

— SCHOOL SECTION —

CBSE CLASS 10 – SOCIAL SCIENCE Qs PAPER 2025_26

SOLUTION

SET – 1, 2, 3

SOCIAL SCIENCE (087)


Time allowed : 3 hours

Maximum Marks : 80

Q	SECTION - A HISTORY (20 marks)	M
1 SET 1	<p>Arrange the following events in chronological order and choose the correct option.</p> <p>I. Promotion of khilafat committee in Bombay II. Jallianwala Bagh massacre III Bardoli Satyagrah IV. Withdrawal of non-cooperation movement.</p> <p>OPTION: a) I, II, III, IV b) II, I, IV, III c) I, II, IV, III d) III, IV, II, I</p>	1
1 Set 2	<p>Arrange the following events in chronological order and choose the correct option.</p> <p>I, Gandhian hartal against Rowlatt Act. II. Non-Cooperation and Khilafat movement launched. III. Chauri Chaura incident IV. Distressed UP peasants organised by Baba Ramchandra</p> <p>OPTION: a) I, II, III, IV b) II, I, IV, III c) IV, I, II, III d) III, IV, II, I</p>	1
1 Set 3	<p>Arrange the following events in chronological order and choose the correct option.</p> <p>I. Dandi March and start of Civil Disobedience Movement II. Quit India Movement launched III. Gandhi-Irwin Pact IV. Simon Commission arrives in India</p> <p>OPTIONS a) I, II, III, IV b) IV, I, III, II c) IV, I, II, III d) III, IV, II, I</p>	1

2	<p>Match the following :</p> <table><tr><td></td><td>List- I (Year)</td><td></td><td>List- II (Events)</td></tr><tr><td>A</td><td>1824</td><td>1.</td><td>Treaty of Constantinople.</td></tr><tr><td>B</td><td>1832</td><td>2</td><td>Lord Byron died</td></tr><tr><td>C</td><td>1866</td><td>3</td><td>French Revolution occurred</td></tr><tr><td>D</td><td>1789</td><td>4</td><td>Unification of Germany</td></tr></table> <p>OPTIONS:</p> <p>(a) A-2, B-1, C-4, D-3 (b)A-1, B-4, C-3, D-2 (c) A-3, B-2, C-4, D-1 (d) A-2, B-4, C-1, D-3</p>		List- I (Year)		List- II (Events)	A	1824	1.	Treaty of Constantinople.	B	1832	2	Lord Byron died	C	1866	3	French Revolution occurred	D	1789	4	Unification of Germany	1
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3	<p>How did the British East India Company use Print Culture to promote its interest in India? Choose the correct option from the following:</p> <p>a) By censoring the Indian newspapers. b) By funding the regional language newspapers. c) By encouraging the development of independent Press. d) By using print media to spread eastern culture.</p>	1																				
4	<p>Among the following which religion emerge from eastern India and spread in several directions through intersecting points on the,' silk routes'.</p> <p>a)Hinduism b) Christianity c) Jainism d) Buddhism</p>	1																				
5A	<p>Give two reasons for the Slavic nationality struggle during the 19th century.</p> <p>Ans.: 1. Imperial Domination: A primary reason for the struggle was the control of vast territories by empires such as the Austro-Hungarian, Ottoman, and Russian Empires.</p> <p>2. Preservation and Promotion of Slavic Identity: Slavic nationalists aimed to preserve and promote their unique languages, cultures, and shared historical heritage.</p> <p>(Pg no 26 imperialism)</p> <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p>	2																				
5B	<p>Enlist the views of Friedrich List professor of economics on Zollverein delivered at the University of Tübingen in Germany.</p> <p>Ans: The aim of the Zollverein is to bind the Germans economically into a nation. It will strengthen the nation materially as much by protecting its interest externally as by stimulating its internal productivity .It ought to awaken and raise National sentiments through a fusion of individual and provisional interest. The German people have realised that a free economics system is the only means to engender National feelings .</p> <p>(Pg. no 10 Ch. 1)</p>																					
6A	<p>“Sometimes the new crop could make the difference between life and death.” Explain the statement.</p> <p>Ans.: Sometimes the new crops could make the difference between life and death Europe poor began to eat better and live longer with the introduction of the humble potato Ireland poorest peasants became so dependent on the potatoes that when disease destroyed the potato crops in the mid 1840s hundreds of thousands died of starvation. Hungry children digged for potatoes in a field that had already been harvested, hoping to discover some left covers During the Great Irish potato Famine, around ten lakh people died of starvation in Ireland and double the number emigrated in search of work</p> <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p>	3																				


