

CBSE Class 10 Social Science Question Paper 2026 with Solutions

Time Allowed :3 Hour	Maximum Marks :80	Total Questions :37
----------------------	-------------------	---------------------

General Instructions

Read the following instructions very carefully and strictly follow them:

1. This question paper comprises 37 questions. All questions are compulsory.
2. This question paper is divided into six sections – A, B, C, D, E and F.
3. Section A – Questions No. 1 to 20 are Multiple Choice Questions. Each question carries 1 mark.
4. Section B – Questions No. 21 to 24 are Very Short Answer type questions. Each question carries 2 marks. Answer to these questions should not exceed 40 words.
5. Section C – Questions No. 25 to 29 are Short Answer type questions. Each question carries 3 marks. Answer to these questions should not exceed 60 words.
6. Section D – Questions No. 30 to 33 are Long Answer type questions. Each question carries 5 marks. Answer to these questions should not exceed 120 words.
7. Section E - question number 34 to 36 are Case-based/Source-based questions with three sub-questions. Each question carries 4 marks.
8. In Section F - question number 37 is Map skill based question with two parts- 37(i) History (2 marks) and 37(ii) Geography (3 marks). This question carries total 5 marks.
9. In addition to this, NOTE that a separate question has been provided for the Visually Impaired Candidates in lieu of questions having visual inputs, Map etc. Such questions are to be attempted by the Visually Impaired Candidates only.

1. Explain the main features of the Napoleonic Code of 1804.

Solution:

Step 1: Understanding the Question

The question asks for the main features of the Napoleonic Code, also known as the French Civil Code of 1804. This requires explaining the key principles and reforms it introduced to create a uniform legal system in France and its territories.

Step 2: Detailed Explanation of Features

The Napoleonic Code was a revolutionary legal document that fundamentally changed France's legal framework. Its main features are:

- **Equality Before the Law:** The Code established the principle that all male citizens were equal before the law. It removed all privileges based on birth, which had been a

cornerstone of the old regime (Ancien Régime).

- **Abolition of Feudalism:** It completely dismantled the feudal system. This meant an end to serfdom, manorial dues, and the special rights of feudal lords, freeing the peasantry and changing the structure of land ownership.
- **Secured the Right to Property:** A significant feature was the strong protection of private property rights. This provided economic stability and was particularly beneficial to the bourgeoisie (the middle class) who had acquired land and property.
- **Uniform and Simplified Legal System:** Before 1804, France had a confusing mix of regional laws. The Code replaced this with a single, comprehensive, and accessible set of civil laws for the entire nation, promoting national unity.
- **Secularism in Civil Affairs:** The Code separated civil law from the influence of the church. Matters like marriage, divorce, and birth and death records were placed under the control of the state, not the clergy.
- **Authority of Men over Families:** While progressive in many ways, the Code was regressive regarding women's rights. It restricted the rights of women, placing them under the legal control of their fathers or husbands and limiting their ability to own property independently.

Step 3: Conclusion

In summary, the Napoleonic Code established a modern legal framework based on equality, property rights, and a unified system. It spread across Europe with Napoleon's conquests and became the basis for the legal systems of many countries worldwide.

💡 Quick Tip

The **Napoleonic Code (1804)** established equality before law, abolished feudal privileges, protected private property, and created a uniform and secular legal system in France.

2. What were the provisions of the Treaty of Vienna (1815)?

Solution:

Step 1: Understanding the Question

The question asks for the main provisions or terms of the Treaty of Vienna of 1815. This was a diplomatic agreement among the major European powers (Austria, Great Britain, Prussia, and Russia) after the defeat of Napoleon, aimed at redesigning the map of Europe and establishing

a lasting peace.

