

CBSE Class 10 Social Science
Sample Paper 02 (2020-21)

Maximum Marks: 80

Time Allowed: 3 hours

General Instructions:

- i. This Question paper comprises five Sections – A, B, C, D and E. There are 32 questions in the question paper. All questions are compulsory.
- ii. Section A – Question no. 1 to 16 are Objective Type Questions of 1 mark each.
- iii. Section B – Question no. 17 to 22 are short answer type questions, carrying 3 marks each. Answer to each question should not exceed 80 words.
- iv. Section C – Question no. 23 to 26 are source based questions, carrying 4 marks each.
- v. Section D – Question no. 27 to 31 are long answer type questions, carrying 5 marks each. Answer to each question should not exceed 120 words.
- vi. Section E – Question no. 32 is map based, carrying 5 marks with two parts, 32.1 from History (2 marks) and 32.2 from Geography (3 marks).
- vii. 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.
- viii. In addition to this, separate instructions are given with each section and question, wherever necessary.

Section A

1. Amongst the seven states of Italy which one state was ruled by an Italian princely house?
 - a. Salerno
 - b. Florence
 - c. Sardinia-Piedmont
 - d. Pisa
2. Industrial Revolution began in _____ century in France and parts of the German states.
 - a. 20th
 - b. 18th

- c. 17th
 - d. 19th
3. Who amongst the following led the Civil Disobedience in Peshawar?
- a. Jawaharlal Nehru
 - b. Lala Lajpat Rai
 - c. Maulana Abul Kalam Azad
 - d. Abdul Gaffar Khan
4. Fill in the blanks:

_____, the raw material is used in the smelters is a very bulky, dark reddish colored rock.

OR

_____ has emerged as the electronic capital of India.

5. Indian farmers should diversify their cropping pattern from cereals to _____.
- a. cash crops
 - b. industrial crops
 - c. commercial crops
 - d. high-value crops
6. _____, _____ and _____ are the major millets cultivated in India.
- a. Sugarcane, Tobacco, Jute
 - b. Jowar, Bajra, Ragi
 - c. Cotton, Groundnut, Sunflower
 - d. Wheat, Rice, Paddy
7. Do you think community-owned resources are used by a specific community but denied to other community?
8. _____ plays an important role in the development of plantations.
- a. Processing industries and markets
 - b. Production
 - c. Climate
 - d. Irrigation
9. A violent conflict between opposing groups within a country that becomes so intense refers to:

- a. Criminal war
- b. Dispute
- c. Civil war
- d. Struggle

10. Which city is the capital of Belgium?

OR

Majoritarianism is followed in which country?

11. Which type of government has two or more levels?

OR

Which two Indian states have been given special status?

12. There are four families in a country. Family A earns ₹20,000, Family B earns ₹40,000, Family C earns ₹30,000 & family D earns ₹50,000. Calculate per capita income from the above data.

- a. ₹30,000
- b. ₹25,000
- c. ₹40,000
- d. ₹35,000

13. Amrita is a government teacher and belongs to a rich urban household whereas Rani - A Dalit, works as a helper on a construction site and comes from a poor rural household. Both have a crisis at home and wish to take a loan. Amrita got the loan from easily as compared to Rani. Why is Rani not able to get the loan? Tick the most appropriate reason.

- a. Because Rani is uneducated.
- b. Because Rani is engaged in informal sector.
- c. Because Rani is from an untouchable caste, Dalits.
- d. Because Rani is poor.

OR

It is a festival season two months from now and the shoe manufacturer, Rahim, has received an order from a large trader in town for 3,000 pairs of shoes to be delivered in a month's time. To complete production on time, Rahim has to hire a few more workers for

stitching and pasting work. He has to purchase raw materials. To meet these expenses, Rahim obtains loans from two sources. First, he asks the leather supplier to supply leather now and promises to pay him later. Second, he obtains a loan in cash from the large trader as an advance payment for 1000 pairs of shoes with a promise to deliver the whole order by the end of the month. At the end of the month, Rahim is able to deliver the order, make a good profit, and repay the money that he had borrowed. Which situation best describes the above case?

