

- Agriculture

- Public Health

- Local Government

Step 3: Concurrent List.

The Concurrent List contains subjects on which both the Central and State governments can make laws. If there is a conflict between the laws made by the two, the law made by the Central Government prevails.

Examples include:

- Education

- Forests

- Trade Unions

- Marriage and Divorce

Thus, the system of three lists helps maintain a balance of power between the Union and State governments, ensuring smooth functioning of the federal system in India.

Quick Tip

The **Union List**, **State List**, and **Concurrent List** together define the distribution of legislative powers between the Central and State governments in India.

---

27. (a) Explain the importance of political parties in Indian democracy.
OR
(b) Explain the challenges faced by the political parties in India.

Solution:
(a) Explain the importance of political parties in Indian democracy.
Concept:
Political parties are an essential component of a democratic system. They represent different sections of society, formulate policies, contest elections, and help in forming the government. In India, political parties play a crucial role in maintaining democratic governance.

Step 1: Formation of government.

Political parties contest elections and the party or coalition that wins the majority of seats forms the government and runs the administration of the country.

Step 2: Representation of public interests.

Political parties represent the interests, opinions, and demands of different groups of people and bring them to the attention of the government.

Step 3: Formulation of policies and programmes.

Parties develop policies and programmes that guide the functioning of the government and influence national development.

Step 4: Creating public awareness.

Political parties educate and mobilize citizens about political issues, rights, and responsibilities through campaigns, meetings, and discussions.

Step 5: Providing political stability.

By organizing political competition and forming governments, political parties contribute to stability and continuity in democratic governance.

(b) Explain the challenges faced by political parties in India.
Concept:
Although political parties are vital for democracy, they also face several challenges that affect their functioning and credibility.
Step 1: Lack of internal democracy.
Many political parties do not follow democratic practices within the organization. Leadership positions are often concentrated in the hands of a few individuals.
Step 2: Dynastic succession.
In several parties, leadership positions are inherited within families, limiting opportunities for ordinary party members.
Step 3: Influence of money and muscle power.
The use of money and muscle power during elections affects the fairness of the democratic process.
Step 4: Lack of meaningful choice to voters.
Sometimes different political parties offer similar policies and programmes, which makes it difficult for voters to find real alternatives.
These challenges need to be addressed to strengthen democracy and improve the functioning of political parties in India.

> **Quick Tip**
>
> Political parties are essential for democracy, but improving internal democracy, transparency, and accountability can strengthen their role in governance.

---

28. Read the given source carefully and answer the questions that follow:

Forms of Power-sharing

The idea of power-sharing has emerged in opposition to the notions of undivided political power. For a long time, it was believed that all power of a government must reside in one person or group of persons located at one place. It was felt that if the power to decide is dispersed, it would not be possible to take quick decisions and to enforce them. But these notions have changed with the emergence of democracy. One basic principle of democracy is that people are the source of all political power. In a democracy, people rule themselves through institutions of self-government. In a good democratic government, due respect is given to diverse groups and views that exist in a society. Everyone has a voice in the shaping of public policies. Therefore, it follows that in a democracy, political power should be distributed among as many citizens as possible.

(28.1) How does power sharing promote stability of political order?
(28.2) How are pressure groups part of the power sharing mechanism?
(28.3) How does power sharing contribute to the spirit of democracy?

Solution:
Concept:

Power sharing is an important principle of democracy. It involves the distribution of political power among different organs of government, different levels of government, and different social groups. This helps ensure participation, fairness, and stability in governance.

Step 1: Answer to (28.1): How does power sharing promote stability of political order?

Power sharing reduces the chances of conflict between different social groups. When all groups are given a share in political power, they feel included in the decision-making process. This sense of participation promotes harmony and stability in the political system.

Step 2: Answer to (28.2): How are pressure groups part of the power sharing mechanism?

Pressure groups and interest groups influence government policies by raising issues related to their interests. They organize campaigns, discussions, and protests to make the government aware of public demands. In this way, they help different sections of society participate indirectly in the decision-making process.