Step 2: Detailed Explanation of Provisions

The Treaty was guided by the principles of conservatism, legitimacy, and the balance of power. Its key provisions were:

- **Restoration of Monarchies:** The Congress aimed to restore the "legitimate" monarchs who had been overthrown by Napoleon and the French Revolution. The Bourbon dynasty was restored in France with Louis XVIII, as well as in Spain and the Kingdom of the Two Sicilies.
- **Territorial Reorganization and Containment of France:** To prevent future French aggression, a ring of strong buffer states was created around its borders.
 - The Kingdom of the Netherlands, including Belgium, was formed to the north.
 - Prussia was given important territories on the Rhine to the east.
 - The Kingdom of Piedmont-Sardinia was strengthened by the addition of Genoa in the south.
- **Balance of Power:** The territories were redistributed among the major powers to ensure that no single country could dominate Europe again.
 - Austria gained control of Lombardy and Venetia in northern Italy.
 - Russia was given a large part of Poland.
 - Prussia received parts of Saxony and Westphalia.
 - The German Confederation, a loose association of 39 states, was created under the presidency of Austria.
- **Suppression of Revolutionary Ideas:** The settlement was driven by a conservative agenda to suppress the forces of nationalism and liberalism that had been unleashed by the French Revolution. The primary goal was to maintain the old order of monarchies and aristocracies.

Step 3: Conclusion

The Treaty of Vienna successfully restored a balance of power and prevented a major all-European war for nearly a century. However, its suppression of nationalist and liberal aspirations led to numerous revolutions and conflicts in the following decades.

💡 Quick Tip

The Congress of Vienna (1815) focused on **restoring monarchies, maintaining the balance of power in Europe, and preventing the rise of another power like Napoleon.**

3. Why did Mahatma Gandhi start the Non-Cooperation Movement and why was it withdrawn?

Solution:

Step 1: Understanding the Question

This question has two parts. First, it asks for the reasons why Mahatma Gandhi launched the Non-Cooperation Movement (1920–1922). Second, it asks for the reason for its abrupt withdrawal.

Step 2: Reasons for Starting the Movement

Several events and factors culminated in the launch of the Non-Cooperation Movement:

- **The Rowlatt Act (1919):** The British government passed this repressive act, which allowed the detention of political prisoners without trial for two years. This was seen as a betrayal of promises for self-rule made during World War I and severely curtailed civil liberties.
- **The Jallianwala Bagh Massacre (1919):** In Amritsar, a peaceful gathering of unarmed Indians was fired upon by British troops under General Dyer, killing hundreds. This brutal act sent shockwaves of horror and anger across India, hardening opposition to British rule.
- **The Khilafat Issue:** After World War I, the British imposed a harsh treaty on the Ottoman Emperor, who was the Caliph or spiritual head of the Islamic world. Indian Muslims were outraged. Gandhi saw this as a golden opportunity to unite Hindus and Muslims in a common struggle for Swaraj.
- **The Goal of Swaraj:** Gandhi believed that British rule in India was sustained only because of the cooperation of Indians. He proposed that if Indians refused to cooperate with the British administration, British rule would collapse within a year and Swaraj (self-rule) would be achieved.

Step 3: Reason for Withdrawing the Movement

The movement was founded on the principle of absolute non-violence (ahimsa).

- **The Chauri Chaura Incident (February 1922):** In the town of Chauri Chaura in Uttar Pradesh, a peaceful procession of protestors turned violent after a clash with the police. The enraged crowd attacked and set fire to a police station, leading to the death of 22 policemen.
- **Gandhi's Decision:** Mahatma Gandhi was deeply pained by this incident. He believed that the people were not yet ready for a mass movement based on non-violence. Fearing that the movement would descend into a cycle of violence, he immediately called for its

withdrawal to uphold the principle of Satyagraha.

 Quick Tip

The Non-Cooperation Movement (1920) began due to the Rowlatt Act, Jallianwala Bagh massacre, and Khilafat issue, and it was withdrawn in 1922 after the violent Chauri Chaura incident.

4. Examine the significance of the Salt March (1930) in the Civil Disobedience Movement.

Solution:

Step 1: Understanding the Question

The question asks to analyze the importance or significance of the Salt March (also called the Dandi March). This means we need to explain how this event impacted the Civil Disobedience Movement and the broader Indian freedom struggle.

