



B.K. BIRLA CENTRE FOR EDUCATION

SARALA BIRLA GROUP OF SCHOOLS
A CBSE DAY-CUM-BOYS' RESIDENTIAL SCHOOL
TERM 1 EXAMINATION - 2026-27
SOCIAL SCIENCE (087) - (SET-2)
MARKING SCHEME

Class: X
Date: 7.09.2026
Admission no:

Time: 3hrs
Max Marks: 80
Roll no:

General Instructions:

1. There are 38 questions in the Question paper. All questions are compulsory.
2. The question paper has Four Sections – A-History, B-Geography C-Political Science, and D-Economics.
3. Each Section has MCQs, VSA, SA, LAs and CBQ.
4. Very Short Answer Type Questions (VSA), carry 2 marks each. Answers to each question should not exceed 40 words.
5. Short Answer Type Questions (SA), carry 3 marks each. Answers to each question should not exceed 60 words.
6. Long answer type questions (LA), carry 5 marks each. Answers to each question should not exceed 120 words.
7. There are case based questions (CBQ) with three sub questions and are of 4 marks each. Answers to each question should not exceed 100 words.
8. The map-based questions, carry 5 marks with two parts- Q10. In Section A-History (2 marks) and Q21. In Section B -Geography (3 marks).
9. There is no overall choice in the question paper. However, an internal choice has been provided in few questions. Only one of the choices in such questions must be attempted.

SECTION-A

HISTORY (18 marks)

1. Arrange the following developments in the chronological order and choose the correct option: [1]

- (I) Napoleonic wars
(II) The Treaty of Vienna
(III) Greek Struggle for Independence
(IV) Slav Nationalism in Ottoman Empire

Options:

- (a) (III), (II), (I), (IV)
(b) (I), (II), (III), (IV)
(c) (IV), (III), (II), (I)
(d) (IV), (II), (III), (I)

2. Choose the incorrectly matched option. [1]

- (a) Frederic Sorrieu - A British Artist**
(b) Bismarck - Unification of Germany
(c) Lord Byron - An English poet
(d) Karol Kurpinski - A Polish music composer

3. Identify from the following options, the appropriate reason for the non-participation of industrial workers in the Civil Disobedience Movement. [1]

- (I) Industrialists were close to the Congress.
- (II) British offered them good salaries.
- (III) They were reluctant to boycott foreign goods.
- (IV) Growth of socialism.

Options:

- (a) Statements (I) and (II) are appropriate.
- (b) Statements (I), (II) and (III) are appropriate.
- (c) Statement (IV) is appropriate.
- (d) Statement (I) is appropriate.**

4. Which option best describes the Rowlatt Act? [1]

- (a) It was introduced to promote greater freedom of the press.
- (b) It empowered the government to repress political activities and detain political prisoners without trial.**
- (c) It reduced the powers of the colonial government to arrest political activists.
- (d) It granted Indians greater participation in the legislative councils.

5. Identify the continent with the help of the following statements: [1]

- I. It had remained isolated from regular contact with the rest of the world for a long period.
 - II. The indigenous people were not immune to diseases introduced by European explorers.
 - III. Its vast lands, abundant crops, and mineral wealth transformed trade and lives across the world.
- (a) Africa
 - (b) Asia
 - (c) Europe
 - (d) America**

6. Two statements are given as Assertion (A) and Reason (R). Study the statements carefully and identify the correct option: [1]

Assertion (A): The name 'silk-route' points to the importance of East-bound Chinese silk cargoes along the silk routes.

Reason (R): Historians have identified several silk routes, over land and by sea, knitting together vast regions of Asia.

- (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.**

7. Why was Otto von Bismarck considered as the architect of the unified Germany? [2]

Ans. Otto Von Bismarck was considered the architect of the unified Germany because he carried out unification with the help of Prussian army and the bureaucracy

8. Imagine you are a 19th century European peasant who has just arrived in America. You've been asked by a journalist to explain why so many Europeans like you have chosen to emigrate. Identify three primary factors that led you and others to leave Europe for America. [3]

Ans. Many Europeans migrated to America during the nineteenth century because:

- 1. Poverty and hunger:** Population increased rapidly in Europe, while employment opportunities were limited. Many people faced poverty and hunger.
- 2. Unemployment and economic hardship:** Industrialisation and the loss of livelihood created economic difficulties for many people. America offered better opportunities for employment and economic advancement.
- 3. Religious and political conflicts:** Many Europeans also migrated to escape religious persecution, political conflicts and difficult living conditions in Europe.

