

PRACTICE PAPER 1

Class X

Subject – Social Science

General Instruction:

- (i) There are **38 questions** in the Question paper. All questions are compulsory.
- (ii) The question paper has Four Sections — A-History, B-Geography, C-Political Science, and D-Economics.
- (iii) Each Section is of **20 Marks** and has MCQs, VSA, SA, LAs and CBQ.
- (iv) **Very Short Answer Type Questions (VSA)** 2 marks each. Answers to each question should not exceed 40 words.
- (v) **Short Answer Type Questions (SA)**, carry 3 marks each. Answers to each question should not exceed 60 words.
- (vi) **Long Answer Type Questions (LA)**, carry 5 marks each. Answers to each question should not exceed 120 words.
- (vii) There are **Case Based Questions (CBQ)** with three sub questions and are of 4 marks each. Answers to each question should not exceed 100 words.
- (viii) The **map-based questions**, carry 5 marks with two parts- Q9. In Section A-History (2 marks) and Q19. In Section B-Geography (3 marks).
- (ix) There is no overall choice in the question paper. However, an internal choice has been provided in few questions. Only one of the choices in such questions must be attempted.

SECTION-A
HISTORY (20 marks)

1. Match the following figures with their associated movements or events and choose the correct option :

	Column I		Column II
A.	Mahatma Gandhi	1.	Formed the Swaraj Party within the Congress.
B.	Jawaharlal Nehru	2.	Organized the dalits into the Depressed Classes Association.
C.	C. R. Das and Motilal Nehru	3.	Returned to India in 1915 and organised satyagraha movements.
D.	Dr. B.R. Ambedkar	4.	Presided over the Lahore Congress of 1929 which formalised the demand for 'Purna Swaraj'.

- (a) A-2, B-1, C-4, D-3
 - (b) A-4, B-3, C-2, D-1
 - (c) A-3, B-4, C-1, D-2
 - (d) A-1, B-2, C-3, D-4
2. What historical event, which marked the beginning of the Civil Disobedience Movement, is depicted in the image below?

8. Read the given text and answer the following questions :

After the decline of the Non-Cooperation-Khilafat movement, a large section of Muslims felt alienated from the Congress. From the mid-1920s the Congress came to be more visibly associated with openly Hindu religious nationalist groups like the Hindu Mahasabha. As relations between Hindus and Muslims worsened, each community organised religious processions with militant fervour, provoking Hindu-Muslim communal clashes and riots in various cities. The Congress and the Muslim League made efforts to renegotiate an alliance, and in 1927 it appeared that such a unity could be forged. The important differences were over the question of representation in the future assemblies that were to be elected. Muhammad Ali Jinnah, one of the leaders of the Muslim League, was willing to give up the demand for separate electorates, if Muslims were assured reserved seats in the Central Assembly and representation in proportion to population in the Muslim-dominated provinces (Bengal and Punjab). Negotiations over the question of representation continued but all hope of resolving the issue at the All-Parties Conference in 1928 disappeared when M.R. Jayakar of the Hindu Mahasabha strongly opposed efforts at compromise.

1. What was the important point of difference between the Congress and the Muslim League in their 1927 negotiations?
2. What offer was Muhammad Ali Jinnah willing to make to forge unity?
3. Analyze the primary reason for the failure of the 1928 negotiations to forge Hindu-Muslim unity.

MAP SKILL-BASED QUESTION (2 marks)

9. 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.
- A. The place associated with the Jallianwala Bagh incident.
 - B. The place where the December 1920 session of the Indian National Congress took place.

SECTION-B
GEOGRAPHY (20 marks)

10. The process of transforming things available in our environment involves an interactive relationship between nature, technology, and institutions. What is the role of human beings in this process?
- (a) They are merely spectators of the transformation.
 - (b) They are essential components who interact with nature through technology and create institutions.
 - (c) They only provide the capital needed for resource development.
 - (d) They are a part of nature and cannot influence the process.
11. Identify the appropriate options to fill in the empty boxes regarding the classification of resources.

Classification (Basis of Ownership)	Example
Individual Resource	Plantation, Pasture lands, Ponds
?	?

- (a) National Resource, Roads, Canals, Railways
- (b) Community Owned Resource, Minerals, Water resources
- (c) International Resource, Grazing grounds, Burial grounds
- (d) National Resource, Oceanic area beyond 200 nautical miles

12. A report highlighted that indiscriminate use of resources by a few individuals and countries is continuing. It warned that if this trend continues, the future of our planet is in danger, leading to ecological crises and threatening the survival of all life forms.