Step 2: Detailed Explanation of Significance

The Salt March was a pivotal event in India's fight for independence for several reasons:

- **Symbol of Colonial Oppression:** Salt was a basic necessity used by everyone, rich or poor. The British government's monopoly on salt production and the imposition of a heavy salt tax made it a powerful and universally understood symbol of unjust colonial rule. By targeting the salt law, Gandhi chose an issue that resonated with every Indian.
- **Launch of the Civil Disobedience Movement:** The march from Sabarmati Ashram to the coastal village of Dandi was the event that officially launched the Civil Disobedience Movement. When Gandhi picked up a handful of salt on April 6, 1930, he broke the salt law, signaling for people across the country to defy unjust British laws.
- **Mass Mobilization and Participation:** The march was a masterstroke in mobilizing the masses. It drew huge crowds along its 240-mile route and inspired nationwide participation. A significant feature was the large-scale participation of women, who came out of their homes to join the struggle for the first time in such numbers.
- **Gained International Attention:** The event was extensively covered by the international media. It brought the Indian freedom struggle to the world's attention, exposing the injustices of British rule and generating global sympathy for India's cause.
- **Demonstration of Non-Violent Power:** The Salt March was a powerful demonstration of Gandhi's principle of Satyagraha (non-violent resistance). It showed that the moral

authority of a non-violent mass movement could effectively challenge the physical might of the British Empire.

Step 3: Conclusion

The Salt March was more than just a protest against a tax; it was a symbolic act that united the nation, initiated a widespread movement of civil disobedience, and showcased the power of non-violence on a global stage.

💡 Quick Tip

The Salt March (1930) was significant because it challenged the British salt tax, mobilized mass participation, strengthened non-violent resistance, and marked the beginning of the Civil Disobedience Movement.

5. How did the First World War create a new economic and political situation in India?

Solution:

Step 1: Understanding the Question

The question asks to explain the impact of the First World War (1914–1918) on the economic and political conditions in India. It requires an analysis of the changes brought about by the war.

Step 2: Detailed Explanation of the New Economic Situation

The war brought significant economic hardship and changes for India:

- **Increased Defence Expenditure and Taxes:** The British Indian government massively increased its defense expenditure. To finance this, it took huge loans and increased taxes. Customs duties were raised, and a new income tax was introduced, placing a heavy burden on the Indian people.
- **Severe Price Rise (Inflation):** The war led to a sharp increase in the prices of essential goods, which almost doubled between 1913 and 1918. This caused extreme hardship for the common people, whose incomes did not keep pace with the rising costs.
- **Forced Recruitment in Rural Areas:** The British colonial government carried out forced recruitment of soldiers from Indian villages to fight for the Allied cause. This created widespread resentment and anger among rural communities.
- **Agricultural Distress and Epidemics:** The war years were also marked by crop failures in several parts of India, leading to food shortages. This was worsened by a devastating influenza epidemic in 1918–19 that killed millions.

- **Opportunities for Indian Industries:** On a positive note for some, the war created opportunities for Indian industries. As imports from Britain declined, Indian businesses expanded to supply the war effort and the domestic market, leading to significant profits for Indian capitalists.

Step 3: Detailed Explanation of the New Political Situation

The economic distress created a fertile ground for political unrest:

- **Growth of Nationalism:** The hardships and the feeling that India's resources were being exploited for a British war fueled anti-colonial sentiment. This strengthened the resolve of nationalists to fight for self-rule.
- **Disillusionment with British Rule:** Indian political leaders had supported the British war effort hoping for significant political reforms in return. The minor reforms offered after the war led to widespread disillusionment and a more radical turn in the nationalist movement.
- **Emergence of Mass Movements:** The post-war period saw the rise of Mahatma Gandhi, who harnessed the widespread public anger and discontent. He was able to launch the first truly nationwide mass agitations, like the Non-Cooperation Movement, transforming the freedom struggle from an elite-led movement to a mass movement.

💡 Quick Tip

The First World War created economic hardships through high taxes, inflation, and forced recruitment, while politically it increased nationalist sentiments and strengthened the demand for independence in India.

6. Define Sustainable Development and why is it important for development?

Solution:

Step 1: Understanding the Question

The question has two parts. First, it requires a clear definition of "Sustainable Development." Second, it asks for an explanation of why this concept is important for the overall process of development.