9[a]. How were the various social groups involved in the Civil Disobedience Movement? Explain with examples. [5]

Ans. Different social groups participated in the Civil Disobedience Movement for different reasons:

- 1. Rich peasants:** Rich peasant communities such as the Patidars of Gujarat and the Jats of Uttar Pradesh were active participants. They were affected by the depression and falling prices and wanted the government to reduce revenue demands.
- 2. Poor peasants:** Poor peasants wanted the unpaid rent to be remitted. They participated in radical movements led by local leaders and often supported the idea of reducing rents and revenue.
- 3. Business classes:** Indian businessmen supported the movement because they wanted protection against imports and a favourable environment for Indian trade and business. They supported the boycott of foreign goods.
- 4. Industrial workers:** Industrial workers participated in some areas, particularly in the early stages of the movement. However, their participation was limited because industrialists were close to the Congress and workers were reluctant to participate in some boycott activities.
- 5. Women:** Women participated in large numbers. They took part in protest marches, manufactured salt, picketed shops selling foreign cloth and liquor, and participated in nationalist activities.

Thus, the Civil Disobedience Movement brought together different social groups, although each group had its own specific reasons and expectations.

OR

9[b]. There were variety of cultural processes through which Indian Nationalism captured people's imagination.' Explain the statement with examples.

Ans. Indian nationalism spread among the masses through various cultural processes that helped people emotionally connect with the idea of the nation.

(1) Nationalist leaders used folk songs, ballads and stories to spread patriotic feelings, which made the message of nationalism reach even illiterate people. (2) The revival of Indian folklore and traditions helped create pride in India's past and culture, strengthening the sense of national identity. (3) National symbols, such as the tricolour flag and the image of Bharat Mata, inspired people to visualise the nation as a united entity. (4) Popular prints, posters and cartoons were used to spread nationalist ideas and create awareness against colonial rule. (5) National festivals and celebrations, like Ganesh Chaturthi and Shivaji festivals, brought people together and promoted unity and collective participation in the nationalist movement.

MAP SKILL-BASED QUESTION (2 MARKS)

10. 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. [2]

A. The place where a session of Indian National Congress was held in December 1920.

Ans – Nagpur

B. A place in Gujarat where satyagraha movement was held for the cotton mill workers.

Ans - Ahmedabad

SECTION-B GEOGRAPHY (25 Marks)

11. Identify the soil: [1]

- (I) It consists of various proportions of sand, silt and clay.
(II) Soil particles appear somewhat bigger in size when we move closer to the river valley.
(III) Such soils are more common in piedmont plains such as Duars, Chos and Terai.

Options:

- (a) Laterite Soil
(b) Alluvial Soil
(c) Black Soil
(d) Yellow Soil

12. Two statements are given as Assertion (A) and Reason (R). Study the statements carefully and identify the correct option: [1]

Assertion (A): Resources are vital for human survival as well as for maintaining the quality of life.

Reason (R): We cannot breathe without them.

- (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.

13. The Goal of is to enable every rural household to get assured supply of potable piped water at a service level of 55 litres per capita per day.

- (a) Jal Jeevan Mission**
(b) Swachh Bharat Mission
(c) Namami Gange Programme
(d) Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchayee Yojana

14. Which one of the following is/are not true for pulses?

- (I) Pulses are grown in both Kharif and Rabi seasons.
(II) Pulses require intensive and excessive irrigation facilities.
(III) They are grown in rotation to replenish fertility of the soil.
(IV) Pulses are leguminous crops.

Options:

- (a) Statement (IV) only
(b) Statements (I), (III) and (IV) only
(c) Statement (II) only
(d) Statements (I), (II), (III) and (IV) only

15. Two statements are given as Assertion (A) and Reason (R). Study the statements carefully and identify the correct option: [1]

Assertion (A): The Government of India buys wheat and rice from farmers at a fair price.

