



*Reliable*  
**SAMPLE**  
**QUESTION PAPER**  
**Social Science**

As per Latest CBSE Sample Paper for 2021-22 with Marking Scheme released on 14.01.2022 (CBSE Circular No. Acad-07/2022)

**2 Papers**

**10**

Units/No. of Questions	2 Marks	3 Marks	5 Marks	4 Marks (Case-Study)	3 Marks (Maps)	Total Marks
I. India and the Contemporary World-II (Chapter – 2, 3 & 4)	01	01		01	01	12
II. Contemporary India-II (Chapter – 5, 6 & 7)	02			01	02+01 OR	12
III. Democratic Politics-II (Chapter – 6 & 7)	01	01	01+01 OR			10
IV. Understanding Economic Development (Chapter – 3 & 4)	01	01+01 OR	01+01 OR			10
<b>Total</b>	<b>05</b>	<b>03</b>	<b>02</b>	<b>02</b>	<b>03</b>	<b>40</b>



# *Reliable* SAMPLE QUESTION PAPER Social Science

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2. *Reliable* Sample Question Paper – 02

**Answer** *Reliable* Sample Question Paper – 02

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# CBSE SAMPLE QUESTION PAPER *(with Marking Scheme)*

# 1

**SOCIAL SCIENCE (TERM-II)**

*Time allowed : 2 hours*

**CLASS-X**

*Maximum Marks : 40*

**General Instructions :**

- (i) This Question paper is divided into five sections — Section A, B, C, D and E.
- (ii) All questions are compulsory.
- (iii) **Section-A :** Question no. 1 to 5 are very short answer type questions of 2 marks each. Answer to each question should not exceed 40 words.
- (iv) **Section-B :** Question no. 6 to 8 are short answer type questions, carrying 3 marks each. Answer to each question should not exceed 80 words.
- (v) **Section-C :** Question no. 9 and 10 are long answer type questions, carrying 5 marks each. Answer to each question should not exceed 120 words.
- (vi) **Section-D :** Question no. 11 and 12 are Case Based questions.
- (vii) **Section-E :** Question no. 13 is map based, carrying 3 marks with two parts, 13.1 from History (1 mark) and 13.2 from Geography (2 marks).
- (viii) There is no overall choice in the question paper. However, an internal choice has been provided in a few questions. Only one of the choices in such questions have to be attempted.
- (ix) In addition to this, separate instructions are given with each section and question, wherever necessary.

**SECTION-A**

*(Very Short Answer Questions)*

**2×5=10**

- 1. How did the Non-Cooperation Movement unfold in the cities and towns of India? 2**  
**Ans.**
  - (i) The movement started with middle-class participation in the cities.
  - (ii) Thousands of students left government-controlled schools and college.
  - (iii) Many teachers resigned.
  - (iv) Lawyers gave up their legal practices.
  - (v) The council elections were boycotted in most provinces except Madras.
  - (vi) Foreign goods were boycotted, liquor shops picketed, and foreign cloth burnt in huge bonfires.  
*(Any two points)*
- 2. Why is tourism considered as a trade? 2**  
**Ans.**
  - (i) Foreign tourist's arrival in the country contributing to foreign exchange.
  - (ii) Many people are directly engaged in the tourism industry.
  - (iii) Tourism provides support to local handicrafts.
  - (iv) Tourists visit India for medical tourism, eco-tourism, adventure tourism, cultural tourism and business tourism  
*(Any two points)*
- 3. Differentiate between one party and two party system. 2**  
**Ans. A. One Party System**
  - (i) Countries where only one party is allowed to control and run the government are called one party system.
  - (ii) *e.g.*, In China only Communist Party is allowed to rule.**B. Two Party System**
  - (i) Countries where only two main parties contest elections are called Two Party System.
  - (ii) The United States of America and United Kingdom are examples of Two Party System.
- 4. State the role of Reserve Bank of India. 2**  
**Ans.**
  - (i) In India, the Reserve Bank of India issues currency notes on behalf of the Central Government.
  - (ii) The RBI supervises the functioning of formal sources of loans.
  - (iii) The RBI monitors the banks in actually maintaining cash balance.
  - (iv) The RBI sees that the banks give loans not just to profit-making businesses and traders but also to small cultivators.  
*(Any two points)*