Step 2: Definition of Sustainable Development

Sustainable Development is defined as "development that meets the needs of the present without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs." This classic definition comes from the 1987 Brundtland Commission Report.

In simple terms, it means using our natural resources wisely and protecting our environment so that we can achieve economic and social progress today, while ensuring that future generations

will also have the resources they need to live a good life. It is about balancing economic growth, social equity, and environmental protection.

Step 3: Importance of Sustainable Development

Sustainable development is crucial for several reasons:

- **Conservation of Natural Resources:** Many resources like fossil fuels, minerals, and groundwater are finite. Sustainable development advocates for their judicious use and the development of renewable alternatives to prevent their complete depletion, ensuring their availability for the future.
- **Environmental Protection:** Unchecked development leads to serious environmental problems like pollution, deforestation, climate change, and loss of biodiversity. Sustainable practices aim to minimize this damage, preserving the ecological balance which is essential for all life on Earth.
- **Inter-generational Equity:** It is based on the ethical principle of fairness between generations. The current generation does not have the right to exhaust all resources and destroy the environment, leaving a degraded planet for those who come after us.
- **Long-term Economic Viability:** A healthy environment and a stable resource base are prerequisites for long-term economic growth. Environmental degradation ultimately leads to economic losses through natural disasters, health problems, and resource scarcity.
- **Improved Quality of Life:** By focusing on a clean environment, social inclusion, and responsible growth, sustainable development aims to improve the overall well-being and quality of life for all people, not just for a privileged few.

💡 Quick Tip

Sustainable Development means using resources wisely so that development today does not harm the ability of future generations to meet their needs.

7. What are the main causes of water scarcity in India?

Solution:

Step 1: Understanding the Question

The question asks for the primary reasons behind the shortage of water, or water scarcity, in India. This involves identifying factors related to both the quantity (availability) and quality of water.

Step 2: Detailed Explanation of Causes

The main causes of water scarcity in India are a combination of natural and man-made factors:

- **Rapid Population Growth:** India has a large and growing population. This leads to an ever-increasing demand for water for drinking, cooking, sanitation, and other domestic purposes, putting immense pressure on available water resources.
- **Overexploitation of Groundwater for Agriculture:** A large part of Indian agriculture depends on irrigation, primarily from groundwater. The excessive and unregulated pumping of groundwater, especially for water-intensive crops like paddy and sugarcane, has led to a drastic decline in water tables in many parts of the country.
- **Industrialization and Urbanization:** The rapid growth of cities and industries has increased the demand for water significantly. Industries are heavy users of water, and growing urban centers require vast amounts of water for their populations and infrastructure.
- **Water Pollution:** The quality of available water is severely degraded by pollution. Untreated or partially treated sewage from cities, industrial effluents, and chemical runoff from agricultural fields (fertilizers and pesticides) contaminate rivers, lakes, and groundwater, making much of the water unfit for human use.
- **Uneven and Seasonal Rainfall:** India receives most of its rainfall during the short monsoon season (June to September). This rainfall is also unevenly distributed across the country, with some regions being chronically drought-prone while others are flood-prone. This temporal and spatial variation makes water management challenging.
- **Inefficient Water Management:** Poor water management practices, such as leakages in supply pipelines, traditional flood irrigation techniques (which are highly wasteful), and a lack of emphasis on water conservation and rainwater harvesting, contribute significantly to the problem.

💡 Quick Tip

Major causes of water scarcity in India include population growth, overuse of groundwater, urbanization, irregular rainfall, and water pollution.

8. Distinguish between Intensive Subsistence Farming and Commercial Farming.

Solution:

Step 1: Understanding the Question

The question asks for a comparison between two major types of agricultural systems: Intensive Subsistence Farming and Commercial Farming. The distinction should be made on the basis of their objectives, methods, inputs, and scale of operation.

Step 2: Comparison in a Tabular Format

A table is the clearest way to present the differences between the two farming types.