6B	<p>Discuss how Biological warfare was one of the weapon that played vital role in conquering the countries with suitable example .</p> <p>Ans: 1) Spanish conquerors used Smallpox by European colonists, which devastated Native American populations.</p> <p>2) Lack of Immunity: The indigenous people of the Americas had no prior exposure or natural immunity to these European diseases, making them extremely vulnerable.</p> <p>3) Decimation of Populations: Smallpox spread rapidly, causing widespread mortality, weakening societies, and creating a void that the European conquerors exploited, leading to the collapse of indigenous societies and facilitating colonization.</p>	
7A	<p>‘In Britain the formation of the nation-state was not the result of a sudden upheaval or revolution but was the result of a long-drawn-out process.’ Analyse this statement with suitable reasons.</p> <p>Ans.: (1) In Britain the formation of the nation-state was not the result of a sudden upheaval or revolution. The primary identities of the people who inhabited the British Isles were ethnic ones – such as English, Welsh, Scot or Irish.</p> <p>(2) The Act of Union (1707) between England and Scotland resulted in the formation of the ‘United Kingdom of Great Britain’ meant that England was able to impose its influence on Scotland. Scotland’s distinctive culture and political institutions were systematically suppressed.</p> <p>(3) The Scottish Highlanders were forbidden to speak their Gaelic language or wear their national dress and large numbers were forcibly driven out of their homeland.</p> <p>(4) The English helped the Protestants of Ireland to establish their dominance over a largely Catholic revolts against British dominance were suppressed. Ireland was forcibly incorporated into the United Kingdom in 1801.</p> <p>(5) The symbols of the new Britain – the British flag, the national anthem, the English language were actively promoted and the older nations survived only as subordinate partners in this union.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p> <p>7B ‘The Treaty of Vienna was drawn up in 1815 with the object of undoing most of the changes that had come about in Europe during the Napoleonic wars.’ Highlight the significant provisions of this treaty.</p> <p>Ans.: (1) The Bourbon dynasty, which had been deposed during the French Revolution, was restored to power, and France lost the territories it had annexed under Napoleon.</p> <p>(2) A series of state were set up on the boundaries of France to prevent French expansion in future. Thus the kingdom of the Netherlands, which included Belgium, was set up in the north and Genoa was added to Piedmont in the south.</p> <p>(3) Prussia was given important new territories on its western frontiers, while Austria was given control of northern Italy.</p> <p>(4) The German confederation of 39 states that had been set up by Napoleon was left untouched. In the east, Russia was given part of Poland while Prussia was given a portion of Saxony.</p>	5