- a. Demand Draft facility
- b. Cheque facility of Bank
- c. Credit Situation
- d. Activities of Self Help Groups

14. Identify the incorrect option from the given points:

- a. Barter system solved the problem of double coincidence of wants.
- b. Money can be easily exchanged with any commodity or service.
- c. Money is the perfect store of value.
- d. A Barter system is a system where goods are directly exchanged without the use of money.

15. Which of the following is incorrect regarding MNCs?

- a. MNCs transfer technology to the developing countries
- b. MNCs help increase the investment level in the host country
- c. MNCs help increases competition and break domestic monopolies
- d. MNCs are known to be the main watchdogs of international trade

16. **Assertion (A):** Tax on imports known as a trade barrier.

Reason (R): It decreases the price of imported commodities.

- 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

Section B

17. Describe the economic conditions of Britain after the First World War.

18. What is the significance of 1848 for France and the rest of Europe? What did the liberals demand?

OR

Identify King Victor Emmanuel II, telling the part played by him in the unification of Italy.

19. Analyse any three major challenges faced by the sugar industry in India.
20. Examine the 'holding together' nature of Indian Federalism.

OR

Describe any three provisions of amendment made in Indian Constitution in 1992 for making Three-Tier government more effective and powerful.

21. Mention three points of difference between formal sector and informal sector loans.
22. How globalisation has affected the lives of the people? Explain with any three examples.

Section C

23. **Read the source given below and answer the questions that follow:**

Artists in the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries found a way out by personifying a nation. In other words, they represented a country as if it were a person. Nations were then portrayed as female figures. The female form that was chosen to personify the nation did not stand for any particular woman in real life; rather it sought to give the abstract idea of the nation a concrete form. That is, the female figure became an allegory of the nation. During the French Revolution artists used the female allegory to portray ideas such as Liberty, Justice and the Republic. These ideals were represented through specific objects or symbols. The attributes of Liberty are the red cap, or the broken chain, while Justice is generally a blindfolded woman carrying a pair of weighing scales. Female allegories were invented by artists in the nineteenth century to represent the nation. In France, she has christened Marianne, a popular Christian name, which underlined the idea of a people's nation. Her characteristics were drawn from those of Liberty and the Republic – the red cap, the tricolour, the cockade. Statues of Marianne were erected in public squares to remind the public of the national symbol of unity and to persuade them to identify with it. Marianne images were marked on coins and stamps. Similarly, Germania became the allegory of the German nation. In visual representations, Germania wears a crown of oak leaves, as the German oak stands for heroism.

Answer the following MCQs by choosing the most appropriate option:

- i. Why were Female allegories invented by artists?
 - a. Representation of the nation.

- b. Representation of Imperialism.
 - c. Representation of heroism.
 - d. Representation of the modern state.
- ii. Which of the following is an allegory for 'liberty'?
- a. Crown of Oak
 - b. Olive Branch
 - c. Red Cap
 - d. Sword
- iii. What does a blindfolded woman carrying a pair of weighing scales symbolise?
- a. Peace
 - b. Justice
 - c. Equality
 - d. Liberty
- iv. Which of the following is not true with respect to "Allegory"?
- a. It is a symbol representing an abstract idea.
 - b. It is an idea expressed through a person or a thing.
 - c. An allegorical story has two meanings, one literal and one symbolic.
 - d. Artist became an allegory of a nation.

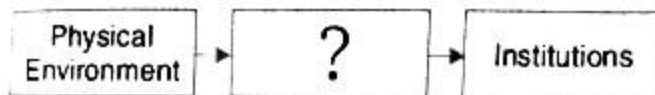
24. Read the text given below and answer the following questions:

Everything available in our environment which can be used to satisfy our needs, provided, it is technologically accessible, economically feasible and culturally acceptable can be termed as 'Resource'. The process of transformation of things available in our environment involves an interactive relationship between nature, technology and institutions. Do you think that resources are free gifts of nature as is assumed by many? They are not. Human beings interact with nature through technology and create institutions to accelerate their economic development. Resources are a function of human activities. Human beings themselves are essential components of resources. They transform material available in our environment into resources and use them.

Answer the following MCQs by choosing the most appropriate option:

- i. Read the following statements about resources and identify the incorrect statement:
- a. Resources are the things on which man is dependent.
 - b. Resources are thousands of elements present in nature.
 - c. Resources are those by which human needs can be fulfilled.