5. Read the data in the table given below and answer the questions that follow:

2

Total production of finished steel in India	
Year	Production ( <i>in million tonnes</i> )
2015-2016	106.60
2016-2017	120.14
2017-2018	126.85
2018-2019	101.29
2019-2020	102.62

Source: Ministry of Steel, Government of India (NCERT)

5.1. Compare the 2015-2016 and 2019-2020 data and give any one reason for the reduction of production of steel in 2019-2020. (1)

Ans. (i) High costs (ii) Limited availability of coking coal  
 (iii) Lower productivity of labour (iv) Irregular supply of energy  
 (v) Any other relevant point (Any one point)

5.2. Why is production and consumption of steel considered as an index of a country's development?

Ans. (i) The steel products are used as a raw material in different industries.  
 (ii) It is required for export.  
 (iii) It provides machinery for ensuring country's growth.  
 (iv) Any other relevant point. (Any one point)

### SECTION-B

(Short Answer Questions)

3×3=9

6. Why do most of the rural households still remain dependent on the informal sources of credit? Explain. 3

Ans. (i) Limited availability of Banks in rural areas.  
 (ii) People in the rural areas face problem with regard to documentation.  
 (iii) Absence of collateral is one of the major reasons which prevents the poor from getting bank loans.  
 (iv) Rural people get easy loans from the richer households through informal ways. (Any three points)

OR

How do Self Help Groups help borrowers to overcome the problem of lack of collateral? Explain. 3

Ans. (i) People can get timely loans for a variety of purposes and at a reasonable interest rate.  
 (ii) SHGs are regular in their savings which can be used as monetary help.  
 (iii) Members can take small loans without collateral to meet their needs.  
 (iv) Due to timely repayment banks also lend loans to SHGs. (Any three points)

7. "Tribal peasants interpreted the message of Mahatma Gandhi and the idea of swaraj in another way and participated in the Non-Cooperation Movement differently." Justify the statement. 3

Ans. (i) Spread of militant guerrilla movement in the Gudum Hills of Andhra Pradesh.  
 (ii) They were against colonial policies.  
 (iii) Their livelihood was affected and their traditional rights were denied.  
 (iv) Their leader Alluri Sitaram Raju was inspired by the Non Cooperation Movement and persuaded people to wear khadi and give up drinking.  
 (v) He wanted liberation by the use of force.  
 (vi) The rebels attacked police stations and carried on guerrilla warfare for achieving swaraj.  
 (vii) Any other relevant point  
 (To be evaluated as a whole)

8. Examine the role of Political Parties in a democratic country. 3

Ans. (i) Parties form and run governments.  
 (ii) Parties play a decisive role in making policies for the country.

- (iii) They recruit leaders and train them.
- (iv) Parties that lose the election form the opposition.
- (v) Parties shape public opinion.
- (vi) Parties provide the common man access to government machinery and welfare schemes.
- (vii) Any other relevant point (Any three points)

## SECTION-C

(Long Answer Type Questions)

5×2=10

**9. Democracy's ability to generate its own support is itself an outcome that cannot be ignored.' Support the statement with examples.**

- Ans.**
- (i) Democracy ensures that decision making will be based on norms and procedure.
  - (ii) Every citizen has the right and means to examine the process of decision making.
  - (iii) Democratic governments are accountable, legitimate and transparent governments.
  - (iv) People have the right to choose their rulers.
  - (v) Democracy gives its citizens the right to information about the government and its functioning.
  - (vi) A democratic government is the people's own government and it is run by the people.
  - (vii) Any other relevant point (Any five points)

OR

**'There is an overwhelming support for the idea of democracy in South Asia.' Support the statement with examples.** 5

- Ans.**
- (i) Democratic government is peoples own government.
  - (ii) Countries from South Asia want democratic rights for people.
  - (iii) Countries want to elect their representatives by themselves.
  - (iv) Democracy provides dignity and freedom to its citizens.
  - (v) Democracy accommodates social diversity.
  - (vi) Democracy is based on the idea of discussion and negotiation.
  - (vi) Eg. India, Nepal, Bangladesh, Sri Lanka, Pakistan
  - (vii) Any other relevant point (Any five points)