	(5) The main intention was to restore the monarchies that had been overthrown by Napoleon, and create a new conservative order in Europe.		
8	<p>Read the given text and answer the following questions:</p> <p>In 1928, the Hindustan Socialist Republican Army (HSRA) was founded at a meeting in Feroze shah Kotla ground in Delhi. Amongst its leaders were Bhagat Singh, Jatin Das and Ajoy Ghosh. In a series of dramatic actions in different parts of India, the HSRA targeted some of the symbols of British power. In April 1929, Bhagat Singh and Batukeshwar Dutta threw a bomb in the Legislative Assembly. In the same year there was an attempt to blow up the train that Lord Irwin was travelling in. Bhagat Singh was 23 when he was tried and executed by the colonial government. During his trial, Bhagat Singh stated that he did not wish to glorify 'the cult of the bomb and pistol' but wanted a revolution in society: 'Revolution is the inalienable right of mankind. Freedom is the imprescriptible birth right of all. The labourer is the real sustained of society... To the altar of this revolution we have brought our youth as incense, for no sacrifice is too great for so magnificent a cause. We are content. We await the advent of revolution. Inquilab Zindabad!'</p>		
	<p>(8.1) Name the prominent leaders of HSRA.</p> <p>Ans.: Amongst its leaders were Bhagat Singh, Jatin Das and Ajoy Ghosh.</p>	1	
	<p>(8.2) Mention any two dramatic actions undertaken by the HSRA</p> <p>Ans.: Targeted some of the symbols of British power. By throwing bomb and attacking the train.</p>	1	
	<p>(8.3) Analyze the quote by Bhagat Singh to explain the HSRA's broader vision beyond just violence.</p> <p>Ans.: The quote identifies the exploited labourer as the true hero and sustained of society, arguing that the existing system, based on "manifest injustice," must be fundamentally changed. His vision extended to the post-independence era, insisting that a system where Indian capitalists replaced British ones would still perpetuate the same injustices.</p>	2	
9	<p>Two places A and B are marked on the given outline map of India. Identify them and write their correct names on the lines drawn near them.</p> <p>A. The place where the Congress Session adopted the Non-Cooperation Programme.</p> <p>B. The place where the Movement of Indigo Planters took place.</p>		2
SECTION-B GEOGRAPHY (20 marks)			
10 Set 1	<p>What is geothermal energy?</p> <p>a) Energy obtained from the sun's heat stored in water bodies</p> <p>b) Thermal energy produced by the burning of fossil fuels underground</p> <p>c) Heat and electricity produced by using the heat from the interior (core) of the Earth</p> <p>d) Energy generated from wind in specific hot region.</p>	1	
10 Set 2	<p>Where in India is an experimental geothermal energy project located?</p> <p>a) Gulf of Kutch, Gujarat</p> <p>b) Puga valley, Ladakh</p>	1	

	c) Ganga valley, Himachal Pradesh	d) Nagarcoil, Tamil Nadu	
10 Set 3	In Himachal Pradesh, in which valley is geothermal energy harnessed? a) Ganga valley c) Parvati Valley b) Narmada valley d) Godavari valley		1
11	A total of 628 tigers died in India during the past five years due to natural causes and other reasons, including poaching, according to government data. Meanwhile, 349 people were killed in tiger attacks during this period, with Maharashtra alone recording 200 deaths. [source: https://www.ptinews.com/story/national/628-tigers-died-in-india-in-past-five-years-govt-data/1685133t/] Which of the following is the most significant indirect consequence of poaching on the tiger population? a) Reduction in the prey species, dwindling tiger's food supply. b) Increase in human-wildlife conflicts in protected areas c) Rise in the tiger population. d) Decrease in tourism revenue in national parks		1
12 Set 1	What is the primary purpose of a Special Purpose Vehicle (SPV) in the context of afforestation according to NTPC ? a) To manage mining operations more efficiently. b) To financially isolate a specific project from the parent company and to facilitate its specific goal of afforestation and environmental measures. c) To enforce stricter noise and vehicle regulations on public roads. d) To solely focus on increasing the production of food crops and alternative fuels.		1
12 Set 2	Which of these is a proactive step taken by NTPC to prevent environmental degradation? a) Increasing the use of fossil fuels b) Building more thermal power plants c) Developing green belts around plants and upgrading machinery d) Discharging liquid waste into rivers		1
12 Set 3	The process of melting iron ore in a blast furnace is a key step in steel manufacturing. a) Molten materials are poured into moulds. b) Iron ore is melted. c) Sandstone is added. d) Pig iron is purified.		1
13 Set 1	"The economic strength of a country is measured by the development of manufacturing industries" Explain your view. Ans.:1) Modernizes agriculture: Industries provide tools, machinery, and fertilizers, helping to increase agricultural productivity and reduce the rural population's dependence on agriculture alone. 2) Reduces unemployment and poverty: Manufacturing creates jobs in the secondary (manufacturing) and tertiary (services) sectors, offering alternative employment opportunities beyond farming. 3) Eradicates poverty 4) Promotes trade and foreign exchange. 5) Increases national wealth 6) Reduces regional disparities.		2