Reason (R): The public sector contributes to economic development.

- (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.

16. Degradation of land is a cause of worry.' Give reasons to support the statement. [2]

Ans. Land degradation is concerning because it lowers soil fertility, rendering it unusable for farming and resulting in decreased food yields. This has a direct effect on farmers' livelihoods and food security, particularly in nations like India where a sizable portion of the population is dependent on agriculture.

17. Multipurpose river projects have changed the face of modern India. Throw light on how have multipurpose projects been proved to be the boon for the country. [3]

Ans.- Multipurpose river projects are planned and executed for various purposes like irrigation, hydropower generation, water supply for drinking and industrial purposes. Various advantages of multi-purpose projects are:

(1) These projects provide inputs to various surrounding industries in two ways. They provide power and water required for processing any products.

(2) Agriculture in some rain starved areas has bloomed resulting in food security only because of the artificial reservoirs and multipurpose projects constructed near them.

(3) These projects control floods by maintaining an optimum flow of water. They contain the extreme water flow during monsoons.

(4) These projects provide green energy in the form of hydroelectric power.

(5) These projects also provide as a huge means of livelihood to unskilled and skilled labourers giving them economic security, growth and development. [Any three points]

18. What are the main features of plantation agriculture? Explain. [3]

Ans. Main features of plantation agriculture are as follows:

(1) Plantation is a type of commercial farming in which a single crop is grown on a large area.

(2) Plantations cover large tracts of land using capital intensive inputs with the help of migrant labourers.

(3) All the produce in this farming is used as raw material in respective industries.

19[a]. Explain the various stages of resource planning and its need in India. [5]

Ans. Resource planning is a structured approach to sustainable resource utilisation, ensuring equitable distribution and conservation for future generations. It plays a vital role in managing India's diverse natural resources.

Stages of Resource Planning in India:

(1) **Resource Identification and Survey:** This stage is equipped with the right institutional structure, expertise, and technology to carry out resource development strategies.

(2) **Evolving a planning structure:** Policies are formulated to optimise resource use, balancing economic growth with sustainability.

(3) **Coordinating the plans for resource development with those for national development as a whole.**

Need of resource planning in India: (1) **Addressing Regional Disparities:** Unequal resource distribution necessitates planning to ensure that all regions benefit equitably.

(2) **Environmental Sustainability:** Overexploitation of resources has led to issues like deforestation, soil erosion, and groundwater depletion, making conservation efforts crucial.

(3) **Economic Growth and Industrial Development:** Effective resource management facilitates industrialisation and agricultural progress, contributing to national prosperity.

OR

19[b]. Anita has purchased farmland in the hilly region of the Western Ghats. She wants to cultivate tea, coffee and cashew nuts but is unsure whether the soil in the region is suitable for these crops. Identify the most suitable soil type and explain its important characteristics that make it suitable for cultivation.

Answer:

The most suitable soil for growing tea, coffee and cashew nuts is Laterite Soil.

- 1. Laterite soil develops in areas with high temperature and heavy rainfall due to the process of intense leaching.**
- 2. It is mainly found in the hilly and elevated regions of Karnataka, Kerala, Tamil Nadu, Madhya Pradesh, and the hilly areas of Odisha and Assam.**
- 3. This soil is deficient in humus, nitrogen, phosphate and lime, making it less fertile in its natural state.**
- 4. It contains iron oxide and aluminium compounds, which give it a reddish colour.**
- 5. With the application of manures and fertilizers, laterite soil becomes suitable for cultivation.**
- 6. It is particularly suitable for the cultivation of tea, coffee and cashew nuts in the hilly regions. (Any five points or any other relevant point)**

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

[1+1+2]

Sardar Sarovar Dam has been built over the Narmada River in Gujarat. This is one of the largest water resource projects of India covering four states-Maharashtra, Madhya Pradesh, Gujarat and Rajasthan. The Sardar Sarovar project would meet the requirement of water in drought-prone and desert areas. Sardar Sarovar Project will provide irrigation facilities to 18.45 lakh hectare of land, covering 3112 villages in 15 districts of Gujarat. It will also irrigate 2,46,000 hectare of land in the strategic desert districts of Barmer and Jalore in Rajasthan and 37,500 hectare in the tribal hilly tract of Maharashtra through lift. About 75 per cent of the command area in Gujarat is drought prone while entire command in Rajasthan is drought prone. Assured water supply will soon make this area drought proof.