Step 3: Answer to (28.3): How does power sharing contribute to the spirit of democracy?

Power sharing ensures that political power is distributed among many individuals and institutions rather than being concentrated in a single authority. This promotes participation, equality, and respect for diverse opinions, which strengthens the democratic spirit.

> **Quick Tip**
>
> Power sharing is considered the essence of democracy because it ensures participation of different groups and prevents concentration of power in a single authority.

---

29. Study the given data and answer the question that follow:

Comparative Data of few States

States	Infant Mortality Rate (2020)	Literacy Rate (2017–18)	Net Attendance Rate (C
State A	28	82	73
State B	6	94	94
State C	27	62	69

By how many of the following points does State B's literacy rate exceed from State A in 2017–18?

(A) 12
(B) 10
(C) 16
(D) 14

Correct Answer: (1) 12

Solution:

Concept:

To find how much one value exceeds another, we subtract the smaller value from the larger value.

Step 1: Identify the literacy rates from the table.

- Literacy Rate of State A (2017–18) = 82

- Literacy Rate of State B (2017–18) = 94

Step 2: Find the difference.

$$94 - 82 = 12$$

Step 3: Select the correct option.

State B's literacy rate exceeds State A's literacy rate by:

12 points

Therefore, the correct answer is **Option (A)**.

> **Quick Tip**
>
> When comparing two numerical values in a data table, subtract the smaller value from the larger value to find the difference.

---

30. Identify the sector of economy with the help of information given in the box:

> - Ownership of assets and delivery of services in the hands of private individuals.
>
> - Activities are guided by the motive to earn profits.

(A) Private Sector
(B) Public Sector
(C) Joint Sector
(D) Cooperative Sector

Correct Answer: (1) Private Sector

Solution:
Concept:
The economy is divided into different sectors based on ownership of resources and the objective of activities. The two major sectors are the **public sector** and the **private sector**.

Step 1: Analyze the information given in the box.
The information states that:

- Ownership of assets and services is in the hands of private individuals.

- Activities are carried out mainly to earn profits.

Step 2: Match the characteristics with the correct sector.

These features clearly describe the **private sector**, where individuals or private companies own the assets and operate businesses with the main objective of earning profit.

Step 3: Identify the correct option.

Therefore, the sector described is:

Private Sector

Hence, the correct answer is **Option (A)**.

> **Quick Tip**
>
> In the **private sector**, individuals or private companies own the assets and run businesses mainly to earn profits, while the **public sector** is owned and operated by the government.

---

31. Read the following case and choose the correct option:

Megha has taken a loan of 5 lakhs from bank to purchase a house. The annual rate on the loan is 12% and loan is to be repaid in 5 years in monthly instalments. The 12% interest charged by the bank to Megha is related to which of the following?

(A) Collateral
(B) Cost of Credit
(C) Duration of Loan
(D) Documentation

Correct Answer: (2) Cost of Credit

Solution:

Concept:

When a person takes a loan from a bank or financial institution, they have to repay the principal amount along with interest. The interest charged on a loan represents the **cost of borrowing money**, which is known as the **cost of credit**.

Step 1: Understand the given situation.

Megha has taken a loan of 5 lakhs from a bank. The bank charges an annual interest rate of **12%** on this loan.

Step 2: Interpret the meaning of the interest rate.

The interest rate determines the additional amount that Megha must pay to the bank for borrowing the money. This additional payment is the price paid for using credit.

Step 3: Identify the correct concept.

Since the interest rate represents the amount charged for borrowing money, it refers to the:

Cost of Credit

Therefore, the correct answer is **Option (B)**.

> **Quick Tip**
>
> **Cost of credit** refers to the interest and other charges that a borrower has to pay when taking a loan from a bank or financial institution.

---

32. Which of the following is the main purpose of a trade barrier in global trade? Choose the correct option.

(A) To promote the growth of foreign companies in a country
(B) To control the production of domestic industries
(C) To regulate foreign trade into the country
(D) To stop foreign trade between countries

Correct Answer: (3) To regulate foreign trade into the country

Solution:
Concept:
A trade barrier is a government-imposed restriction on international trade. Governments use trade barriers such as tariffs, quotas, and regulations to control the flow of goods and services between countries.
Step 1: Understand the meaning of trade barriers.
Trade barriers are measures taken by governments to regulate imports and exports. They help protect domestic industries from excessive foreign competition.
Step 2: Analyze the given options.

