

Class X Session 2023-24
Subject - Social Science
Sample Question Paper - 3

Time allowed: 3 Hours

Maximum marks: 80

General Instructions:

- (i) The question paper comprises Six Sections - A, B, C, D, E and F. There are 37 questions in the Question paper. All questions are compulsory.
- (ii) Section A - From Questions no. 1 to 20 are MCQs of 1 mark each.
- (iii) Section B - Question no. 21 to 24 are Very Short Answer Type Questions, carrying 2 marks each. Answer to
- (iv) Section C contains Question no. 25 to 29 are Short Answer Type Questions, carrying 3 marks each. Answer to each question should not exceed 60 words
- (v) Section D- Question no. 30 to 33 are Long Answer Type Questions, carrying 5 marks each. Answer to each question should not exceed 120 words.
- (vi) Section-E-Questions no. from 34 to 36 are Case Based Questions with three sub questions and are of 4 marks each. Answer to each question should not exceed 100 words.
- (vii) Section F - Question no. 37 is Map Based, carrying 5 marks with two parts, 37a from History (2 marks) and 37b from Geography (3 marks).
- (viii) 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 have to be attempted.
- (ix) In addition to this, separate instructions are given with each section and question, wherever necessary.
- (x) Note: CBQ stands for "Competency Based Question". 50% weightage allocated for competency-based questions.

SECTION A

MCQs (1 × 20 = 20)

1. When was the Paperback editions of books introduced?
- (a) The onset of the Great Depression
 - (b) After the First World War

- (c) After the Second World War
- (d) After the 1857 revolution

2. What does the picture signify?



- (a) Bharat Mata is portrayed being calm, composed, divine and spiritual in an ascetic figure.
- (b) Bharat Mata is shown as dispensing learning, food and clothing.
- (c) Bharat Mata is portrayed as a symbol of power and authority.
- (d) Both (a) and (b)

3. Consider statements given below and choose the correct answer. Statement I : Many of our common foods like potatoes, soya, groundnuts, maize, tomatoes, chillies, sweet potatoes, etc., were known to our ancestors. Statement II: Christopher Columbus accidentally discovered the vast continent that is known as the America.

- (a) Statement I is correct but statement II is incorrect.
- (b) Statement I is incorrect but statement II is correct.
- (c) Both statements I and II are incorrect.
- (d) Both statements I and II are correct.

4. Arrange the following incidents in the correct sequence.

- (i) Khilafat Movement
- (ii) First World War
- (iii) Civil Disobedience Movement

(iv) Non-Cooperation Movement

- (a) (ii), (i), (iv), (iii)
- (b) (iii), (iv), (i), (ii)
- (c) (iv), (i), (ii), (iii)
- (d) (iii), (iv), (ii), (i)

5. Chotanagpur plateau is considered as a storehouse of minerals because

- (i) Over 50% of manganese in India is found in this region.
 - (ii) Almost half of the mica in India is found here.
 - (iii) Almost 90% of gold in India is found here.
 - (iv) The region is rich in coal.
- (a) (i), (ii) and (iii)
 - (b) (i) and (ii)
 - (c) (i), (ii) and (iv)
 - (d) (i), (ii), (iii) and (iv)

6. Periyar forest reserve in Kerala is famous for conservation of _____

- (a) Black buck
- (b) Asiatic lion
- (c) Tiger
- (d) Leopard

7. Complete the following table with options given below:

Kharif Crop	Cropping Season	One Example
	(A) - ?	(B) - ?

- | A | B |
|-------------|---------|
| (a) Summer | Wheat |
| (b) Winter | Wheat |
| (c) Monsoon | Rice |
| (d) Monsoon | Mustard |

8. There are two statements marked as Assertion (A) and Reason (R). Mark your answer as per the codes given below.

Assertion (A) : After its Independence, Sri Lanka witnessed the supremacy of Sinhala community.

Reason (R): Both Belgium and Sri Lanka have democracy and they have to deal with their problems in similar way.