13 Set 2	<p>The Government of India launched a campaign that banned plastic shopping bags. Explain how this might have solved one of the challenges faced by the jute industry in India.</p> <p>Ans.: (1) use of eco-friendly alternatives. (2) By expanding production, creating more jobs, and supporting the rural.</p>	2
13 Set 3	<p>State why are most iron and steel plants located in eastern India?</p> <p>Ans.: (1) Natural resource availability. (2) Favourable Infrastructure and Conditions.</p>	2
14 Set 1	<p>Explain the characteristics of Laterite soil, including why they are called laterite and what crops are suitable.</p> <p>Ans.: Laterite soil is a reddish-brown, porous, and infertile soil formed in hot, wet climates through intense leaching. It gets its name from the Latin word "later" for brick, because it hardens irreversibly when dried, making it a valuable building material. While naturally poor, it is suitable for growing plantation crops like tea, coffee, and rubber, as well as areca nuts, cashews, and various fruits and vegetables with the help of fertilizers and irrigation.</p>	3
14 Set 2	<p>Explain the main causes of the reddish colour of Laterite soil and why their humus content is low.</p> <p>Ans.: The reddish colour of laterite soil is due to the high content of iron oxide, which is a result of the soil forming under conditions of high temperatures and heavy rainfall. Its humus content is low because intense leaching under these hot and wet conditions washes away organic matter, and the high temperatures can destroy decomposers like bacteria that are responsible for building up humus.</p>	3
14 Set 3	<p>Describe the main features and distribution of alluvial soils in India. Mention the crops grown in these soils.</p> <p>Ans.: 1. Features: Alluvial soil is a transported soil varying in texture from sandy loam to clay. It is highly fertile, rich in potash and lime, but poor in phosphorus and humus. It is known for supporting intensive agriculture.</p> <p>2. Distribution: This is the most widespread soil in India, covering about 40% of the total land area. It is primarily found in the Northern Plains (Indus, Ganga, Brahmaputra plains) and in the deltaic regions of the east coast (Mahanadi, Godavari, Krishna, and Kaveri deltas).</p> <p>3. Crops: The soil is suitable for a wide range of <i>rabi</i> and <i>kharif</i> crops, including wheat, rice, maize, sugarcane, pulses, and oilseeds.</p>	3
15A	<p>"It would be beneficial for the development to develop in a sustainable way to meet the growing energy demand in India." Support the statement by giving suitable arguments.</p> <p>Ans.: (1) Rapidly growing population (2) Limited fossil fuel Reserves (3) Environmental protection (4) Rural electrification (5) Economic growth and employment</p>	5
15B	<p style="text-align: center;">OR</p> <p>"We have to use a planned and sustainable manner to conserve our minerals." Support the statement by giving suitable arguments.</p> <p>Ans.: (1) Minerals are Non-renewable</p>	

	<p>b) Both A and R are true, but R is not the correct explanation of A.</p> <p>c) A is true, but R is false.</p> <p>d) A is false, but R is true.</p>	
18 Set 2	<p>Two statements are given below as Assertion (A) and Reason (R). Read the statements and choose the correct option.</p> <p>Assertion (A): Power is shared equally between the central and state governments in India, ensuring complete autonomy at each level.</p> <p>Reason (R): The Constitution of India allows both the Union and State Governments to exercise their powers independently.</p> <p>a) Both A and R are true, and R is the correct explanation of A.</p> <p>b) Both A and R are true, but R is not the correct explanation of A.</p> <p>c) A is true, but R is false.</p> <p>d) A is false, but R is true.</p> <p>Explanation: While the Constitution divides powers between the central and state governments, the central government holds more power in certain areas, limiting the autonomy of states in certain aspects.</p>	1
18 Set 3	<p>Two statements are given below as Assertion (A) and Reason (R). Read the statements and choose the correct option.</p> <p>Assertion (A): The Indian government ensured the protection of languages other than Hindi, making English an associate official language.</p> <p>Reason (R): Hindi was adopted as the national language and was enforced uniformly across all states, despite opposition from non-Hindi-speaking regions.</p> <p>a) Both A and R are true, and R is the correct explanation of A.</p> <p>b) Both A and R are true, but R is not the correct explanation of A.</p> <p>c) A is true, but R is false.</p> <p>d) A is false, but R is true.</p> <p>Explanation: While Hindi was promoted, the Indian government allowed English to continue alongside Hindi due to opposition from non-Hindi-speaking regions, especially Tamil Nadu, which was not a direct imposition of Hindi.</p>	1
19 Set 1	<p>Some states were created not on the basis of language but to recognise differences based on culture, ethnicity or geography. Examples of such states are_____.</p> <p>a) Jharkhand b) Uttarakhand c) Nagaland d) All of the above</p>	1
19 Set 2	<p>Which of the following statement is true about the unitary system of government?</p> <p>a) Under the unitary system, either there is only one level of government, or the sub-units are subordinate to the central government.</p> <p>b) The central government can pass on orders to the provincial or local government.</p> <p>c) State government does not have powers of its own for which it is answerable to the central government.</p> <p>d) All of the above.</p>	1
19 Set 3	<p>The practice of taking power away from the union and state governments and giving it to local governments is called decentralisation.</p> <p>Pick the major steps that were taken towards decentralisation in 1992.</p> <p>a) To hold regular elections of Local Government bodies.</p>	1