**10. Examine the role of Information Technology in stimulating the process of globalization.**

OR

- Ans.**
- (i) Technology has been changing rapidly.
  - (ii) Telecommunication facilities (telegraph, telephone including mobile phones, fax) are used to contact and access information
  - (iii) Helps to communicate from remote areas.
  - (iv) Development of satellite communication devices.
  - (v) Computers have now entered almost every field of activity.
  - (vi) One can obtain and share information through internet.
  - (vii) Electronic mail (e-mail) and talk (voice-mail) across the world at negligible costs
  - (viii) Has played a major role in spreading out production of services across countries
  - (ix) Any other relevant point (Any five points)

**Assess the impact of globalization on India and its people.** 5

- Ans.**
- (i) Globalization has resulted in more choices for the consumers
  - (ii) This has improved the standard of living of people
  - (iii) MNCs have increased their investments in industries such as cell-phones, automobiles, electronics, soft drinks, etc.
  - (iv) New jobs have been created.
  - (v) Some local companies that supply raw materials to MNCs have also benefited.
  - (vi) Some local companies have been able to invest in newer technology and production methods.
  - (vii) Globalisation has enabled some large companies such as Tata Motors, Infosys to emerge as multi-national companies.
  - (viii) Companies providing services have also benefited by globalisation.
  - (ix) Flexibility in labour laws
  - (x) Expansion of unorganised sector
  - (xi) Stiff competition to the local producers
  - (xii) Any other relevant point (Any five points)

## SECTION-D

**(Case Based Questions)****4×2=8****11. Read the given text and answer the following questions:****4**

‘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. ... Nonviolence 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 ...’

**11.1. Why did Gandhiji consider nonviolence as supreme dharma?****(1)**

**Ans.** Gandhiji adopted nonviolence as a philosophy and an ideal way of life. According to him philosophy of nonviolence is not a weapon of the weak; it is a weapon, which can be tried by all.

**11.2 How was Gandhian satyagraha taken by the people who believed in his philosophy?****(1)**

**Ans.** 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.

**11.3 Why was Gandhian satyagraha considered as a novel way to resist injustice?****(2)**

**Ans.** (i) One could win the battle through nonviolence.

(ii) This could be done by appealing to the conscience of the oppressor.

(iii) People – including the oppressors – had to be persuaded to see the truth, instead of being forced to accept truth through the use of violence.

(iv) Any other relevant point

*(Any two points)***12. Read the given text and answer the following questions:****4**

Ever since humans appeared on the earth, they have used different means of communication. But, the pace of change, has been rapid in modern times. Long distance communication is far easier without physical movement of the communicator or receiver. Personal communication and mass communication including television, radio, press, films, etc. are the major means of communication in the country. The Indian postal network is the largest in the world. It handles parcels as well as personal written communications. Cards and envelopes are considered first-class mail and are airlifted between stations covering both land and air. The second-class mail includes book packets, registered newspapers and periodicals. They are carried by surface mail, covering land and water transport. To facilitate quick delivery of mails in large towns and cities, six mail channels have been introduced recently. They are called Rajdhani Channel, Metro Channel, Green Channel, Business Channel, Bulk Mail Channel and Periodical Channel.

**12.1 Examine the role of the Indian postal network.****(1)**

**Ans.** (i) It has helped the country to engage in communication and social-economic development.

(ii) It provides various facilities like speed post, business post, registered post, ordinary post.

(iii) Any other relevant point

*(Any one)***12.2 Differentiate between mass communication and personal communication.****(1)**

**Ans.** (i) Mass Communication is the medium which provides entertainment as well as creates awareness among the masses. It includes radio, television, newspapers, magazines, books, films etc. whereas Personal Communication is between person to person.

(ii) Any other relevant point

*(Any one)***12.3 Analyse the significance of communication for a nation.****(2)**

**Ans.** (i) This is the age of communication using the telephone, television, films, and the Internet.

(ii) Even books, magazines and newspapers are important means of communication.