- d. Resources are elements that are put into use by man.
- ii. The elements which are put into use by man are called _____.
- Minerals
 - Treasure
 - Environment
 - Resources
- iii. "The resources are not the free gifts of nature". Which of the following is incorrect?
- Resources are a function of human activities.
 - Resources themselves are essential components of Human beings.
 - They transform material available in the environment into resources.
 - Human beings interact with nature through technology and create institutions.
- iv. Study the picture and complete the link.



- Culture
 - Nature
 - Technology
 - Expertise
25. **Read the extract given below and answer the questions that follow:**

The Belgian leaders recognised the existence of regional differences and cultural diversities. Between 1970 and 1993, they amended their constitution four times so as to work out an arrangement that would enable everyone to live together within the same country. The arrangement they worked out is different from any other country and is very innovative. Here are some of the elements of the Belgian model:

- Constitution prescribes that the number of Dutch and French-speaking ministers shall be equal in the central government. Some special laws require the support of the majority of members from each linguistic group.
- 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.
- Brussels has a separate government in which both the communities have equal representation. The French-speaking people accepted equal representation in Brussels because the Dutch-speaking community has accepted equal

representation in the Central Government.

- 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.

Answer the following MCQs by choosing the most appropriate option:

- i. _____ and _____ dealt with the question of power-sharing differently.
 - a. India, Srilanka
 - b. Belgium, Sri Lanka
 - c. Wallonia, Brussels
 - d. Flemish, Wallonia
 - ii. Which of the following is not the element of "Belgian model"?
 - a. Equal number of ministers for both the groups
 - b. Setting up of Community Government
 - c. More power to the central government
 - d. Equal representation at the state and central level
 - iii. "Apart from the Central and the State Government, there is a third kind of government". Which of the following is incorrect with respect to this?
 - a. The unique government is Community Government
 - b. A single social group is given powers to handle community-related affairs
 - c. Elected by people belonging to Dutch, French and German-speaking
 - d. Power regarding cultural, educational and language-related issues
 - iv. Which of the following **title** best describes the given passage?
 - a. The ethnic composition of Belgium
 - b. Accommodation in Sri Lanka
 - c. Accommodation in Belgium
 - d. The ethnic composition of Sri Lanka
26. **Read the extract given below 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, the greater income itself is considered to be one important goal. Intuitively, the income of the country is the income of all the residents of the country. This gives us the total income of the country. However, for comparison between countries, total income is not such a useful measure. Since, countries have different populations, comparing total income will not tell us what an average person is likely to earn. Hence, we compare the average income which is the total income of the country divided by its total population. The average income is also called per capita income. In World Development Reports, brought out by the World Bank, this criterion is used in classifying countries. Countries with per capita income of US dollar 12,056 per annum and above in 2017, are called rich countries and those with per capita income of US dollar 955 or less are called low-income countries. India comes in the category of low middle-income countries because its per capita income in 2017 was just US dollar 1820 per annum. The rich countries, excluding countries of the Middle East and certain other small countries, are generally called developed countries.

Answer the following MCQs by choosing the most appropriate option:

- i. Why is total income not a useful measure for comparison between two countries?
 - a. Comparing mean income will not tell us what an average person is likely to earn.
 - b. Comparing total income will not tell us what an average person is likely to earn.
 - c. Comparing average income will not tell us what an average person is likely to earn.
 - d. Both a and c
- ii. According to the World Bank Report, what is the minimum per capita income (in dollars) for a country to be called a low-income country?
 - a. \$ 12,056 and above
 - b. Between 12,055 and 954
 - c. \$ 955 or less
 - d. \$ 735 or less
- iii. Which of the given equation is incorrect?
 - a. $\text{Total Income} = \text{Per Capita Income} \times \text{Total Population}$
 - b. $\text{Per Capita Income} = \text{Total Income} / \text{Total Population}$
 - c. $\text{Per Capita Income} = \text{Total Income} \times \text{Total Population}$

d. $\text{Total Population} = \frac{\text{Total Income}}{\text{Per Capita Income}}$

- iv. _____ determines that the economy of a given country is developed or developing.
- RBI
 - UN
 - WB
 - WTO

Section D

27. Why was Congress reluctant to allow women to hold any position of authority within the organisation? How did women participate in Civil Disobedience Movement? Explain.