Which of the following is the most logical and sustainable solution to this problem?

- (a) Halting all developmental activities to save resources.
- (b) Ensuring equitable distribution and planning for the judicious use of resources.
- (c) Restricting the use of resources to only a few developed countries.
- (d) Using technology to create artificial resources to replace natural ones.

13. Based on your understanding of soil characteristics, which of the following statements would most likely apply to the eastern and southern parts of the Deccan plateau?

- (a) The soil is black in colour and is ideal for growing cotton.
- (b) The soil develops a reddish colour due to the diffusion of iron in crystalline rocks.
- (c) The soil is sandy in texture, saline in nature, and lacks humus.
- (d) The soil is the result of intense leaching due to heavy rain and is acidic.

14. In 1987, the Brundtland Commission Report introduced which of the following significant concepts for resource conservation?

- (a) Resource Planning
- (b) Agenda 21
- (c) Sustainable Development
- (d) Club of Rome

15. Which of the following statements best evaluates the primary difference between renewable and non-renewable resources?

- (a) Renewable resources are found everywhere, while non-renewable resources are rare.
- (b) Renewable resources can be replenished over time, while non-renewable resources have a finite stock.
- (c) Renewable resources are man-made, whereas non-renewable resources are natural.
- (d) Renewable resources cause pollution, while non-renewable resources are eco-friendly.

16. Kolkata is an inland riverine port, which requires constant dredging of the Hooghly river. Using your understanding of port types, explain two challenges faced by such a port.

17. A. "Human activities are the primary cause of land degradation." Justify the statement by evaluating five major human activities responsible for this problem.

OR

B. "Resource conservation is vital for sustainable development." Justify this statement by evaluating the reasons why we need to conserve resources.

18. Read the given text and answer the following questions:

Sustainable economic development means development should take place without damaging the environment, and development in the present should not compromise the needs of the future generations. This idea gained global prominence after the Brundtland Commission Report of 1987. The indiscriminate exploitation of resources had already led to global ecological crises such as ozone layer depletion and global warming. In response, the first International Earth Summit was convened in Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, in 1992 to address urgent problems of environmental protection and socio-economic development at the global level. The leaders signed the Declaration on Global Climatic Change and Biological Diversity and adopted 'Agenda 21'. It is an agenda to combat environmental damage, poverty, and disease through global cooperation on common interests, mutual needs, and shared responsibilities. A major objective of Agenda 21 is that every local government should draw its own local Agenda 21. This reflects the Gandhian thought expressed in the words, "There is enough for everybody's need and not for any body's greed." He placed the greedy and selfish individuals and the exploitative nature of modern technology as the root cause for resource depletion at the global level, advocating for conservation and sustainability.

1. What does the term 'Sustainable Development' mean?
2. Mention any one global ecological crisis that led to the adoption of sustainable development goals.
3. "The objective of Agenda 21 is to promote local participation in achieving global goals." Analyse the statement.

MAP SKILL-BASED QUESTION (3 marks)

19. On the same outline map of India, locate and label any three of the following with suitable Symbols:

- I. (p) The dam built on the Mahanadi River.

OR

(q) A major dam on the Krishna River.

II. Any two of the following :

- (i) Paradwip-Major Seaport
- (ii) Noida-Software Technology Park
- (iii) Salem-Iron and Steel industry

SECTION-C POLITICAL SCIENCE (20 marks)

20. Which of the following statement(s) are true regarding the structure of local government in India?

- I. The head of a Gram Panchayat is the Sarpanch.
- II. The Zilla Parishad is the apex body of the Panchayati Raj system at the district level.
- III. At least one-fourth of all positions in local government bodies are reserved for women.
- IV. The political head of a Municipal Corporation is called the Mayor. Choose the correct option :

- | | |
|--------------------|----------------------|
| (a) I and II only | (b) I, II and IV |
| (c) II, III and IV | (d) All of the above |

27. A. 'Lack of internal democracy, dynastic succession, and the role of money and muscle power are major challenges faced by political parties.' Explain any three of these challenges.

OR

- B. 'Power sharing is desirable for both prudential and moral reasons.' Analyse the statement with examples.