(A) How many hectares of land will the Sardar Sarovar Project irrigate in the tribal hilly tracts of Maharashtra?

Ans- 37,500 hectares of land in the tribal hilly tracts of Maharashtra

(B) Which two desert districts of Rajasthan will benefit from the Sardar Sarovar Project?

Ans- Barmer and Jalore.

(C) Explain how the Sardar Sarovar Project aims to address water scarcity and drought conditions in the covered regions.

Ans- The Sardar Sarovar Project will provide irrigation facilities to 18.45 lakh hectares of land across 3112 villages in 15 districts of Gujarat, as well as desert and tribal regions in Rajasthan and Maharashtra. Assured water supply will make these areas drought-proof, enabling sustainable agriculture and improved livelihoods.

MAP SKILL-BASED QUESTION (3 MARKS)

21. On the same outline map of India locate and label the following with suitable symbols:[3]

- I. (a) Tehri

OR

- (b) Rana Pratap Sagar

- II. Any two of the following:

- Identify and mark the largest/major producer of Rubber. - **KERALA**
- Identify and mark the largest/major producer of Jute. – **West Bengal**
- Identify and mark the largest/major producer of Cotton. - **Gujarat**

SECTION-C

POLITICAL SCIENCE (19 marks)

22. Study the given picture and answer the question that follows:

[1]



Which of the following statements appropriately describes the picture?

- (a) Concentration of power under one centre undermines the concept of democracy.**
- (b) Concentration of power in one hand helps to make quick decisions.
- (c) Democracy can help in division of powers.
- (d) Despotic rulers do not leave much scope for power sharing.

23. Ravi and Megha are talking about the Indian Constitution when their teacher enters the room and begins talking to them about the Eighth Schedule of the Indian Constitution. Which of the following is most likely the subject of this schedule? [1]

- (a) Special provisions for Indian states which were added to Indian territories under different grounds.
- (b) Division of subjects of legislations into lists.
- (c) Names of the Scheduled Languages.**
- (d) Powers of the Panchayats and Municipalities.

24. Choose the group of countries which is an example of coming together federations. [1]

- (a) India, USA, Belgium
- (b) USA, Switzerland, Australia**
- (c) India, Belgium, Spain
- (d) USA, Spain, Australia

25. Two statements are given as Assertion (A) and Reason (R). Study the statements carefully and identify the correct option: [1]

Assertion (A): Exclusive attention to caste can produce negative results in democracy.

Reason (R): It can divert attention from other important issues thus leading to tensions, conflicts and even violence.

- (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.

26. Which of the following is the true meaning of 'Equal treatment of women' as a necessary ingredient of a democratic society? [1]

- (a) Women are always treated with respect and dignity.
- (b) It is now easier for women to legally wage struggle for their rights.**

- (c) Most societies across the world are women dominated.
(d) Women are now treated as equals in political arena.

27. Explain the role of women in the political field of India.

[2]

Ans. In India, the number of women involved in politics has significantly increased in the past few years. The increasing number of women running for office, holding elected positions, and actively participating in decision-making processes at all levels of government is evidence of this growing trend.

28. State in three points, how the period after 1990 strengthened the way federalism was practised in India with reference to political parties.

[3]

Ans. The period after 1990 strengthened the way federalism was practised in India with reference to political parties is mentioned as:

(1) Until 1990, the same parties usually ruled in centre and state which led to states having less autonomy.

(2) After 1990, the number of regional parties increased and states were able to reclaim some power.

(3) Coalition governments became more prevalent that invited collaboration and participation.

29[a]. Caste has still not disappeared from contemporary India' Do you agree with the statement? Justify your answer with suitable arguments.