- (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 correct but R is wrong.
- (d) A is wrong but R is correct.

9. Select the following subjects which are included in the Union List.

- (i) Education
- (ii) Commerce
- (iii) Computer software
- (iv) Banking

- (a) (i) and (iv) only
- (b) (iii) only
- (c) (i), (ii) and (iii) only
- (d) (iv) only

10. Choose the incorrect option:

Studies on political and social inequalities in democracy shows that:

- (a) Democracy is not a guarantee of economic development.
- (b) Inequalities exist in democracy.
- (c) Inequalities exist under dictatorship.
- (d) Dictatorship is better than democracy.

11. Match the following columns and select the correct option.

	Column I		Column II
(A)	Indian National Congress	(i)	Deendayal Upadhyaya
(B)	Bharatiya Janata Party	(ii)	Kanshi Ram
(C)	Bahujan Samaj Party	(iii)	Jawaharlal Nehru
(D)	All India Trinamool Congress	(iv)	Mamata Banerjee

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

12. According to "Sexual Divison of Labour" in most of the families, boys and girls are brought up to believe that the main responsibility of women is _____

- (a) interference in business
- (b) housework and raising up children
- (c) studying and doing job
- (d) managing property

13. There are two statements marked as Assertion (A) and Reason (R). Mark your answer as per the codes given below.

Assertion (A): Democracy is accountable to the citizens and responsive to the needs and expectations of the citizens.

Reason (R) : Democracy's ability to generate its own support is itself an outcome that cannot be ignored.

- (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 correct but R is wrong.
- (d) A is wrong but R is correct.

14. Which of the following options represent the means through which the government gets to know about its citizens?

- (i) Voter Identity Cards
 - (ii) Aadhar Card
 - (iii) Passport
 - (iv) Pan Card
- (a) (i) and (ii) only
 - (b) (i), (ii) and (iii) only
 - (c) (ii) and (iv) only
 - (d) (i), (ii), (iii) and (iv)

15. What does the given picture signify?



- (a) Gram Panchayat
- (b) Get together of village women
- (c) Women's SHG meeting
- (d) Meeting of Cooperative society

16. What is GDP?

- (a) It is the total value of all the goods and services produced during a particular year.
- (b) It is the total value of all final goods and services produced during a particular year.
- (c) It is the total value of all intermediate goods and services produced during a particular year.
- (d) It is the total value of all intermediate and final goods and services produced during a particular year.

17. Match the following columns and choose the correct option.

	Problems faced by farming sector		Some possible measures
(A)	Unirrigated land	(i)	Setting up agro-based mills
(B)	Low prices for crops	(ii)	Procurement of food grains by the government
(C)	Debt burden	(iii)	Construction of canals by the government
(D)	No job in the off season	(iv)	Banks to provide credit with low interest

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

18. The caste system in Modern India has undergone with which great changes?

- (a) Fundamental
- (b) Socio-economic
- (c) Cultural
- (d) Professional

19. Which of the following is not a positive impact of globalisation?

- (a) Increased foreign investment
- (b) Increased imbalance in development
- (c) Increased GDP
- (d) Increased productivity

20. Farmers of Maharashtra decided not to sell sugarcane to a particular sugar mill. The mill will have to shut down. Which of the following sectors are affected due to the refusal of farmers to sell their sugarcane?

- (a) Primary and secondary
- (b) Secondary and tertiary
- (c) Primary, secondary and tertiary
- (d) Primary and tertiary

SECTION B

VERY SHORT ANSWER QUESTIONS (2 × 4 = 8)

21. Classify industries on the basis of sources of raw materials. How are they different from each other?

22. (A) How did Governor General Willian Bentinck react to the petition filed by editors of English and vernacular newspapers?

OR

(B) What led the colonial government to pass the Vernacular press Act in 1878? How did it affect the vernacular newspapers?