OR

“Dalit participation was limited in the Civil Disobedience Movement”. Examine the statement.

28. Name any two navigational rivers of India. In which part of India inland waterways are widely used? Write two merits and demerits of inland water transport.

OR

Explain with examples the changing nature of international trade of India in the last fifteen years.

29. “Political parties are rightly called the government in disguise”. Justify the statement with reference to democratic politics by four arguments.
30. Explain any four consequences on which democracy has failed.
31. How are the three sectors of economy interdependent? Explain with suitable examples.

OR

Define tertiary sector. Describe about the different kinds of people employed in this sector in India.

Section E

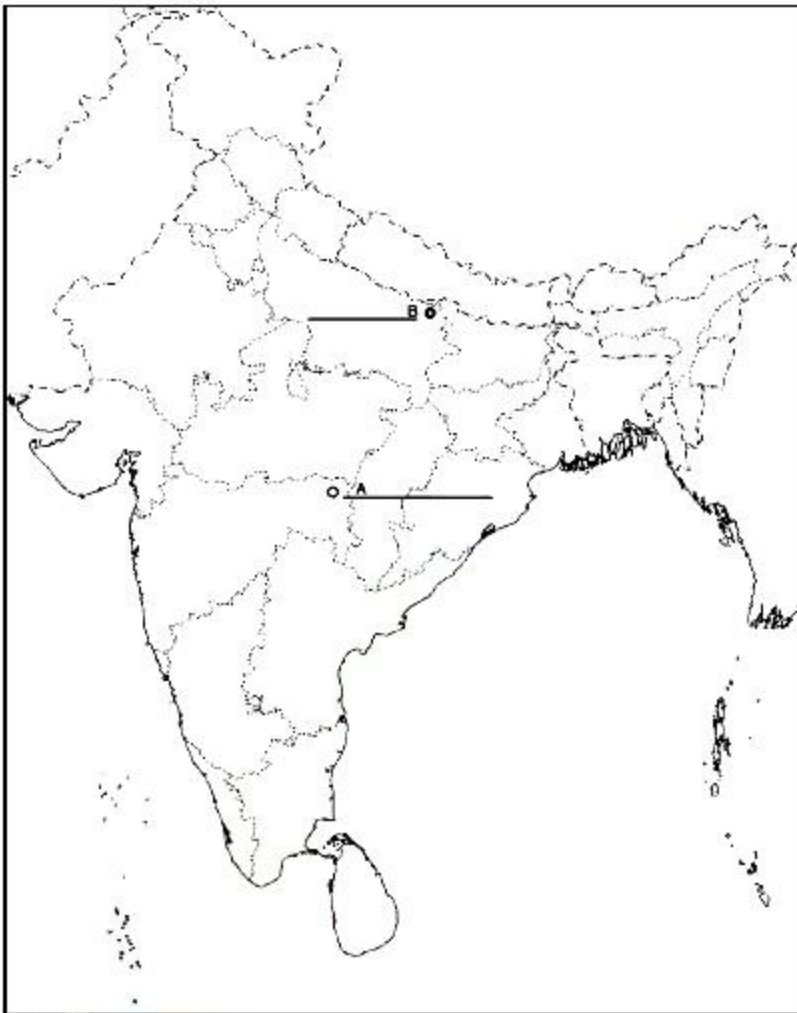
32. (a) Two places A and B have been marked on the given outline map of India. Identify them and write their correct names on the lines drawn near them (any one)
- A. The place where Indian National Congress session was held in December, 1920.

B. The place associated with Calling off the Non-Cooperation Movement.

(b) On the same outline map of India locate and label any four of the following with suitable Symbols. (any two)

- i. New Mangalore - Major Sea Port
- ii. Mumbai - Software Technology Park
- iii. Bailadila – Iron Ore Mines
- iv. Kakrapara - Nuclear Power Plant
- v. Meenam Bakkam - International Airport

INDIA – POLITICAL



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Solution

Section A

1. (c) Sardinia-Piedmont

Explanation: Italy was divided into seven states, of which only one, Sardinia-Piedmont, was ruled by an Italian princely house. The north was under Austrian Habsburgs, the centre was ruled by the Pope and the southern regions were under the domination of the Bourbon kings of Spain.