[5]

Ans. Yes, caste has not yet disappeared from contemporary India. This can be seen in the following ways:

- 1. Marriage within caste: Most people still marry within their own caste or community, showing that caste continues to influence social life.**
- 2. Caste-based discrimination: Although the Constitution has prohibited caste-based discrimination and untouchability, such practices and prejudices have not completely disappeared.**
- 3. Economic inequalities: Caste continues to be linked with economic inequalities. Some caste groups have historically had greater access to education, resources and opportunities than others.**
- 4. Unequal access to education and resources: Differences continue to exist among caste groups in access to education, economic resources and opportunities.**
- 5. Caste-based social and political conflicts: Caste identities continue to influence social relations and sometimes lead to tensions and conflicts among different caste groups.**

Thus, although the Constitution and democratic policies have reduced many caste inequalities, caste continues to influence Indian society in several ways.

OR

29[b]. What is communalism? Explain any four forms in which communalism can take place in politics.

Answer: Communalism is the belief that religion is the principal basis of social and political community and that the interests of one religious group are opposed to those of other groups.

Communalism can take different forms:

- 1. Everyday religious prejudices: People may believe that their religion is superior to others and develop stereotypes about other religious communities.**
- 2. Political dominance: A majority religious community may try to dominate or suppress the interests of minority communities.**

3. **Political mobilisation:** Political leaders may use religious symbols, religious leaders or emotional appeals to attract voters of a particular religion.
4. **Communal violence:** In its most extreme form, communalism can result in riots, violence and large-scale destruction of property and lives.

Thus, communalism is harmful to democracy because it can create divisions and threaten equality and unity among citizens.

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

[1+1+2]

Sri Lanka emerged as an independent country in 1948. The leaders of the Sinhala community sought to secure dominance over government by virtue of their majority. As a result, the democratically elected government adopted a series of MAJORITARIAN measures to establish Sinhala supremacy. Over the years, it created feelings of alienation among the Sri Lankan Tamils. They felt that none of the major political parties led by the Buddhist Sinhala leaders was sensitive to their language and culture. As a result, the relations between the Sinhala and Tamil communities strained over time. On the other hand, the Belgian leaders took a different path. They recognised the existence of regional differences and cultural diversities. Between 1970 and 1993, they amended their constitution four times to work out an arrangement that would enable everyone to live together within the same country.

(A) State any two demands of Tamils in Sri Lanka.

ANS- (1) To recognise Tamil as official language (2) Regional autonomy

(3) Equality of opportunities in securing education and jobs. (Any one points)

(B) State the results of the Majoritarian Government in Sri Lanka.

ANS- The Majoritarian Government in Sri Lanka created a distrust between Tamils and Sinhala communities which resulted in civil war. As a result, thousands of people of both communities were killed and many families were forced to leave the country as refugees.

(C) Explain any two provisions of the Belgian model of power sharing.

ANS- (1) The Constitution prescribed that the number of Dutch and French Any two speaking ministers shall be equal in the central government. Some special laws require the support of majority of members from each linguistic group. Thus, no single community can make decisions unilaterally.

(2) Many powers of the central government have been given to state governments of the two regions of the country. The state governments are not subordinate to the Central Government.

(3) Brussels has a separate government in which Dutch and French have equal representation.

(4) Apart from the Central and the State Government, there is a third kind of Government. This 'community government' is elected by people belonging to one language community Dutch, French and German speaking no matter where they live. This government has the power regarding cultural, educational and language - related issues. (Any two points)

SECTION-D

ECONOMICS (18 marks)

31. Which of the following statements about Public sector are correct?

[1]

(I) The government owns most of the assets in this sector.

(II) This sector provides essential services like healthcare, education, and public transport.

(III) The main objective of this sector is profit-making.

(IV) This sector plays a crucial role in the country's development and welfare.

Options:

(a) Only (I) and (II)

(b) Only (I), (II), and (IV)

(c) Only (II), (III), and (IV)

(d) (I), (II), (III), and (IV)

32. Two statements are given as Assertion (A) and Reason (R). Study the statements carefully and identify the correct option: [1]

Assertion (A): There is also a need for protection and support of the workers in the unorganised sector.