- Promoting foreign companies is not the aim of trade barriers.

- Controlling domestic production is not their main purpose.

- Regulating foreign trade entering the country is the main objective.

- Trade barriers do not completely stop foreign trade.

Step 3: Identify the correct option.
Therefore, the main purpose of trade barriers is:

To regulate foreign trade into the country

Hence, the correct answer is **Option (C)**.

> **Quick Tip**
>
> Common examples of trade barriers include **tariffs (tax on imports)**, **quotas**, and **import restrictions**, which are used to regulate international trade.

---

33. Which of the following is an example of a renewable resource?

(A) Natural Gas
(B) Crude Oil
(C) Coal
(D) Ground Water

Correct Answer: (4) Ground Water

Solution:
Concept:
Resources are classified into renewable and non-renewable resources based on their ability to replenish naturally. Renewable resources can be renewed or replenished over a short period of time through natural processes.
Step 1: Understand renewable resources.
Renewable resources are those that can be regenerated or replenished naturally, such as water, wind, sunlight, and forests.
Step 2: Analyze the given options.

- Natural gas, crude oil, and coal are fossil fuels formed over millions of years and cannot be replenished quickly.

- Ground water can be replenished through natural processes like rainfall and infiltration.

Step 3: Identify the correct option.
Therefore, the renewable resource among the given options is:

Ground Water

Hence, the correct answer is **Option (D)**.

Quick Tip

Renewable resources such as water, wind, and solar energy can be replenished naturally, while **non-renewable resources** like coal and petroleum take millions of years to form.

---

34. Choose the correct option to fill in the blank:
Infant Mortality Rate indicates the number of children that die before the age of ____ year(s) per 1000 live births in that particular year.

(A) One
(B) Two
(C) Three
(D) Four

Correct Answer: (1) One

Solution:

Concept:

Infant Mortality Rate (IMR) is an important indicator of the health conditions of a country. It measures the number of infants who die before reaching the age of one year for every 1000 live births in a given year.

Step 1: Understand the definition of Infant Mortality Rate.

Infant Mortality Rate refers to the number of deaths of infants under the age of **one year** per 1000 live births in a particular year.

Step 2: Identify the correct value.

Since the definition clearly mentions children who die before completing **one year** of age, the blank should be filled with:

<div align="center">

One

</div>

Step 3: Select the correct option.

Therefore, the correct answer is **Option (A)**.

> ### Quick Tip
>
> **Infant Mortality Rate (IMR)** is widely used to measure the overall health conditions and healthcare facilities available in a country.

---

35. "Advancement in technology has stimulated the globalization process." Justify the statement with suitable arguments.

Solution:

Concept:

Globalization refers to the process of increasing integration and interdependence among countries through trade, investment, technology, and communication. Rapid advancements in technology have played a crucial role in accelerating the process of globalization.

Step 1: Improvement in transportation.

Technological progress has made transportation faster and cheaper. Modern cargo ships, airplanes, and container transport systems allow goods to move quickly across countries, promoting international trade.

Step 2: Development of communication technology.

Advancements in communication such as the internet, mobile phones, and satellite communication have made it easier for businesses to connect and coordinate across different parts of the world.

Step 3: Growth of information technology.

Information technology has enabled companies to operate globally by managing production, services, and financial transactions across multiple countries.

Step 4: Expansion of multinational companies.

Improved technology has allowed multinational companies to establish production units in different countries and manage global supply chains efficiently.

Thus, technological advancements in transport, communication, and information systems have greatly stimulated the process of globalization.

---

36. Explain the role of Reserve Bank in Indian economy.

Solution:
Concept:
The Reserve Bank of India (RBI) is the central bank of the country. It regulates and supervises the banking system and ensures stability in the financial system. RBI plays a crucial role in controlling the flow of money and maintaining economic stability.