Basis of Difference	Intensive Subsistence Farming	Commercial Farming
Primary Objective	The main aim is to produce enough food for the farmer's family's consumption (subsistence). There is little or no surplus for sale.	The main aim is to grow crops and raise animals for sale in the market to generate profit. It is a business venture.
Land Holdings	It is practiced on small, often fragmented plots of land due to high population density and inheritance laws.	It is practiced on large, consolidated farms or estates to achieve economies of scale.
Use of Inputs	It is characterized by high use of manual labour and traditional tools (e.g., animal ploughs). There is high pressure on land to maximize output per unit area.	It is characterized by high use of capital and modern technology, including machinery (tractors, harvesters), high-yielding variety (HYV) seeds, chemical fertilizers, and pesticides.
Intensity	It is labour-intensive. A large number of people work on a small piece of land.	It is capital-intensive. Machinery replaces much of the manual labour.
Crops Grown	Primarily food crops like rice and wheat are grown. Multiple crops may be grown on the same plot in a year.	Often focuses on a single cash crop (monoculture) like cotton, sugarcane, coffee, tea, or rubber, which has high market value.
Location	It is prevalent in the densely populated regions of monsoon Asia, like parts of India, China, and Southeast Asia.	It is common in developed countries and sparsely populated areas like the prairies of North America, the pampas of Argentina, and parts of Australia.

💡 Quick Tip

Intensive Subsistence Farming → Small land, labour-intensive, production for family use. **Commercial Farming** → Large farms, use of machinery, production mainly for market sale.

9. Describe the Belgian model of accommodation to solve ethnic problems.

Solution:

Step 1: Understanding the Question

The question asks for a description of the "Belgian model of accommodation." This refers to the unique set of constitutional arrangements made in Belgium to successfully manage the conflict between its Dutch-speaking Flemish community and the French-speaking Walloon community.

Step 2: Detailed Explanation of the Belgian Model's Features

Between 1970 and 1993, Belgian leaders amended their constitution four times to create a power-sharing arrangement that would allow both linguistic communities to live together peacefully. The key elements are:

- **Equal Representation in Central Government:** The constitution mandates that the number of Dutch-speaking and French-speaking ministers in the central government must be equal. This ensures that no single community can dominate decision-making at the national level.
- **Federal System with Regional Autonomy:** Belgium transitioned from a unitary to a federal system of government. Many powers of the central government were delegated to state governments of the two main regions: the Flemish Region (Dutch-speaking) and the Walloon Region (French-speaking). These regional governments are not subordinate to the central government.
- **Separate Government for Brussels:** The capital city, Brussels, has a complex linguistic makeup. It was given a separate government in which both the French-speaking and Dutch-speaking communities have equal representation. This was a compromise, as the Dutch-speakers accepted equal representation in the central government in return for the French-speakers agreeing to equal representation in Brussels.
- **Community Government:** A unique third type of government, the 'Community Government,' was created. This government is elected by people belonging to a specific language community (Dutch, French, or German-speaking), regardless of where they live. It holds power over cultural, educational, and language-related issues, allowing each community to preserve and promote its own culture.

Step 3: Conclusion

This intricate but effective model of power-sharing has successfully resolved ethnic tensions in Belgium, making it a powerful example of how democracy can accommodate deep social divisions.

💡 Quick Tip

The Belgian model solved ethnic conflict through **power sharing, federalism, equal representation, and community governments**, ensuring cooperation between Dutch-speaking and French-speaking communities.

10. What are the key features of Federalism?

Solution:

Step 1: Understanding the Question

The question asks for the main characteristics or essential features that define a federal system of government. Federalism is a system where power is divided between a central authority and various constituent units of the country.

Step 2: Detailed Explanation of Key Features

The core features that are common to most federal systems are as follows:

- **Two or More Levels of Government:** A federation has at least two tiers of government. There is a government for the entire country (usually called the central or federal government) and governments at the level of provinces or states that look after regional matters.
- **Written Constitution and Division of Powers:** Each level of government has its own jurisdiction in specific matters of legislation, taxation, and administration. The powers are clearly specified in a written constitution, which is rigid and cannot be easily amended by one level of government alone. (e.g., Union List, State List in India).
- **Supremacy of the Constitution:** The constitution is the supreme law of the land. All levels of government must operate within the framework and limits set by the constitution. The actions of the government cannot violate the constitution.
- **Independent Judiciary:** An independent judiciary acts as an umpire. It has the power to interpret the constitution and to settle disputes that may arise between the different levels of government over the exercise of their respective powers.
- **Financial Autonomy:** To ensure their independence, the sources of revenue for each level of government are clearly specified in the constitution. This allows each level to function without being financially dependent on the other.
- **Dual Objectives:** The federal system has two primary objectives: to safeguard and promote the unity of the country, and at the same time, to accommodate regional diversity by allowing states to have autonomy over their affairs.