28. Read the given text and answer the following questions.

Caste continues to be very strongly linked to economic status in many important ways in India. The average economic status of caste groups still follows the old hierarchy—the 'upper' castes are best off, the Dalits and Adivasis are worst off, and the backward classes are in between. Although every caste has some poor members, the proportion living in extreme poverty is much higher for the lowest castes. For example, in rural areas, 45.8% of Scheduled Tribes and 35.9% of Scheduled Castes live below the poverty line, compared to only 11.7% of Hindu Upper Castes.

1. Which social groups are the worst off in terms of average economic status?
2. According to the data, what percentage of Hindu Upper Castes in rural areas live below the poverty line?
3. Explain how this data proves that caste continues to be strongly linked to economic status.

SECTION-D
ECONOMICS (20 marks)

29. The number of children that die before the age of one year as a proportion of 1000 live children born in that particular year is known as:

- | | |
|---------------------------------|--------------------------|
| (a) Literacy Rate | (b) Net Attendance Ratio |
| (c) Infant Mortality Rate (IMR) | (d) Life Expectancy |

30. What can be inferred as the primary reason for the historical shift from the primary to the secondary sector in developed countries?

- (a) Agriculture became less profitable.
- (b) People preferred working in cities over farms.
- (c) New methods of manufacturing were introduced, and factories came up and started expanding.
- (d) The service sector declined, forcing people into factories.

31. Which of the following is an example of a formal sector loan source?

- | | |
|--|--|
| (a) A loan from a village moneylender. | (b) A loan from a trader. |
| (c) A loan from an employer. | (d) A loan from a cooperative society. |

32. Industrial zones set up by the government to attract foreign companies with facilities like tax exemption are known as :

- (a) World Trade Zones
- (b) Special Economic Zones (SEZs)
- (c) Multinational Zones
- (d) Liberalization Zones

33. A person in a rural area who is able and in need of work does not get employment from

the government. She applies for a daily allowance. Which of the following laws or rights justifies her claim for this allowance?

- (a) The rules of the Organised Sector
- (b) The principle of Disguised Unemployment
- (c) The Right to Information Act (RTI)
- (d) The Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA)

34. Recognize and choose the option that correctly matches the term with its description.

	Column A (Term)		Column B (Description)
1.	Public Sector Motive	i.	A tax on imports.
2.	Non-renewable Resource	ii.	It is authorized by the government of the country.
3.	Trade Barrier	iii.	Public Welfare.
4.	Modern Currency	iv.	Crude Oil.

Choose the correct option :

- (a) 1-iv, 2-iii, 3-i, 4-ii
- (b) 1-iii, 2-iv, 3-i, 4-ii
- (c) 1-ii, 2-iv, 3-i, 4-iii
- (d) 1-iv, 2-ii, 3-iii, 4-i

35. Evaluate the utility of classifying economic activities into public and private sectors.

36. 'Sustainability of development is a new area of knowledge in which scientists and social scientists are working together.' Justify this statement.

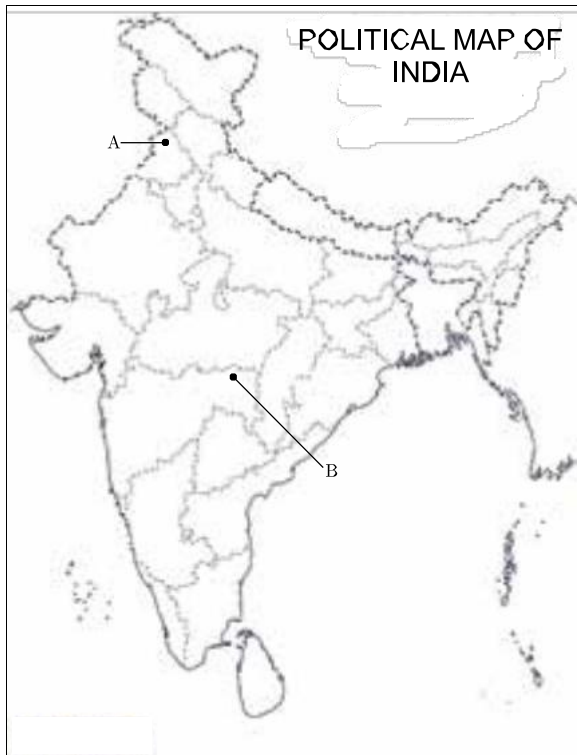
37. Highlight the three significant components that together comprise the 'terms of credit'.

38. A. A student is analyzing two enterprises : the Indian Railways and a privately-owned software company. The student concludes that the railways belong to the public sector, while the software company is in the private sector. Analyze the key differences between these two sectors that would lead to this conclusion.