Reason (R): Workers in an unorganised sector get paid really less and are heavily exploited.

(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.

33. Mr. X has taken credit to make candles during the festive season. Choose the correct options that defines the importance of credit from the given options: [1]

(I) it plays a vital and positive role in meeting his target and accelerating his income.

(II) the credit helps him to meet the ongoing expenses of production.

(III) the credit helps him complete the production on time.

(IV) it helps him in exercising restraint and get into the habit of taking more credit.

Options:

(a) Statement (IV) only

(b) Statements (III) and (IV) only

(c) Statements (I), (II) and (III) only

(d) Statement (II) only

34. Observe the given pictures and answer the following question. [1]



Which of the two men is more likely to face difficulty in borrowing money from a formal source of credit while living in Firozabad?

(a) Man in Picture (A)

(b) Man in Picture (B)

(c) Both will easily be given credit.

(d) Enough information has not been provided to ascertain which of the two will be given credit easily.

35. Iqbal along with five other members of his family worked as a farmer and produced 50 tons of wheat. Due to some dispute in the family, two members opted out of family business, but still remaining members of the family are able to produce 50 tons of wheat. Which kind of unemployment the members of the family were facing? [2]

Ans. Disguised unemployment. This is because people are employed in a work where their effort gets divided and not much productivity is achieved. They appear employed but they are not employed to their full capacity.

36. "Credit activities of the informal sector should be discouraged." Support the statement with arguments. [3]

Ans. Credit activities of the informal sector should be discouraged because:

(1) This sector includes activities between money lenders, traders, employers, neighbours, relatives, etc., which are outside the control of the government.

(2) There is no organisation to supervise the lending activities of the informal sector.

(3) There are no fixed rules and regulations for this sector to follow.

37[A]. Explain the role of Self-Help Groups (SHGs) in improving the availability of credit to poor borrowers. [5]

Answer: Self-Help Groups help poor borrowers, particularly women, obtain credit and become financially independent.

- 1. Small savings: Members regularly save small amounts of money and contribute them to a common fund.**
- 2. Loans to members: The group uses its savings to provide small loans to members at reasonable interest rates.**
- 3. Easy access to credit: Members can obtain loans without depending entirely on moneylenders.**
- 4. Bank linkage: SHGs can obtain loans from banks collectively, even when individual members may not have sufficient collateral.**
- 5. Empowerment: SHGs encourage women to become financially independent and take decisions regarding savings, borrowing and income-generating activities.**

Thus, SHGs help reduce dependence on informal lenders and improve access to affordable credit.

OR

37[B]. Why is it necessary to expand formal sources of credit in India? Explain.

Answer: It is necessary to expand formal sources of credit in India for the following reasons:

- 1. Affordable credit: Formal lenders generally provide loans at comparatively lower interest rates.**
- 2. Regulation: Banks and cooperatives are regulated, which helps protect borrowers from unfair lending practices.**
- 3. Reduced dependence on moneylenders: Greater availability of formal credit can reduce people's dependence on informal lenders.**
- 4. Support for productive activities: Farmers, small businesses and entrepreneurs can use affordable loans for investment and expansion.**
- 5. Inclusive development: Easy access to formal credit can help weaker sections participate in economic activities and improve their income.**

Therefore, expanding formal credit is important for ensuring affordable credit and inclusive economic development.

38. Study the following table and answer the following questions.

[1+1+2]

Year→ Sector↓	1977-78	2017-18
Primary	71	44
Secondary	11	25
Tertiary	18	31

(A) In which sector percentage of share increased by more than double in 2017-18 as compared to 1977-78?

ANS- Secondary sector

(B) In which sector the percentage of share decreased in 2017-18 as compared to 1977-78?

ANS- Primary sector

(C) Which sector has the highest percentage of share in employment in the year 1977-78? Which sector has the lowest percentage of share in employment in the year 2017-18?

ANS- Primary sector has the highest percentage of share in employment in the year 1977-78 and secondary the lowest percentage of sector has share in employment in the year 2017-18.

*******ALL THE BEST*******

Map for Q10 and Q21