	<p>b) At least one-third of all positions are reserved for women.</p> <p>c) The State Election Commission has been created in each state,</p> <p>d) All of the above.</p>	
20	<p>There are two statements given below, Statement (I) and Statement (II). Read the statements and choose the correct option. (I): A one-party system is a good democratic option. (II): Political parties in a democracy put forth different programmes and policies for voters to choose from. OPTIONS: a) (I) and (II) are true. b) (I) and (II) are false. c) (I) is the cause of (II). d) (I) is false but (II) is true.</p>	1
21	<p>If a government provides its citizens a right and means to examine the process of decision, it is _____ a) an accountable government. b) Responsible government c) Transparent government d) Stable government.</p>	1
22	<p>Study the picture and answer the question that follows: a) Demand for separate state from democratic government. b) Democratic Government is facing territorial issues with the bordering states. c) Democratic Government is coping with multiple pressures through accommodations. d) Democratic Government accepts demands based on separate electorate</p> 	1
23	<p>Two statements are given as Assertion (A) and Reason (R). Study the statements carefully and identify the correct alternative. Assertion (A): Political parties are important in the functioning of democracy. Reason (R): The media plays an important role in the making of political parties. OPTIONS: 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.</p>	1
24	<p>Compare the different ways in which the Belgians and the Sri Lankans have dealt with the problem of cultural diversity. Ans.: 1. Leaders realised that for the unity of the country it is important to respect the feelings and interests of different communities. The Constitution prescribes that the number of Dutch and French speaking people shall be equal in the Central Government. 2. Both Dutch and French communities share power on an equal basis at the Centre. Along with the State Government, both communities have a third kind of Government called 'Community Government' which decides on cultural, education and language related issues. 3. Between, 1970 and 1993, the Constitution was amended four times to enable all linguistic groups to live together within the same country.</p>	2
25A	<p>"Democracy is preferred despite its inability to ensure equal economic growth" justify. Ans.: Democracy and development go hand in hand, democracy offers people the right to earn as much money as they want, to practice whatever business or profession they want and to</p>	3

25B	<p>invest wherever they wish. These rights give people an unlimited chance to develop along with the economic growth of the country. Though, economic development in democracies is not as high as dictatorship, however, it does help in reduction of economic disparities in a country as decisions gets delayed due to discussions and implementing everything by the law whereas in monarchy each decision is taken by monarch or dictator due to which implementation gets quick and puts focus more on economic growth rather than equal growth.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p> <p>Democracies do not appear to be very successful in reducing economic inequalities “ justify the statement.</p> <p>Ans.: 1. Wealth concentration: A small, ultra-rich minority often controls a disproportionate amount of wealth and income, which may even be increasing.</p> <p>2. Poverty at the bottom: Those in the lower strata of society often have declining incomes and find it hard to afford basic necessities like food, housing, education, and healthcare.</p> <p>3. Underfunded social programs: Government programs aimed at reducing inequality may be underfunded or poorly implemented due to budget constraints or political opposition.</p> <p>4. Large population and unemployment: A large population can lead to a high number of unemployed or underemployed individuals, which strains resources and limits opportunities for the poor.</p> <p>5. Corruption: Corruption can divert resources away from public services and programs that could help reduce inequality.</p>	
26A	<p>Describe with examples the way in which power can be shared among different social and linguistic groups?</p> <p>Ans.: Under the phenomena of power-sharing, powers are shared among different social groups, the religious and linguistic groups or among other weaker sections and women, Belgium can be a good example of power-sharing based on different social and linguistic groups. In Belgium, the “Community Government” provides equal representation in government to different linguistic groups of Dutch French and German-speaking people. In some countries, there are constitutional and legal arrangements whereby socially weaker sections and women are represented in the legislature and administration. This type of arrangement is meant to give space in the government and administration to diverse social groups who otherwise would feel alienated from the government.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p> <p>26B Explain the power sharing arrangements among the political parties and pressure groups.</p> <p>Community Government in Belgium: Belgium, a country with Dutch, French, and German-speaking populations, has a Community Government that holds power over cultural, educational, and language-related issues for each linguistic community.</p> <p>Reserved Constituencies in India: India's system of reserved constituencies for historically weaker sections, such as Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, and for women, ensures these groups have direct representation in the national and state legislatures</p> <p>Federalism: In a federal system, power is divided between a central government and constituent political units (like states or provinces). This allows diverse linguistic and social</p>	5