(iii) Various means of communication have connected the world closer

(iv) It is the source of entertainment and knowledge.

(v) Any other relevant point

*(Any one)*

**SECTION-E**

*(Map Skill Based Question)*

**1×3=3**

**13.1 On the given outline Political Map of India, identify the place marked as A with the help of following information and write its correct name on the line marked near it.**

(A) The place where Non Cooperation Movement was called off due to violence. (1)

**Ans.** Chauri Chaura (UP)

**13.2 On the same given map of India, locate the following:**

(I) Namrup Thermal Plant (1)

**OR**

Noida Software Technology Park

(II) Raja Sansi (Sri Guru Ram Dass Jee) International Airport (1)

**Ans.**



# Reliable **SAMPLE** **QUESTION PAPER**

# 2

**SOCIAL SCIENCE (TERM-II)**

Time allowed : 2 hours

**CLASS-X**

Maximum Marks : 40

**General Instructions :**

- (i) This Question paper is divided into five sections — Section A, B, C, D and E.
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**SECTION-A**

**(Very Short Answer Questions)**

**2×5=10**

1. When and where did Mahatma Gandhi successfully organize Satyagraha movements just after arriving in India ? **2**
2. What is a mineral according to Geologists ? Name the hardest and the softest mineral. **2**
3. How is energy a basic requirement for the economic development of the country ? Explain with examples. **2**
4. Why are political parties a precondition for democracy ? Explain any three reasons. **2**
5. What is Barter system ? Explain by giving examples.

**SECTION-B**

**(Short Answer Questions)**

**3×3=9**

6. 'Many a times introduction of new crops make the difference between life and death.' Explain the statement with the example of introduction of potato crop in Europe. **3**
7. Which system of governance will you prefer the most ? State reasons for your choice. **3**
8. How does lack of measure of value and divisibility are the common problems in barter system ? Explain. **3**

**OR**

Which are two major sources of credit in India ? Why do we need to expand these sources ? Explain.

<b>SECTION-C</b>
------------------

**(Long Answer Type Questions)****5×2=10**

9. Explain the role of opposition party in a democracy. 5

**OR**

Examine critically the role of an ordinary citizen in strengthening and deepening democracy.

10. Why do we need to expand formal source or credit in India ? Explain any four reasons. 5

**OR**

How does the Reserve Bank of India supervise the functioning of banks ? Why is this necessary ?

<b>SECTION-D</b>
------------------

**(Case Based Questions)****4×2=8**

11. **Read the given text and answer the following questions:** 4

The movement started with middle-class participation in the cities. Thousands of students left government-controlled schools and colleges, headmasters and teachers resigned, and lawyers gave up their legal practices. The council elections were boycotted in most provinces except Madras, where the Justice Party, the party of the non-Brahmans, felt that entering the council was one way of gaining some power—something that usually only Brahmans had access to.

The effects of non-cooperation on the economic front were more dramatic. Foreign goods were boycotted, liquor shops picketed, and foreign cloth burnt in huge bonfires. The import of foreign cloth halved between 1921 and 1922, its value dropping from Rs. 102 crore to Rs. 57 crore. In many places merchants and traders refused to trade in foreign goods or finance foreign trade. As the boycott movement spread, and people began discarding imported clothes and wearing only Indian ones, production of Indian textile mills and handlooms went up.

- 11.1 Explain the role of 'Justice Party' in boycotting of council elections. (1)  
 11.2 How was the effects of 'non-cooperation on the economic front' dramatic ? (1)  
 11.3 Explain the effect of 'Boycott' movement on 'foreign textile trade.' (2)

12. **Read the given text and answer the following questions:** 4

NTPC is a major power providing corporation in India. It has ISO certification for EMS (Environment Management System) 14001. The corporation has a proactive approach for preserving the natural environment and resources like water, oil and gas and fuels in places where it is setting up power plants.