23. Describe the adverse effects of caste in politics in India.

24. What does underemployment mean?

SECTION C

SHORT ANSWER BASED QUESTIONS (3 × 5 = 15)

25. What impact do the following advertisement have on the public mind? Do you think everyone reacts to printed material in the same way?





26. (A) Study the table carefully and answer the questions below.

State	Per capita income for 2018-19 (in ₹)
Haryana	2,36,147
Kerala	2,04,105
Bihar	40,982

- (i) Which state has the highest per capita income in a year?
- (ii) Which state has the lowest per capita income in a year?
- (iii) Define Per Capita Income.

OR

(B) 'The issue of sustainability is important for development.' Examine the statement.

27. What is the difference between a federal and unitary government? Explain with examples.
28. How do demand deposits have the essential features of money? Explain.
29. The future of Solar energy is bright in India.' Justify the statement.

SECTION-D

LONG ANSWER BASED QUESTIONS (5 x 4 = 20)

30. (A) What changes came in Nationalism in Europe after 1848? Who was the architect of this process? How was it practised?

OR

(B) Examine the conditions of Italy before unification.

31. (A) Highlight any three hydraulic structures as part of water management programmes initiated in ancient India along with the period when they were built.

OR

(B) Describe the procedure for rooftop rainwater harvesting.

32. (A) Suggest some reforms to strengthen parties so that they perform their functions well.

OR

(B) State the various functions political parties perform in a democracy.

33. (A) Why is it necessary for banks and cooperatives to increase their lending in rural areas? Explain.

OR

(B) "Consequences of environment degradation do not respect national or state boundaries". Support the statement with example.

SECTION-E

CASE BASED QUESTIONS (4 × 3 = 12)

34. Read the given source and answer the questions that follow:

The identity of the nation, is most often symbolised in a figure or image. This helps create an image with which people can identify the nation. It was in the twentieth century, with the growth of nationalism, that the identity of India came to be visually associated with the image of Bharat Mata. The image was first created by Bankim Chandra Chattopadhyaya. In the 1870s, he wrote 'Vande Mataram' as a hymn to the motherland. Later, it was included in his novel "Anandamath" and widely sung during the Swadeshi Movement in Bengal. Moved by the Swadeshi Movement, Abanindranath Tagore painted his famous image of Bharat Mata. In this painting, Bharat Mata is portrayed as an ascetic figure; she is calm,



composed, divine and spiritual. In subsequent years, the image of Bharat Mata acquired many different forms, as it circulated in popular prints, and was painted by different artists. Devotion to this mother figure came to be seen as evidence of one's nationalism. Ideas of nationalism also developed through a movement to revive Indian folklore. In late-nineteenth-century India, nationalists began recording folk tales sung by bards and they toured villages to gather folk songs and legends. These tales, they believed, gave a true picture of traditional culture that had been corrupted and damaged by outside forces.

- (i) How can we describe the figure of "Bharat Mata" painted by Abanindranath Tagore?
- (ii) What was the contribution of Bankim Chandra Chattopadhyaya in the development of the image of "Bharat Mata"?
- (iii) What was the significance of collecting ancient folktales?

35. Read the given source and answer the questions that follow:

Nature worship is an age-old tribal belief based on the premise that all creations of nature have to be protected. Such beliefs have preserved several virgin forests in pristine form called Sacred Groves (the forests of God and Goddesses).

These patches of forest or parts of large forests have been left untouched by the local people and any interference with them is banned. Certain societies revere a particular tree which they have preserved from time immemorial.

The Mundas and the Santhal of Chota Nagpur region worship mahua (*Bassia latifolia*) and kadamba (*Anthocaphalus cadamba*) trees, and the tribals of Odisha and Bihar worship the tamarind (*Tamarindus indica*) and mango (*Mangifera indica*) trees during weddings. To many of us, peepal and banyan trees are considered sacred.

- (i) What are Sacred Groves?
- (ii) In which way tribes preserved the forest?
- (iii) Which trees are worshiped by the Mundas and the Santhal tribes?