	groups within those units to have a degree of self-governance, as both the central and regional governments have their own specific areas of authority. Power-Sharing Agreements: In societies with deep social or linguistic divisions, a negotiated agreement can be used to share power, as was the case in some Northern Ireland peace accords.	
27	Read the given text and answer the following questions. The relationship between religion and politics in India has been a subject of debate. Gandhiji used to say that religion can never be separated from politics. For him, religion was not about any particular faith like Hinduism or Islam, but about the moral values and ethics that inform all religions. He believed that politics must be guided by these ethics drawn from religion. On the other hand, social reformers like Dr. B.R. Ambedkar worked to establish a society in which caste inequalities, often sanctioned by religious practices, are absent. Human rights groups argue that the government should protect religious minorities, while women's movements have demanded that 'family laws' of all religions, which often discriminate against women, should be changed to be more equitable.	
	(27.1) What did Gandhiji mean when he said politics must be guided by ethics drawn from religion?	1
	(27.2) What was Dr. B.R. Ambedkar's primary goal regarding caste inequalities?	1
	(27.3) Explain how the demands of women's movements regarding 'family laws' represent an instance where the state needs to intervene in religious matters.	2
	SECTION-D ECONOMICS (20 marks)	
28	Which one of the following is a development goal for a landless rural labourer? a) To get electricity and water b) To educate their children c) More days of work and better wages d) To shift to the cities	1
29	For comparison between countries, total income is not such a useful measure. State whether true or false. Ans.: TRUE	1
30	What can be inferred about the employment shift in India as compared to the shift in its GDP contribution over the last few decades? a) The employment shift has been much faster than the GDP shift. b) The shift in employment from the primary sector has not been similar to the shift in GDP. c) Both employment and GDP shares have remained constant in the primary sector. d) The secondary sector now employs the largest number of people.	1
31	Which of the following examples best demonstrates how the tertiary sector supports both the primary and secondary sectors? a) Farmers grow vegetables and sell them directly to consumers, with no transportation or storage involved. b) A factory makes shoes and uses raw materials like leather to create the product, relying on transport and retail stores to distribute the shoes. c) A bakery bakes bread and uses delivery services to send the bread to local shops for sale, without any direct involvement of raw materials.	1