OR

B. 'The rising importance of the tertiary sector in India's GVA has had both positive and negative effects on the economy.' Support this statement with arguments analyzing the situation.

Map for Question 9 and Question 19



PRACTICE PAPER 2

Class X

Subject – Social Science

General Instruction:

- (x) There are **38 questions** in the Question paper. All questions are compulsory.
- (xi) The question paper has Four Sections — A-History, B-Geography, C-Political Science, and D-Economics.
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- (xiii) **Very Short Answer Type Questions (VSA)** 2 marks each. Answers to each question should not exceed 40 words.
- (xiv) **Short Answer Type Questions (SA)**, carry 3 marks each. Answers to each question should not exceed 60 words.
- (xv) **Long Answer Type Questions (LA)**, carry 5 marks each. Answers to each question should not exceed 120 words.
- (xvi) There are **Case Based Questions (CBQ)** with three sub questions and are of 4 marks each. Answers to each question should not exceed 100 words.
- (xvii) The **map-based questions**, carry 5 marks with two parts- Q9. In Section A-History (2 marks) and Q19. In Section B-Geography (3 marks).
- (xviii) There is no overall choice in the question paper. However, an internal choice has been provided in few questions. Only one of the choices in such questions must be attempted.

Section A – History (20 marks)

Questions 1 to 9

1. Look at the picture given below. Identify which of the following event is related to this image of “Gandhiji”. **(1 mark)**



- (a) Non-cooperation Movement (b) Kheda Satyagraha
 - (c) Dandi March (d) Swadeshi Movement
2. Why did the weavers of Silesia revolt against contractors in 1845? **(1 mark)**
- (a) Because contractors drastically reduced their payments
 - (b) Because contractors appointed a few people on high posts
 - (c) Because contractors used government policies
 - (d) Because contractors gave them loans on high interest
3. In which Congress session, was the Non-cooperation programme adopted? **(1 mark)**
- (a) Nagpur session (b) Delhi session (c) Calcutta session (d) Madras session
4. Arrange the following in chronological order and choose the correct alternative: **(1 mark)**
- (i) Introduction of printing machine by Gutenberg
 - (ii) Printing of Diamond Sutra
 - (iii) Introduction of wood block printing in Italy
 - (iv) Introduction to Accordion book
- Options:
- (a) (iii); (ii); (i); (iv) (b) (i); (ii); (iii); (iv) (c) (iv); (iii); (ii); (i) (d) (iv); (ii); (iii); (i)

5. (A) What was Zollverein? Why was it introduced? (2 marks)

OR

(B) How was the social and political situation of India affected by the First World War? (2 marks)

6. (A) "The decade of 1830 had brought great economic hardship in Europe". Support that statement with arguments. (3 marks)

OR

(B) Discuss the various stages of German unification.

7. (A) Highlight the reasons for the growth of nationalist tension in Balkan region before the First World War? (5 marks)

OR

(B) Why did Mahatma Gandhi decide to call off the Civil Disobedience Movement? Explain.

8. Read the source given below and answer the following questions: (1+1+2 = 4 marks)

It is said of "passive resistance" that it is the weapon of the weak, but the power which is the subject of this article can be used only by the strong. This power is not passive resistance; indeed, it calls for intense activity. The movement in South Africa was not passive but active ... 'Satyagraha is not physical force. A satyagrahi does not inflict pain on the adversary; he does not seek his destruction ... In the use of satyagraha, there is no ill-will whatever. 'Satyagraha is pure soul-force. Truth is the very substance of the soul. That is why this force is called satyagraha. The soul is informed with knowledge. In it burns the flame of love Non-violence is the supreme dharma ... 'It is certain that India cannot rival Britain or Europe in force of arms. The British worship the war-god and they can all of them become, as they are becoming, bearers of arms. The hundreds of millions in India can never carry arms. They have made the religion of non-violence their own "

8.1. Why did Gandhiji consider non-violence as supreme dharma? (1 mark)

8.2. How was Gandhian satyagraha taken by the people who believed in his philosophy? (1 mark)

8.3. Why was Gandhian satyagraha considered as a novel way to resist injustice? (2 marks)

MAP SKILL-BASED QUESTION (2 marks)

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

(A) The place where the Indian National Congress session was held in December 1920

(B) The place associated with Cotton mill workers Satyagraha

Section B – Geography (20 marks)