2. (d) 19th

Explanation: In France and parts of the German states, Industrialization occurred during the nineteenth century. In its wake, new social groups came into being: a working-class population and middle classes made up of industrialists, businessmen, professionals.

3. (d) Abdul Gaffar Khan

Explanation: Abdul Ghaffar Khan, a devout disciple of Mahatma Gandhi, was arrested in April 1930 for leading the Civil Disobedience in Peshawar.

4. Bauxite

OR

Bangalore

5. (d) high-value crops

Explanation: Indian farmers should diversify their cropping pattern from cereals to high-value crops. This will increase incomes and reduce environmental degradation simultaneously.

6. (b) Jowar, Bajra, Ragi

Explanation: Jowar, bajra, and ragi are the important millets grown in India. Though these are known as coarse grains, they have very high nutritional value.

7. No, community-owned resources are the resources common to a locality irrespective of communities using it and satisfy local community needs. Village Commons (grazing grounds, burial grounds, village ponds, etc.) public parks, picnic spots, playgrounds in urban areas are accessible to all the people living there.

8. (a) Processing industries and markets

Explanation: Since the production is mainly for the market, a well-developed network of transport and communication connecting the plantation areas, processing industries, and markets play an important role in the development of plantations.

9. (c) Civil war

Explanation: Civil war: A violent conflict between opposing groups within a country that becomes so intense that it appears like a war.

10. Brussels is the capital of Belgium.

OR

Majoritarianism is followed in Sri Lanka.

11. Federal Government has two or more levels.

OR

Jammu and Kashmir and Arunachal Pradesh have been given special status in Indian federation.

12. (d) ₹35,000

Explanation: Per capita income measures the average income earned per person in a given area (city, region, country, etc.) in a specified year. It is calculated by dividing the area's total income by its total population.

Here average per capita income

$$= (\text{₹}30,000 + \text{₹}20,000 + \text{₹}40,000 + \text{₹}50,000)/4$$

$$= \text{₹}1,40,000/4$$

$$= \text{₹}35,000.$$

13. (b) Because Rani is engaged in informal sector.

Explanation: Rani will not be successfully to get the loan from a formal source because Rani is engaged in informal sector.

Amrita, a government employee who belongs to a rich urban household would be successful in getting a loan from a formal source as compared to Rani who comes from a poor household and works as a helper on a construction site. This is because there are certain terms of credit which need to be fulfilled in the formal sector.

OR

(c) Credit Situation

Explanation: In this case, Rahim obtains credit to meet the working capital needs of production. The credit helps him to meet the ongoing expenses of production, complete production on time, and thereby increase his earnings. Credit therefore plays a vital and positive role in this situation.

14. (a) Barter system solved the problem of double coincidence of wants.

Explanation: Money solves the problem of double coincidence of wants by acting as a medium of exchange.

15. (d) MNCs are known to be the main watchdogs of international trade

Explanation: It is WTO which is the main watchdog of international trade because it establishes new rules and regulations for international trade.

16. (c) A is correct but R is wrong

Explanation: Tax on imports is known as a trade barrier because it increases the price of imported commodities. Governments can use trade barriers to increase or decrease (regulate) foreign trade and to decide what kinds of goods and how much of each, should come into the country.

Section B

17. **Economic conditions of Britain after the First World War:**

After the I World War, Britain found difficult to recapture its earlier position. Britain was burdened with huge external debts. The war had led to an economic boom, a large increase in demand, production, and employment. When the war boom ended, production contracted and unemployment increased. At the same time, the government reduced bloated war expenditures to bring them into line with peacetime revenues. These debts led to huge job losses. Many agricultural economists were also in crisis.

18. i. There were a number of revolts during 1848 in Europe, like revolts of the unemployed workers, poor and starving peasants. The educated middle class of France also started a revolution for the renunciation of the kingship and the proclamation of a republic based on universal male suffrage was made.
- ii. Men and women of the liberal middle classes in other parts of Europe put their demands together for freedom of constitution with national unification.
- iii. They took advantage of the growing popular unrest to put forth their demands for creating a nation-state on parliamentary principles of a constitution, freedom of

association and freedom of the press.

- iv. One of the most controversial subject matters within the liberal movement in which a large number of women had participated actively, was the issue of extending political rights to women.