Step 1: Issue of currency.
The Reserve Bank of India has the sole authority to issue currency notes in the country. It manages the circulation of money in the economy.

Step 2: Banker to the government.
RBI acts as the banker, agent, and advisor to the government. It manages government accounts and provides financial advice on economic matters.

Step 3: Controller of credit.
The RBI controls the availability of credit in the economy through monetary policies. It regulates interest rates and lending policies of commercial banks.

Step 4: Supervision of banks.
RBI supervises and regulates the functioning of commercial banks and financial institutions to ensure the safety of deposits and proper functioning of the banking system.

Step 5: Custodian of foreign exchange.
The Reserve Bank manages the country's foreign exchange reserves and regulates foreign exchange transactions.

Thus, the Reserve Bank of India plays a vital role in maintaining financial stability and promoting economic growth in the country.

> **Quick Tip**
>
> The **Reserve Bank of India (RBI)** is the central authority that controls monetary policy, regulates banks, and maintains financial stability in the Indian economy.

---

37. "Different persons can have different developmental goals." Explain the statement with examples.

Solution:
Concept:
Development refers to the improvement in the quality of life of people. However, different individuals or groups may have different aspirations, needs, and priorities. Therefore, the developmental goals of people may vary depending on their social, economic, and personal circumstances.

Step 1: Different people have different aspirations.

What may be considered development for one person may not be the same for another. People have different desires and priorities based on their occupations, living conditions, and expectations.

Step 2: Example of a farmer and a labourer.

A farmer may want better irrigation facilities, higher crop prices, and modern farming techniques for development. On the other hand, a labourer may consider higher wages, job security, and better working conditions as indicators of development.

Step 3: Example of urban and rural people.

Urban people may seek better employment opportunities, infrastructure, and transportation. Rural people may focus more on agricultural development, availability of water, and access to education and healthcare.

Step 4: Conflicting developmental goals.

Sometimes the development goals of different people may conflict with each other. For example, industrialists may want to build factories to increase production, while local residents may oppose it due to environmental concerns.

Thus, development is a broad concept and its meaning may differ from person to person depending on their needs and priorities.

> **Quick Tip**
>
> Development is not only about income but also about fulfilling people's aspirations such as equality, freedom, security, and better quality of life.

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38. (a) Describe the importance of tertiary sector in the economy.
OR
(b) Describe the features of organized sector of the economy.

Solution:
(a) Describe the importance of tertiary sector in the economy.
Concept:
The tertiary sector, also known as the service sector, provides services rather than producing goods. It plays an important role in supporting the primary and secondary sectors and contributes significantly to economic development.

Step 1: Provides essential services.

The tertiary sector provides important services such as transportation, banking, communication, education, healthcare, and trade which support the functioning of the economy.

Step 2: Supports other sectors.

Activities in the primary and secondary sectors depend on services like transport, storage, and communication for the distribution of goods and services.

Step 3: Generates employment.

The service sector provides employment opportunities to a large number of people in areas such as tourism, banking, education, and healthcare.

Step 4: Promotes economic growth.

With the development of technology and infrastructure, the tertiary sector has expanded rapidly and contributes significantly to the national income.

(b) Describe the features of organized sector of the economy.

Concept:

The organized sector consists of enterprises that are registered with the government and follow official rules and regulations related to employment, taxation, and working conditions.

Step 1: Registration with the government.

Organizations in this sector are officially registered and operate according to government laws and regulations.

Step 2: Job security.

Workers in the organized sector generally have greater job security compared to those in the unorganized sector.

Step 3: Fixed working hours and wages.

Employees receive regular salaries or wages and have fixed working hours as per labor laws.

Step 4: Social security benefits.

Workers are provided with benefits such as provident fund, pension, medical facilities, and paid leave.

Thus, the organized sector ensures better working conditions and security for employees.

> **Quick Tip**
>
> The **tertiary sector** provides services like banking, transport, and education, while the **organized sector** includes registered enterprises that follow government rules and provide job security and benefits.