Questions 10 to 19

10. Match the following and select the correct answer. (1 mark)

List I	List II
(i) The finest iron ore with a very high iron upto 70%	(A) Limestone
(ii) Oldest oil-producing state in India	(B) Odisha
(iii) The largest manganese producing state	(C) Assam
(iv) Sedimentary rock	(D) Magnetite

Options:

(a) (i) - (D); (ii) - (B); (iii) - (C); (iv) - (A)

(b) (i) - (A); (ii) - (C); (iii) - (B); (iv) - (D)

(c) (i) - (D); (ii) - (C); (iii) - (A); (iv) - (B)

(d) (i) - (D); (ii) - (C); (iii) - (B); (iv) - (A)

11. In which year was the Indian Wildlife (Protection) Act first implemented? (1 mark)

(a) 1965

(b) 1970

(c) 1972

(d) 1991

12. There are two statements marked as Assertion (A) and Reason (R). Mark your answer as per the

codes provided below: **(1 mark)**

Assertion (A): there is a pressing need to use renewable energy sources like solar energy, wind, tide, biomass and energy from waste material.

Reason (R): Solar energy, wind, tide, biomass and energy from waste material are called nonconventional energy sources.

- (a) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true and Reason (R) is the correct explanation of Assertion (A)
- (b) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true and Reason (R) is not the correct explanation of Assertion (A)
- (c) Assertion (A) is true but Reason (R) is false
- (d) Assertion (A) is false but Reason (R) is true

13. What was the aim of Chipko movement? (1 mark)

- (a) Human rights (b) Political rights (c) Agricultural expansion (d) Forest conservation

14. 'Which of the following statements is correct regarding cultivation of rice? (1 mark)

Statement (I): It is the major source of protein in a vegetarian diet.

Statement (II): It is a rabi crop which requires a cool growing season.

Statement (III): India is the highest producer of rice in the world.

Statement (IV): It requires high temperature, (above 25°C) and high humidity with annual rainfall above 100 cm.

- (a) Statement (I) and (II) are right
- (b) Statement (I), (II) and (III) are right
- (c) Statement (III) is right
- (d) Only statement (IV) is right

15. Nagpur is famous for which of the following fruit? (1 mark)

- (a) Banana (b) Orange (c) Grapes (d) Pomegranate

16. Compare Primitive Subsistence and Commercial Farming. (2 marks)

17. (A) Describe the geographical conditions required for the growth of rice in detail. (5 marks)

OR

(B) Distinguish between the features of Subsistence and Commercial agriculture.

18. Read the source given below and answer the following questions: (1+1+2=4)

Tiger is one of the key wildlife species in the faunal web. In 1973, the authorities realized that the tiger population had dwindled to 1,827 from an estimated 55,000 at the turn of the 20th century. The major threats to tiger population are numerous, such as poaching for trade, shrinking habitat, depletion of prey base species, growing human population, etc. The trade of tiger skins and the use of their bones in traditional medicines, especially in the Asian countries left the tiger population on the verge of extinction. Since India and Nepal provide habitat to about two-thirds of the surviving tiger population in the world, these two nations become prime targets for poaching and illegal trading.

"Project Tiger", one of the well publicised wildlife campaigns in the world, was launched in 1973. Tiger conservation has been viewed not only as an effort to save an endangered species but with equal importance as a means of preserving biotypes of sizeable magnitude. Corbett National Park in Uttarakhand, Sunderbans National Park in West Bengal, Bandhavgarh National Park in Madhya Pradesh, Sariska Wildlife Sanctuary in Rajasthan, Manas Tiger Reserve in Assam and Periyar Tiger Reserve in Kerala are some examples of the tiger reserves in India.

- (a) Why was Project Tiger' considered a significant step for Tiger Conservation ? (1)
- (b) What role did India play in the global tiger population ? (1)
- (c) Mention any two major threats to the wildlife species. (2)

MAP SKILL-BASED QUESTION (3 marks)

19. On the same outline map of India locate and label the following with suitable symbols: (1+2=3)

(I) (p) Major Jute producing 2 state (1 mark)

OR

(q) Cotton Textile Industry

(II) Any two of the following: (1 x 2 = 2 marks)

(i) Soil type

(ii) Nuclear Power Plant

(iii) Chitradurga Iron Ore Mine

Section C – Political Science (20 marks)

Questions 20 to 28

20. Choose the incorrect statement. (1 mark)

- (a) Belgium shifted from a unitary to a federal form of government in 1993
- (b) Belgium shifted from a federal form to a unitary form of government in 1993.
- (c) Sri Lanka continues to be a unitary system
- (d) Tamil leaders want Sri Lanka to become a federal system