36. Read the given source and answer the questions that follow:

For comparing countries, their income is considered to be one of the most important attributes. Countries with higher income are more developed than others with less income. This is based on the understanding that more income means more of all things that human beings need. Whatever people like, and should have, they will be able to get with greater income. So, greater income itself is considered to be one important goal. The rich countries, excluding countries of the Middle East and certain other small countries, are generally called developed countries.

- (i) The Middle East countries even though are rich countries; but they are not considered as a developed country. Why?
- (ii) What is considered to be one of the most important attributes when we compare countries at the level of development?
- (iii) Which country can be considered as a developed country in the modern world?

SECTION F

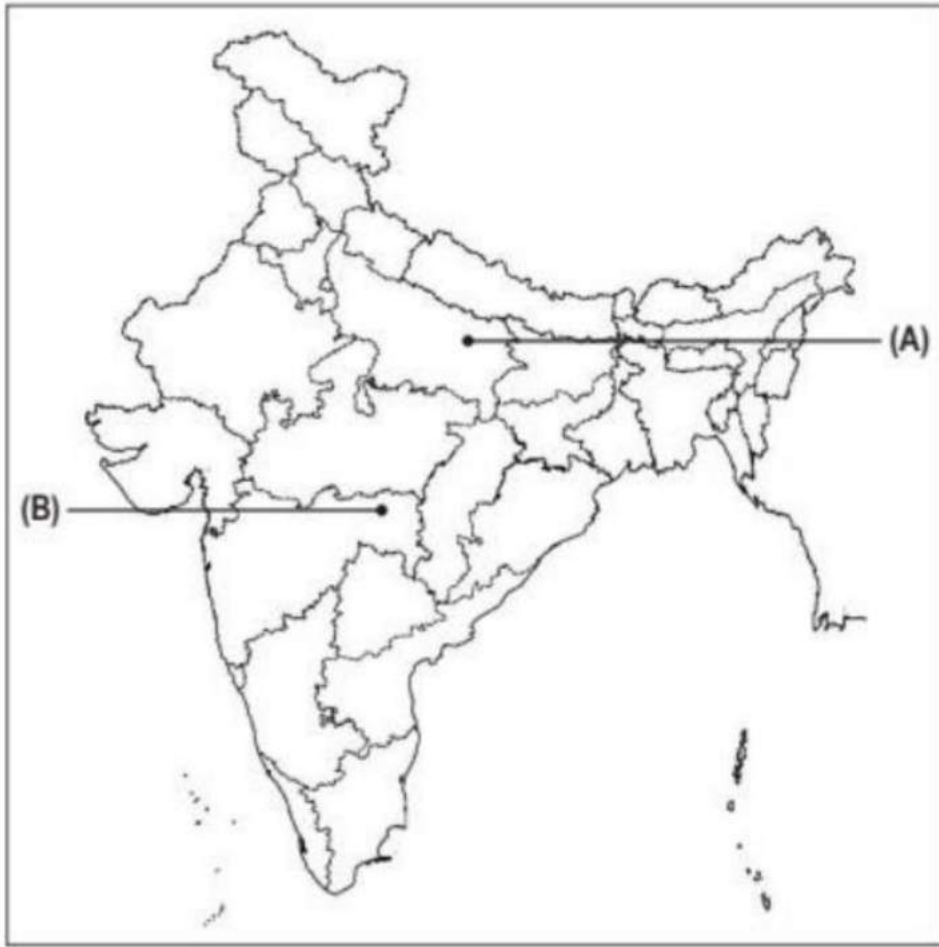
MAP SKILL BASED QUESTIONS (2 + 3 = 5)

37. (a) On the given Political Map of India, identify the place marked as A and B with the help of following information and write its correct name on the line marked near it.

- (I) The place where Indian National Congress called off Non-Cooperation Movement.
- (II) The place where the Indian National Congress session was held in December 1920.