💡 Quick Tip

Key features of federalism include **division of powers, multiple levels of government, supremacy of the constitution, and an independent judiciary to resolve disputes.**

11. How does the UNDP's developmental criterion differ from that of the World Bank?

Solution:

Step 1: Understanding the Question

The question asks for a comparison between the criteria used by the World Bank and the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) to measure and classify the development level of different countries.

Step 2: World Bank's Criterion of Development

- **Indicator Used:** The World Bank primarily uses a single economic indicator: **Per Capita Income** (or Gross National Income - GNI per capita).
- **Methodology:** It classifies countries into different categories (high-income, upper-middle-income, lower-middle-income, and low-income) based on their average income level.
- **Limitation:** This criterion is considered narrow because it equates development with wealth. It ignores other crucial aspects of human well-being, such as health, education, security, and quality of life. A country can have a high average income but poor distribution, low literacy, and poor health outcomes.

Step 3: UNDP's Criterion of Development

- **Indicator Used:** The UNDP uses a broader, composite index called the **Human Development Index (HDI)**.
- **Methodology:** The HDI provides a more holistic view by combining three key dimensions of human development:
 1. **Health:** Measured by life expectancy at birth.
 2. **Education:** Measured by mean years of schooling and expected years of schooling.
 3. **Standard of Living:** Measured by GNI per capita (adjusted for purchasing power parity).
- **Advantage:** This criterion acknowledges that development is not just about money but about expanding people's capabilities and choices. It provides a more comprehensive pic-

ture of a country's development by including social indicators alongside economic ones.

Step 4: Conclusion of the Difference

The fundamental difference is that the World Bank's approach is uni-dimensional and income-focused, while the UNDP's approach is multi-dimensional and human-focused. The UNDP's criterion is widely considered a better measure of overall development.

💡 Quick Tip

World Bank → Development measured mainly by **per capita income**. **UNDP** → Development measured using **Human Development Index (HDI)** including health, education, and income.

12. Why is the Tertiary sector becoming so important in India?

Solution:

Step 1: Understanding the Question

The question asks for the reasons behind the growing importance of the Tertiary Sector (also known as the Service Sector) in the Indian economy. This involves explaining the factors driving its growth in terms of production and employment.

Step 2: Detailed Explanation of Reasons

The increasing importance of the tertiary sector in India can be attributed to several factors:

- **Demand for Basic Services:** In any developing country, there is a rising need for basic services such as hospitals, educational institutions, postal and telegraph services, police stations, courts, banks, and insurance companies. The government takes responsibility for providing these, leading to the sector's expansion.
- **Support to Other Sectors:** The growth of the Primary Sector (agriculture) and the Secondary Sector (industry) inevitably leads to a higher demand for services. For example, agriculture requires transport, storage, and trade services, while industries need banking, communication, and advertising services.
- **Rising Income Levels:** As the income level of the population rises, people begin to demand more services beyond their basic needs. This includes services like tourism, private schools, professional training, private hospitals, restaurants, and entertainment, all of which fuel the growth of the tertiary sector.
- **Growth of Information and Communication Technology (ICT):** Over the last few decades, new services based on ICT have expanded rapidly and become essential. The

boom in India's IT, software development, and business process outsourcing (BPO) industries is a prime example of this trend.

- **Globalization and Liberalization:** The opening up of the Indian economy since 1991 has attracted foreign investment in service sectors like banking, telecom, and retail, further boosting their growth and creating employment.

Step 3: Conclusion

As a result of these factors, the tertiary sector has emerged as the largest producing sector in India, contributing the most to the country's Gross Domestic Product (GDP). While it has also created significant employment, its share in employment is not yet proportional to its share in GDP.