21. Match list I with list II and select the correct answer using the codes below in the lists: (1 mark)

List I	List II
(i) Hindi	(A) An independent institution
(ii) Federalism	(B) Union Government has the power to legislate on these
(iii) Residuary subjects	(C) System of government that divides power between a central government and regional governments
(iv) State Election Commission	(D) Official language

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

22. Which one of the following option best signifies this cartoon? (1 mark)



- (a) Concentration of power in one leader at the top level.
- (b) Personal loyalty to the leader in political party becomes more important.
- (c) Top positions in political parties are always controlled by members of one family.
- (d) People who do not have adequate experience or popular support come to occupy positions of power.

23. Choose the incorrect statement. (1 mark)

- (a) Usually a federation has two levels of governments
- (b) Both the levels of governments enjoy their powers independent of one another.
- (c) In a federal system, a state government has powers of its own.
- (d) In a federal system, the state government is answerable to the central government.

24. Differentiate between ruling and opposition parties. (2 marks)

25. Trace any two provisions of Indian government to eradicate caste inequalities. (2 marks)

26. What are the reasons for the great change in the caste system? (3 marks)

27. (A) How do democratic governments ensure transparency? Explain. (5 marks)

OR

(B) What outcomes can one reasonably expect of democracies? Explain.

28. Read the source given below and answer the following questions: (1+1+2= 4 marks)

There are some things that democracy must provide. In a democracy, we are most concerned with ensuring that people will have the right to choose their rulers and people will have control over the rulers. Whenever possible and necessary, citizens should be able to participate in decision making that affects them all. Therefore, the most basic outcome of democracy should be that it produces a government that is accountable to the citizens, and responsive to the needs and expectations of the citizens.

28.1. Why there is an overwhelming support for the idea of democracy? (1 mark)

28.2. Why is there some delay in decision making in a democracy? (1 mark)

28.3. What are the things that democracy must provide? (2 marks)

Section D – Economics (20 marks)

Questions 29 to 38

29. Read the given data and find out the difference in the percentage of rural boys and rural girls, aged 10-14 years who are attending school in Uttar Pradesh. (1 mark)

Category	Male	Female
Literacy rate for rural population	76%	54%
Literacy rate for rural children in age group 10-14 years	90%	87%
Percentage of rural children aged 10-14 attending school	85%	82%

Options:

- (a) 3%
- (b) 14%
- (c) 8%
- (d) 5%

30. Read the information given below and select the correct option. (1 mark)

Avinash went to a stationary shop to buy books and pens and gave Rs. 100 to the shopkeeper but the shopkeeper refused to accept the payment. Avinash told the shopkeeper that he cannot refuse the payment made by him. After reading the above case state why one cannot refuse a payment made in rupees in India?

- (a) Because it is authorised by the Governor
- (b) Because it is authorised by the RBI
- (c) Because it is authorised by the government of the country.
- (d) All the above

31. Human Development Report Published by UNDP compares countries based on: (1 mark)

- (a) The educational levels of the people
- (b) Their health status
- (c) Per Capita Income
- (d) All the above

32. Production of a commodity, mostly through the natural process, is an activity in sector. (1 mark)

- (a) Primary
- (b) Secondary
- (c) Tertiary
- (d) Information Technology

33. How much percentage (Approx.) of the loans taken by poor households in the Urban areas are

from informal sources? **(1 mark)**

- (a) 55% (b) 75% (c) 84% (d) 95%

34. Identify the incorrect option as given below: (1 mark)

- (a) The RBI monitors the banks in actually maintaining cash balance.
- (b) Banks have to submit information to the RBI on income-tax returns of the borrower.
- (c) The RBI sees that the banks give loans not just to profit-making businesses and traders but also to small cultivators.
- (d) The RBI supervises the functioning of formal sources of loans.

35. “Most of the poor households still depend on the informal sector for loans, both in rural and urban areas of India.” Support the statement with three examples. (3 marks)

36. Given that a large number of people in our country are poor, does it in any way affect their capacity to borrow? (3 marks)

37. With the example of sugarcane, explain the interdependence of all the three sectors of the economy. (3 marks)

38. (A) What are the advantages of an organised sector for the workers? (5 marks)

OR

(B) Enumerate the causes of rural unemployment in India.

Map for Q.No 9 (Section A) and Q.No 19 (Section B).