(b) On the same map of India, locate the following:

- (i) Namrup Thermal Plant
- (ii) Technology Park in Uttar Pradesh
- (iii) Raja Sansi (Sri Guru Ram Dass Jee) International Airport



SOLUTIONS

1. (a): When the Great Depression in 1930 began, publishers feared a decline in book purchases and so to sustain buying of books they introduced cheap paperback editions.
2. (d): The given image was painted by Abanindranath Tagore, during the Swadeshi Movement in 1905.
3. (b): Statement I is incorrect but statement II is correct.
4. (a): The correct sequence is as follows:
(ii) First World War (1914-18), (i) Khilafat Movement March (1919), (iv) Non-cooperation Movement (1920), (iii) Civil Disobedience Movement (1930).
5. (c): (i), (ii) and (iv)
6. (c): Manas Tiger Reserve in Assam and Periyar Tiger Reserve in Kerala are some of the tiger reserves of India.
7. (c): A-Monsoon, B – Rice
8. (c): Both Belgium and Sri Lanka dealt with their problem in different ways.
9. (d): Education comes in Concurrent List, Commerce comes in State List. Banking is a part of Union List and Computer Software is a residuary subject.
10. (d): Dictatorship is better than democracy.
11. (d): (A) (iii); (B) – (i); (C) – (ii); (D) – (iv)
12. (b): Housework and Raising up children
13. (b): Voter Identity card, Aadhar card, Passport and Pan card are issued by the government and so they are used as identity cards.
14. (d): (i), (ii), (iii) and (iv)
15. (c): The meeting of women's SHGs (Self Help Groups)
16. (b): It is the total value of all final goods and services produced during a particular year.
17. (b): (A) – (iii); (B) – (ii); (C) – (iv); (D) – (i)
18. (b): Socio-economic



19. (b): Increased imbalance in development

20. (a): Primary and secondary

21. On the basis of sources of raw materials industries are classified as:

Agro based: Agro based industries draw their raw materials from agricultural products.

For example, Textiles, sugar, coffee, tea and edible oil. Mineral based: They draw their raw material from minerals and metals. For example, Iron and Steel industries, cement, petrochemicals, etc. In agro based industries value addition is done at every stage and in case of mineral based industries refining is a more important activity.

22. (A) Governor-General William Bentinck agreed to revise press laws in 1835, when urgent petitions by editors of English and vernacular newspapers were filed.

OR

(B) (i) The Vernacular Press Act was passed because the vernacular newspapers were assertively nationalist. They openly criticised and debated the government policies.

(ii) The Vernacular Press Act of 1878 was passed which empowered the government to censor reports and editorials.

(iii) The government kept a regular tract of vernacular newspapers. If a report was judged seditious, the newspaper was warned and if warning was ignored, appropriate actions were taken.

23. Adverse effects of caste in politics in India:

(i) Political parties try to use caste to gain votes.

(ii) Political parties take care of interests and demands of particular caste and favour some castes.

(iii) It leads to conflicts and tensions among various caste groups as some castes get discriminated against.

24. Underemployment is a situation where people are apparently working but all of them are made to work less than their potential.

25. The advertisements of these types tried to lure the people into believing their products, ideas, discoveries writings and belief. People felt connected with the product because of the advertisement. No, not everyone reacted to the printed material in the same way. Some people found it practically funny and significant while others perceived it unnecessary.

26. (A) (i) Haryana

(ii) Bihar

(iii) The total income of the country divided by its total population is known as per capita income.

OR

(B) (i) Sustainable development aims at fulfilling the needs of today without compromising the needs of the future generation.

(ii) Sustainability is the capability to use the resources judiciously and maintain the ecological balance.

(iii) It lays emphasis on environmental protection and check environmental degradation.