OR

King Victor Emmanuel II was the king of Sardinia who helped all revolutionaries whose main aim was to achieve the unification and Independence of Italy. It was Emmanuel who finally completed the task of unification, after Cavour had died, by annexing the Papal territories of Venetia and Rome. In this way, the united Italy came into existence in the year 1871 A.D.

19. Major challenges of the sugar industry are:
 - i. This industry is seasonal in nature.
 - ii. Methods of production are old and inefficient.
 - iii. Transport delay in reaching cane to sugar factories leads to degrade the quality of production .
20. Since India is a vast country with cultural and linguistic diversity, hence the nature of federation here is 'holding together'.
 - i. The states have been not been given identical powers with Union government.
 - ii. Few states have been given special status - like Jammu and Kashmir and North-eastern states in order to protect and preserve their custom, tradition, culture and linguistic diversity.
 - iii. Apart from these some territories of the Indian Union like Chandigarh, Lakshadweep or the capital city of Delhi are administered by the Union government hence known as Union Territories.

OR

Three provisions of amendment made in the Indian Constitution in 1992 for making Three-Tier government more effective and powerful are as follows:

- i. It is constitutionally mandated to hold regular elections to local government bodies.
- ii. Seats reserved for the Scheduled Caste, Scheduled Tribes and Other Backward Classes.
- iii. At least one-third of all positions are reserved for women.

21. Formal sector loans:

- i. Formal sector loans are such loans which are taken either from the banks or the co-operatives.
- ii. It is under the supervision of the Reserve Bank of India.
- iii. In case of formal sector, the rate of interest is reasonable.

Informal sector loans:

- i. Informal sector loans are those which are taken from moneylenders, traders, employers, relatives and friends.
- ii. There is no supervision of any institution.
- iii. Very high rates of interest are charged in case of Informal sector.

22. Effect of globalisation on the lives of people are as follows:

- i. With the MNCs coming in, there has been an increase in the income of the people and the standard of living has improved. Since the consumer's demand for goods and services has increased, there has been an increased their investment in industries such as cell phones, automobiles, electronics, soft drinks, fast food or services such as banking in urban areas.
- ii. Due to globalisation, new jobs have been created.
- iii. Local companies supplying raw materials to these MNCs have prospered as they are getting a good price for their resources.
- iv. Globalisation has led to increased competition and this has benefited the consumers as they are getting good quality products at economical prices.
- v. Several top Indian companies have been able to benefit from the increased competition. They have invested in newer technology and production methods and raised their production standards. Some have gained from successful collaborations with foreign companies.
- vi. New opportunities for service such as data entry, accounting, administrative tasks, engineering have arisen and since the cost of labour in India is cheap, these services are outsourced to India.

Section C

23. i. (a) Representation of the nation
ii. (c) Red Cap
iii. (b) Justice

- iv. (d) Artist became an allegory of a nation
- 24. i. (b) Resources are thousands of elements present in nature
 - ii. (d) Resources
 - iii. (b) Resources themselves are essential components of Human beings
 - iv. (c) Technology
- 25. i. (b) Belgium, Sri Lanka
 - ii. (c) More power to central government. [Explanation: 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.]
 - iii. (b) Single social group is given powers to handle the community-related affairs. [Explanation: A community government is one in which different social groups are given powers to handle community-related affairs.]
 - iv. (c) Accommodation in Belgium
- 26. i. (b) Comparing total income will not tell us what an average person is likely to earn.
 - ii. (c) \$ 955 or less
 - iii. (c) $\text{Per Capita Income} = \frac{\text{Total Income}}{\text{Total Population}}$
 - iv. (c) WB

Section D

- 27. Another important feature of the Civil Disobedience Movement was the large-scale participation of women.
 - i. During Gandhiji's salt march, thousands of women came out of their homes to listen to him. They participated in protest marches, manufactured salt, and picketed foreign cloth and liquor shops.
 - ii. In urban areas these women were from high-caste families; in rural areas, they came from rich peasant households. Moved by Gandhiji's call, they began to see service to the nation as a sacred duty of women. Yet, this increased public role did not necessarily mean any radical change in the way the position of women was visualised.
 - iii. Gandhiji was convinced that it was the duty of women to look after home and health, be good mothers and good wives. And for a long time, Congress was reluctant to allow women to hold any position of authority within the organisation. It was keen only on their symbolic presence.