	d) A company produces furniture from wood, but does not require any transport or retail to sell the product.	
32	<p>Which of the following is the correct definition of collateral?</p> <p>a) The sum of money borrowed from banks</p> <p>b) The interest rate charged on a loan</p> <p>c) An asset of the borrower used as a guarantee to a lender</p> <p>d) The amount of money invested in a business</p>	1
33	<p>Which of the following scenarios best illustrates the successful use of credit for developmental purposes?</p> <p>a) A small farmer taking a high-interest loan from a moneylender and then experiencing crop failure, leading to a debt trap.</p> <p>b) A businessman taking a loan from a bank at a low interest rate to buy new machinery, expanding production and generating profit.</p> <p>c) A household taking a loan to cover daily medical expenses from an informal source.</p> <p>d) A person borrowing money to buy a luxury car, leading to difficulty in future repayments.</p>	1
34 Set 1	<p>Scenario: A small-scale Indian textile manufacturer finds it difficult to compete with cheaper, machine-made garments imported from another country. The quality is comparable, but the price is significantly lower due to mass production and government subsidies in the exporting nation.</p> <p>Question: What is the most significant challenge faced by the Indian manufacturer due to this situation?</p> <p>a) Lack of access to foreign markets</p> <p>b) Competition from cheaper imports due to Globalization</p> <p>c) Inability to adopt new technology</p> <p>d) Higher raw material costs for domestic production</p>	1
34 Set 2	<p>Scenario: A large telecommunications company from Germany sets up a call centre in a city in India. The call centre handles customer queries for clients in Europe and the United States. The Indian employees have a good understanding of the local culture and a strong command of English.</p> <p>Question: This setup is an example of which aspect of globalization?</p> <p>a) Globalization of trade in goods only</p> <p>b) Globalization of services and foreign investment</p> <p>c) Globalization of technology transfer only</p> <p>d) Globalization of labour migration only</p>	1
34 Set 3	<p>Scenario: After the LPG reforms in 1991, the Indian government removed several trade barriers, such as high import taxes, to encourage foreign investment. This led to a surge in the availability of foreign cars, electronics, and other goods in the market.</p> <p>Question: Which of the following is the <i>most likely</i> long-term consequence of these policy changes for the Indian consumer?</p> <p>a) Increased protection for domestic industries</p> <p>b) A significant reduction in consumer choice</p> <p>c) Greater access to a wider variety of goods and services</p>	1

	d) Higher prices for all consumer goods	
35	<p>Evaluate the statement: "Tertiary sector activities help in development of the primary and secondary sectors."</p> <p>Ans.: This statement is correct because the tertiary sector provides critical services that are essential for the functioning of the other two sectors. Without services like transportation, banking, and communication, the primary and secondary sectors would not be able to produce or distribute their goods efficiently. For example, a factory (secondary sector) relies on transportation to bring in raw materials and deliver products, a banking service to manage finances, and communication to coordinate with suppliers and customers.</p>	2
36	<p>'Why do different persons have different notions of development? Which of the following explanation is more important and Why?</p> <p>a) Because people are different</p> <p>b) Because life situations of persons are different</p> <p>Ans.: Different people have different notions of development because different people have different aspirations, hobbies and interests.</p> <p>The second explanation is more important about different notions of development for different people. The development needs of a person depend on the situation around him. This can be illustrated with a simple example which is as follows:</p> <p>If a person is living in a remote village which is not accessible by road, then construction of an all-weather road would be the developmental need for that person. On the other hand, if a person is living in a metro city and finds it difficult to commute to his workplace, construction of rapid transit system would be the developmental need for that person.</p>	
37	<p>Should there be an official body, like the Reserve Bank of India, to supervise the loan activities of informal lenders? Why would its task be challenging?</p> <p>Ans.: Yes, there should be an official body to supervise informal lenders to protect borrowers from exploitative practices such as charging exorbitant interest rates and using harassment to recover loans. While many sources suggest this is necessary, the task is inherently difficult due to the informal sector's opaque and unregulated nature.</p>	3
38A Set 1	<p>Technology has been a major factor that has stimulated the globalisation process.' Justify this statement.</p> <p>Ans.: 1. Improved Transportation: Advances in transportation technology, such as container ships and faster aircraft, have significantly reduced the cost and time to move goods internationally. For example, containerization has lowered port handling costs and increased the speed of exports. The falling cost of air transport has also made it more feasible for a larger volume of goods to be shipped by air.</p> <p>2. Revolutionized Communication: Improvements in telecommunications have made instant and low-cost communication possible worldwide. Innovations like the telegraph, telephone, and especially the internet have facilitated this. The internet allows for instant email and voicemail, connecting people and businesses across vast distances almost instantaneously.</p> <p>3. Enhanced Information Access: Technology, particularly the internet and satellite communication, provides immediate access to information, even in remote areas. This allows for the seamless exchange of data, market information, and services on a global scale.</p> <p>4. Facilitated Global Services and Trade: Modern technology supports global services by enabling companies to use call centres or outsourcing services from anywhere in the world. E-</p>	5