27. Difference between federal government and unitary government:



	Federal Government	Unitary Government
1.	Power is divided between a central authority and various constituent units of the country.	Power is not divided and is only in hands of the Central Government.
2.	Has two or three levels of Government.	Has only one level of Government.
3.	One government for the entire country and others at the level of provinces or states.	Non provincial or state governments are subordinate to the Central Government.
4.	The Central Government is responsible for a few subjects of common national importance and province level government look after day to day administration of their state.	The Central Government has power on all the subjects.
5.	These levels of government enjoy their power independent of the other.	In this type of Government, power holds in one hand.
6.	<i>E.g.</i> , India	<i>E.g.</i> , China

28. Demand deposits considered as money:

- (i) The facility of cheques against demand deposits makes it possible to directly settle payments without the use of cash. Since demand deposits are accepted widely as a means of payment, along with currency, they constitute money in the modern economy.
- (ii) Banks accept the deposits and also pay an interest rate on the deposits.
- (iii) In this way, people's money is safe with the banks and it earns an interest.

29. (i) India is a tropical country.

- (ii) Solar energy system generally don't require a lot of maintenance.
- (iii) It is a non-conventional source of energy, and environmental friendly.
- (iv) Rural households can easily take its advantage.



30. (A) (i) Europe moved away from its association with democracy and revolution. Conservatives promoted state power and political domination.

(ii) Otto von Bismarck was the architect of this process.

(iii) It was backed by the army and bureaucracy.

OR

(B) Conditions of Italy before unification:

(i) Political fragmentation.

(ii) Italians were scattered over several dynastic states as well as the multi-national Habsburg Empire.

(iii) During the middle of the 19th century, Italy was divided into seven states.

(iv) Out of seven, only one Sardinia-Piedmont was ruled by an Italian Princely House.

(v) The North was under Austrian Habsburgs.

(vi) The centre was ruled by the Pope.

(vii) Southern regions were under Bourbon kings of Spain.

31. (A) Sophisticated hydraulic structures like dams built of stone rubble, reservoirs or lakes, embankments and canals for irrigation were built in various regions of the country.

(i) A sophisticated water harvesting system channelling the flood water of river Ganga was built at Sringaverapura near Allahabad in the 1st century B.C.

(ii) Nagarjunakonda in Andhra Pradesh, Bennur in Karnataka, Kolhapur in Maharashtra and Kalinga in Odisha have evidences of irrigation structures.

(iii) In the 11th century, Bhopal Lake, one of the largest artificial lakes of its time was built.

(iv) The tank in Hauz Khas, Delhi was constructed by Iltutmish in the 14th century to supply water to the Siri Fort Area.

OR

(B) (i) Rooftop rainwater is collected using a PVC pipe.

(ii) Collected water is filtered using sand and bricks.

(iii) Underground pipe is used to take the water to the tank for immediate usage.

(iv) Excess water from the tank is taken to the well.

(v) Water from the well recharges the underground water.

32. (A) Following reforms are suggested to strengthen political parties so that they perform their functions well:

(i) Regulate the internal affairs of political parties: A law should be made to regulate internal affairs of political parties. Basic principle of election from lower tier to higher level should be followed. Open elections to the higher posts should be held. The parties should maintain a register of its members. They should follow the party constitution and have an independent authority to act as a judge in case of party disputes.

(ii) Representation to women candidates : It should be made mandatory for the political parties to give one-third tickets to women candidates. They should be given adequate representation in the decision-making bodies.

(iii) State funding of elections: In order to put curb on money power, there should be state funding of elections, i.e., the government should give parties money to support their election expenses. This support could be given in kind such as petrol, paper and telephone. It could be given in cash, on the basis of the votes secured by the party in the last election.

There is, however, very little chance of accepting above suggestions by the political parties. Most of the parties find ways to cheat the laws. Besides, political parties will not agree to

pass a law that is not liked by them. In such circumstance there are two other ways, as mentioned below to reform political parties.

(iv) Pressure by people: (a) People can also put pressure on political parties through petitions, publicity and agitations. Such pressure may make political parties more serious about reforms.

(b) People should join political parties in large number so that they may improve the working of political parties being members of that party. It is easier to reform a party from within rather than from outside.