This has been possible through :

- (a) Optimum utilisation of equipment adopting latest techniques and upgrading existing equipment.  
 (b) Minimising waste generation by maximising ash utilisation.  
 (c) Providing green belts for nurturing ecological balance and addressing the question of special purpose vehicles for afforestation.  
 (d) Reducing environmental pollution through ash pond management, ash water recycling system and liquid waste management.  
 (e) Ecological monitoring, reviews and online database management for all its power stations.

- 12.1 Which is the major power providing corporation in India ? (1)  
 12.2 Has National Thermal Power Corporation (NTPC) ISO certification from EMS 140001 ? (1)  
 12.3 Mention the steps that have been taken National Thermal Power Corporation (NTPC) to protect environment. (2)

**SECTION-E**

*(Map Skill Based Question)*

1×3=3

**13.1** On the given outline Political Map of India, identify the place marked as A with the help of following information and write its correct name on the line marked near it.

- (A) The place where Jallianwala Bagh incident took place. (1)



**13.2** On the same given map of India, locate the following:

- (I) Singrauli Thermal Power Plant (1)

**OR**

Bokaro Iron and Steel Plant

- (II) Rajiv Gandhi International Airport (1)

# Answers

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1. After arriving in India, Mahatma Gandhi successfully organized Satyagraha movement in various places.
  - (1) In 1916, he travelled to Champaran in Bihar to inspire the peasants to struggle against the oppressive plantation system.
  - (2) In 1917, he organized Satyagraha to support the peasants of the Kheda district of Gujarat. Affected by crop failure and a plague epidemic, the peasants of Kheda could not pay revenue, and were demanding that revenue collection be relaxed.
  - (3) In 1918, Mahatma Gandhi went to Ahmedabad to organize a Satyagraha movement amongst cotton mill workers. *(Any two points)*
2. (1) According to Geologists minerals are the homogenous naturally occurring substances with a definable internal structure.
  - (2) (a) The hardest mineral is diamond.
  - (b) The softest mineral is talc.
3. Energy is the basic requirement for economic development.
  - (1) Every sector of the national economy—agriculture, industry, transport, commercial and domestic needs inputs of energy. Energy is required to run machines in industries, agricultural equipments.
  - (2) The economic development plans implemented since independence necessarily required increasing amounts of energy to remain operational.
  - (3) To run our international trade or to export, import various goods efficient transport system is required which again require energy resources. *(Any two points)*
4. There are many functions in a democracy for which political parties are needed. But, their existence is a precondition because in absence of political parties :
  - (1) Every candidate in the elections will be independent. So, no one will be able to make any promise to the people about any major policy changes.
  - (2) The government may be formed but its stability will remain ever uncertain.
  - (3) Elected representatives will be accountable to their constituency for what they do in their locality. But no one will be responsible for how the country will be run. *(Any two points)*
5. (1) Barter system can be defined as a transaction system wherein goods are directly exchanged without the use of money.
  - (ii) (a) For example a book seller sells his books in exchange of a bicycle. In this case, both parties *i.e.*, bookseller and bicycle manufacturer have to agree to sell and buy each other's commodities.
  - (b) Double coincidence of wants is an essential feature of this system.
6. (1) Many of our common foods such as potatoes, soya, maize, tomatoes, chillies and sweet potatoes were not known to us until America was discovered.
  - (2) Europe's poor people began to eat better and live longer with the introduction of humble potatoes.
  - (3) Ireland's poor peasants became so dependent on potato that when disease destroyed the potato crop in mid 1840s, hundreds of thousands died of starvation.

7. I will prefer democratic governance for the following reasons :

- (1) It is democratic governance that promotes equality among citizens. In a democracy, all the people are equal before the law and are treated equally.
- (2) Democracy believes in and enhances dignity of the individual.
- (3) Though in democratic set up relatively more time is required in making a decision, but due to its multilevel consultation and discussion it improves the quality of the decision.
- (4) It is democracy where all are given opportunity to express their views. This helps democracy in providing a method to resolve conflicts.
- (5) It is true that many a time some decisions taken prove wrong but democracy allows room to correct mistakes. *(Any three points)*

8. (1) Lack of measure of value, divisibility, a common unit of value, a system of payment, a system for storage of value, etc are the common difficulties in Barter system.
- (2) For example, if a farmer and a shoemaker agree to sell and buy each other's commodities, what should be the common measure of value ?
  - (3) Similarly, if an elephant owner wants to sell his elephant for gold, how can an elephant be divided for 10 grams of gold ?