💡 Quick Tip

The tertiary sector is growing in importance due to rising demand for services, growth of agriculture and industry, expansion of IT and modern services, and increasing employment opportunities.

13. Compare the Organized sector with the Unorganized sector.

Solution:

Step 1: Understanding the Question

The question requires a comparison between the Organized and Unorganized sectors of the economy. The comparison should highlight the key differences in their characteristics, such as government regulation, employment conditions, job security, and worker benefits.

Step 2: Comparison in a Tabular Format

A table provides a clear and structured way to compare the two sectors.

Basis of Difference	Organized Sector	Unorganized Sector
Registration & Regulation	Enterprises are registered with the government and must follow its rules and regulations (e.g., Factories Act, Minimum Wages Act).	Consists of small, scattered units that are largely outside the control of the government. They do not typically follow formal rules.
Job Security	Workers enjoy security of employment. Their terms of employment are regular and they cannot be fired without a proper procedure.	There is no job security. Jobs are often temporary or casual, and workers can be asked to leave without any reason.
Wages	Wages are regular, often higher, and usually paid on a fixed date. The concept of a minimum wage is followed.	Wages are generally low, irregular, and not fixed. There is often no provision for minimum wage.
Working Hours	Working hours are fixed and limited. Workers are entitled to paid overtime if they work more than the standard hours.	Working hours are often long and not fixed. There is usually no provision for paid overtime.
Benefits & Leave	Employees receive benefits like provident fund, gratuity, paid leave, holidays, and medical benefits.	Workers do not receive such benefits. There is no provision for paid leave, holidays, or sick leave.
Examples	Government employees, workers in large corporations (e.g., banks, public sector units, multinational companies).	Street vendors, domestic workers, construction labourers, agricultural workers, workers in small workshops.

💡 Quick Tip

Organized Sector → Registered enterprises with job security and employee benefits.
Unorganized Sector → Small, unregistered units with irregular wages and little or no job security.

14. Analyze the functions of the Reserve Bank of India (RBI).

Solution:

Step 1: Understanding the Question

The question asks for an analysis of the main functions of the Reserve Bank of India (RBI). As the central bank of India, the RBI performs a wide range of critical functions to manage the country's monetary and financial system.

Step 2: Detailed Explanation of RBI's Functions

The key functions of the RBI can be categorized as follows:

- **Issuer of Currency:** The RBI has the sole authority to issue currency notes in India

(except one-rupee notes and coins, which are issued by the Ministry of Finance). This function helps in maintaining uniformity in the currency and gives the central bank control over the money supply.

- **Banker to the Government:** The RBI acts as the banker, agent, and financial advisor to the Central and State Governments. It manages government deposits, makes payments on behalf of the government, manages public debt, and advises on financial and monetary policy matters.
- **Banker's Bank and Supervisor:** The RBI acts as the bank for all commercial banks. Commercial banks are required to maintain a portion of their reserves (Cash Reserve Ratio) with the RBI. It also serves as the "lender of last resort," providing funds to banks facing a temporary liquidity crisis. As a supervisor, it regulates and monitors the banking system to protect depositors' interests and ensure financial stability.
- **Controller of Money Supply and Credit:** This is arguably the most crucial function of the RBI. It formulates and implements the country's monetary policy. Using tools like the bank rate, repo rate, reverse repo rate, open market operations, and reserve requirements (CRR, SLR), the RBI controls the supply of money and credit in the economy to achieve its objectives of controlling inflation and promoting economic growth.
- **Manager of Foreign Exchange:** The RBI manages India's foreign exchange reserves and works to maintain a stable external value of the Indian Rupee. It administers the Foreign Exchange Management Act (FEMA), 1999, to facilitate external trade and payments and to promote the orderly development of the foreign exchange market in India.

Step 3: Conclusion

Through these multifaceted functions, the RBI plays a pivotal role in maintaining the stability of India's financial system, controlling inflation, and supporting the country's economic growth and development agenda.

Quick Tip

The main functions of the RBI include **issuing currency, acting as banker to the government and banks, controlling credit, and managing foreign exchange reserves.**