OR

(B) Basically, the functions of political parties are to fill political offices and exercise political power. This is done by performing the following functions as mentioned below:

(i) Contest elections: In democracies, elections are contested by the political parties by putting up their candidates. The candidates are selected in different ways. For example, in USA, members and supporters of a party choose their candidates. In India, top party leaders choose candidates for contesting elections.

(ii) Put forward different policies and programmes: Political parties have their own ideologies and programmes. These are put forward before the voters at the time of elections in the form of a manifesto. A party weighs different views and takes a basic position about policy matters and a government takes its decisions accordingly.

(iii) Role in making laws for a country: Laws are passed according to the directions of the ruling party or alliance in case of a coalition government. Members of political party vote in the legislature according to the decision of the party, irrespective of their personal opinions.

(iv) Formation of governments: Party or group of parties that gets majority in the legislature forms and runs the government. In a parliamentary democracy, this function is so important that government is known by the name of the Party, i.e., Congress or BJP government, etc. Generally big policy decisions are taken by the political executive and the government is run accordingly.

(v) Role of opposition : Those parties that lose in the elections play the role of opposition to the government. They voice their views and criticise government for its failure or wrong policies. They do this by raising various type of motions in the legislature or by asking questions.

(vi) Role in shaping public opinion: Political parties raise and highlight different issues of public importance. Political parties have links with pressure groups which influence the policies of the government. Many pressure groups are the extensions of political parties. Movements are also launched by the political parties in support of demands of public interest.

(vii) Access to government machinery and welfare schemes: Ordinary citizens approach local party leaders about their demands and grievances. They get information about government policies from them. For an ordinary citizen it is easy to approach a local party leader than a government officer. They feel close to parties even when they do not fully trust them. Parties have to be responsive to people's needs and demands. Otherwise, people can reject these parties in the next elections.

33. (A) There is a necessity for the banks and cooperative societies to increase their lending in rural areas due to the following reasons:

- (i) It reduces dependence on informal sources of credit.
- (ii) Banks will provide more loan facilities to rural households.
- (iii) It will save rural people from exploitation.
- (iv) The poor can benefit from the cheaper loans by improving their economic condition.
- (v) The increased lending facilities will improve the livelihood of the people in the rural areas.

OR

(B) Consequences of environment degradation do not respect national or state boundaries. This issue is no longer a regional or national issue. Our future is linked together. Sustainability of development is essential for all the mankind and it is our common responsibility to save the environment.

These days, it is a matter of discussion among different countries of the world. Global warming, acid rain etc. are not bound to a country and cannot

be controlled by one nation. It is a global matter for thinking and finding the solutions.

34. (i) Abanindranath Tagore painted his famous image of Bharat Mata. In this painting Bharat Mata is portrayed as an ascetic figure; she is calm, composed, divine and spiritual.

(ii) Identity of India came to be visually associated with the image of Bharat Mata. The image was first created by Bankim Chandra Chattopadhyaya. In the 1870s, he wrote 'Vande Mataram' as a hymn to the motherland. Later, it was included in his novel "Anandamath" and widely sung during the Swadeshi Movement in Bengal.

(iii) In late-nineteenth-century India, nationalists began recording folk tales sung by bards and they toured villages to gather folk songs and legends. These tales, they believed, gave a true picture of traditional culture that had been corrupted and damaged by outside forces.

35. (i) Sacred groves are forest fragments of varying sizes, which are commonly protected and which usually have a significant religious connection for the protecting communities.

(ii) The patches of forest or parts of large forests have been left untouched by the local people and any interference with them is banned.

(iii) Mahua (*Bassia Latifolia*) and Kadamba (*Anthocaphalus cadamba*) trees.

36. (i) The middle East countries are rich despite they are not considered developed because these countries do not fulfil the parameters given by Human Development Index for development. Their high income is because of oil exports and not because of development.

(ii) When countries are compared at the level of development, we consider three parameters: income health and education. These parameters contribute to Human Development Index, using which Human Development Report is prepared.

(iii) Countries which score highest in the 'Human Development Index' are considered to be developed countries.

37. (a) and (b)