**OR**

- (1) The two major formal sources of credit in India are banks and co-operative societies that account for 25% and 27% of total rural credit in India respectively.
- (2) (a) It helps in increasing economic activities of the borrowers.  
(b) It may be helpful in growing crops, doing business, setting up small-scale industries, trade in goods, etc.  
(c) If credit is available to the poor people on reasonable terms and conditions, it can improve their economic conditions which in turn, will help them to have better standard of living.

9. Those parties that lose in the election play the role of opposition to the parties in power. The opposition party plays following important roles in a democracy :

- (1) It voices those views which are different from the party which enjoys power. So, there are alternatives to choose from.
- (2) It criticizes the government for its wrong policies and programmes and their implementation.
- (3) It criticizes the government for its failure.
- (4) It mobilises opposition to the government.
- (5) It keeps people at large, aware of government's wrong policies and programmes.
- (6) It acts as a check and balance against the government. *(Any five points)*

**OR**

- (1) Ordinary citizens can put pressure on political parties through petitions, publicity and agitations.
- (2) For this purpose, they can take help of pressure groups, movements and the media.
- (3) If the citizens do this effectively then in fear of losing public support by not taking up reforms the political parties become more serious about reforms.
- (4) Also, there can be reforms, if those who want so join political parties.
- (5) We should not forget that the quality of democracy depends on the degree of public participation.
- (6) It is difficult to reform policies if ordinary citizens do not take part in it and simply criticize it from outside. *(Any five points)*

10. (1) The formal source of credit includes loan from banks and co-operatives.
- (2) We need to expand formal sources of credit in India for the following reasons :
- (a) Formal sources of credit are less risky and they charge less rate of interest.
  - (b) The Reserve Bank of India supervises the functioning of formal sources of loans. It monitors the banks in actually maintaining cash balance.
  - (c) RBI ensures that loans are given not only to the profit-making businessmen and traders but also to small cultivators, small-scale industries, to small borrowers, etc.
  - (d) Compared to the formal lenders, most of the informal lenders charge higher interest rates. Thus, the cost to the borrower becomes much higher and thus less income. Also the borrowers may become victim to debt-trap. So, formal sector loans help reduce dependence on informal sources of credit.
  - (e) Due to high interest rates of informal source of credit, people who might wish to start an enterprise by borrowing may not do so because of high cost of borrowing.
  - (f) Cheap and affordable credit by the formal sector is crucial for the country's development.

*(Any five points)*

**OR**

- (1) The Reserve Bank of India supervises the functioning of formal sources of credit in India. It is the Central Bank of India.
- (2) It supervises the functioning of banks in the following ways :
- (a) The RBI monitors that the banks actually maintain the required cash balance out of the deposits they receive. Banks in India these days hold about 15 per cent of their deposits as cash.
  - (b) RBI sees that the banks give loans not just to profit-making businesses and traders but also to small cultivators, small-scale industries, to small borrowers, etc.
  - (c) Periodically, banks have to submit information to the RBI on how much they are lending, to whom, at what interest rates, etc.
11. 11.1 Justice Party, the party of the non-Brahmans, felt that entering the council was one way of gaining some power – something that usually only Brahmans had access to.
- 11.2 Foreign goods were boycotted, liquor shops picketed and foreign cloth burnt in huge bonfires.
- 11.3 (i) The import of foreign cloth halved.
- (ii) Merchants and traders refused to trade in foreign goods or finance foreign trade.
  - (iii) Indian textile mills and handloom went up. *(Any two points)*
12. 12.1 National Thermal Power Corporation (NTPC) is the major power providing corporation in India.
- 12.2 Yes, NTPC has ISO certification from EMS 140001.
- 12.3 (a) Optimum utilisation of equipment adopting latest techniques to upgrading existing equipment.
- (b) Providing green belt for nurturing ecological balance and addressing the question of special purpose vehicles for afforestation.

13.



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