	<p>commerce platforms, powered by the internet, allow businesses to access customers worldwide without needing a physical presence in each country.</p> <p>5. Lowered Costs: These technological advancements have reduced the cost of global operations. Faster delivery and cheaper communication decrease the expenses for companies, which can lead to lower prices for consumers and increase a firm's competitiveness in the global market.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p> <p>The elder brother of Ravi, got a new job with decent salary in an IT sector, the headquarter of the company is in USA, whereas he also notice that people are not coming to his father local store, as they ae performing to go in malls to get their necessary thing , and that effect his father business ,He asked his teacher - what are the advantages and disadvantages of globalisation? Explain 3 points each.</p> <p>Ans.: Advantages of Globalisation</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Increased Job Opportunities and Economic Growth. 2. Access to New Technologies and Innovation 3. Wider Range of Goods and Services at Lower Prices Consumers benefit from a wider variety of products imported from different parts of the world. <p>Disadvantages of Globalisation</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Increased Competition for Local Businesses: Local businesses often struggle to compete with large multinational corporations that can offer lower prices and a wider variety of goods, as seen with people preferring malls over your father's local store. This can lead to the decline of local industries and job losses in the domestic market. 2. Potential for Job Displacement and Wage Stagnation: While new jobs are created, globalisation can also lead to the relocation of manufacturing and other jobs to countries with lower labour. 3. Cultural Homogenisation and Loss of Local Identity: The influx of global brands and media can lead to the erosion of local cultures, traditions, and identities as people adopt more "global" trends. This widespread adoption of global consumer culture can diminish the unique character of different communities 	
<p>38A Set 2</p> <p>38B</p>	<p>Barriers on foreign trade and foreign investment were removed to a large extent in India around 1991. Justify the statement.</p> <p>Ans.: It was around 1991, that some far-reaching changes in foreign trade policy were made in India. The government decided that time had come for Indian producers to compete with producers around the globe. It was felt that the global competition would definitely improve the performance of producers within the country, since they would have to improve their quality to face the stiff competition from all over the globe.</p> <p>So, keeping the above need in mind, the government removed the barriers on foreign trde and foreign investment to a large extent. This implied that goods could be imported and exported easily and also foreign companies could set up factories and offices in India, i.e., foreign investment could be promoted now. It was against this background that policy of liberalisation was introduced to promote trade and businesses with the rest of the world. It was a right step for India's economic development.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p>	<p>5</p>

	<p>“Technology has stimulated the globalisation process.” Support the statement with examples.</p> <p>Ans.: Technology has stimulated the process of globalisation in the following ways:</p> <p>(1) Transportation technology has witnessed several improvements in past fifty years. This has made much faster delivery of goods across long distances possible at lower costs, such as use of containers have led to huge reduction in port handling costs and increased the speed with which exports can reach markets.</p> <p>(2) Also, the cost of air transport has fallen. Ultimately, it has stimulated the globalisation process.</p> <p>(3) Telecommunication has also shown remarkable development. Computers, internet, e-mail, voicemail, etc. are used intensively to contact one another around the world.</p> <p>(4) There has been a remarkable development in information and communication technology. It has enabled to access information instantly and communicate even in the remotest areas.</p> <p>(5) Call centres use this to satisfy their customers abroad or provide outsourcing services from anywhere.</p>	
38 A Set 3	<p>The elder brother of Ravi, got a new job with decent salary in an IT sector, the headquarter of the company is in USA, whereas he also notice that people are not coming to his father local store, as they ae performing to go in malls to get their necessary thing , and that effect his father business ,He asked his teacher - what are the advantages and disadvantages of globalisation? Explain 3 points each.</p> <p>Ans.: Advantages of Globalisation</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Increased Job Opportunities and Economic Growth. 2. Access to New Technologies and Innovation 3. Wider Range of Goods and Services at Lower Prices Consumers benefit from a wider variety of products imported from different parts of the world. <p>Disadvantages of Globalisation</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Increased Competition for Local Businesses: Local businesses often struggle to compete with large multinational corporations that can offer lower prices and a wider variety of goods, as seen with people preferring malls over your father's local store. This can lead to the decline of local industries and job losses in the domestic market. 2. Potential for Job Displacement and Wage Stagnation: While new jobs are created, globalisation can also lead to the relocation of manufacturing and other jobs to countries with lower labour. 3. Cultural Homogenisation and Loss of Local Identity: The influx of global brands and media can lead to the erosion of local cultures, traditions, and identities as people adopt more "global" trends. This widespread adoption of global consumer culture can diminish the unique character of different communities. 	
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