OR

- i. Dalits or untouchables belong to the lower strata of our society. The Congress Party ignored the Dalits for fear of offending the conservative high caste Hindus, i.e. Sanatanis. Gandhiji first realised that Swaraj would not come for a hundred years if untouchability was not eliminated. But many Dalit leaders believed in a different political solution to the problem of their community.
- ii. The Dalits believed that political empowerment could resolve their problems. They organised themselves and demanded reserved seats in educational institutes and separate electorates in order to choose Dalit members for legislative councils. Such demands and social disabilities, therefore, saw limited Dalit participation during the Civil Disobedience Movement.
- iii. Dr Ambedkar demanded separate electorate for Dalits which was denied by Gandhiji. Dalit movement continued to be apprehensive of the Congress-led national movement and their participation was limited.
- iv. The Dalits continued to be apprehensive of Congress led movements because it was dominated by conservative high-class Hindus. So the Dalit participation in the Civil Disobedience Movement was limited, particularly in Maharashtra and Nagpur region where their organisation was strong.

Thus, it can be concluded that Dalit participation was limited in the Civil Disobedience Movement.

28. Ganga and Brahmaputra are two navigational Rivers of India.

Inland waterways are widely used in north-eastern states of India. Its merits are:

- i. It is the cheapest means of transport.
- ii. It is very beneficial for our internal trade and for carrying passengers.

Its demerits are:

- i. Such a means of transport is very limited in scope.
- ii. There are very few rivers which are used for this purpose as the navigable distance is too short.

OR

There has been a change in the nature of international trade of India in the last fifteen years.

- a. Since 2004-2005, in the international trade, the share of agriculture and allied products, ores and minerals, chemical engineering goods has been increasing.
- b. The exchange of information and knowledge has superseded the exchange of commodities and goods.
- c. India has emerged as a software giant at the international level.
- d. Large foreign exchange of India comes through the export of information technology.
- e. Imports: India imports Commodities such as petroleum and petroleum products 41.87% and Coal, Coke - 94.17%.

29. The four arguments in support of the given statement are as follows:

- i. In almost all the democracies, elections are contested among the candidates put up by political parties. The party which wins the majority of the seats forms the government. In a parliamentary system, the leader of the party which is in power becomes the Prime Minister and he, in turn, appoints the other ministers.
- ii. A large number of similar opinions have to be grouped together in a democracy, in order to provide a direction for policies to be formulated by the government. The political parties reduce a vast multitude of opinions into a few basic ones and if it is the ruling party, the government accepts the angle assumed by it.
- iii. Political parties in a democracy raise and highlight issues. In this way, they often shape public opinion.
There are always some political and socio-economic issues at the international and domestic levels. The political parties always try to take care of the issues.
- iv. The parties that are in the opposition in the government always criticise the government for its wrong and wasteful policies.

Political parties are thus correctly called the "government in disguise."

30. i. **Corruption:** The record of democracies show us that most of the democratic countries have failed to remove or reduce corruption. India is one of the largest democratic countries of the world but has also failed in this issue along with other democratic countries.
- ii. **Non-attentive to the needs of the people:** A democratic government should be attentive to the needs and demands of the people, but unfortunately, the record of democracy is not impressive on this issue. Democracies often frustrate the needs of the people and often ignore the demand of a majority of its population. Democracy is

all about muscle and money power.

- iii. **Economic growth and development:** Democracy is considered a better government than other forms of government. So one can expect better economic growth and development. But unfortunately, democracy has even failed on this issue. If one considers all democracies and all dictatorship for the last 50 years dictatorship has a slightly higher rate of economic growth.
 - iv. **Reduction of Inequality and Poverty:** As democracy is the government of the people, one expects democracies to reduce economic disparities. Most of the democracies of the world have failed on this issue. In most of the democracies, a small number of ultra-rich enjoy a highly disproportionate wealth and income. Their share in the total income of the country has been increasing. Those at the bottom have little to depend upon.
 - v. These are some of the outcomes of democracy where it has failed drastically. But yet, it is one of the best forms of government in the world today. Since it is 'the people's government' and the people are the real rulers.
31. Three sectors of economy feasibly found i.e. Primary sector, Secondary sector, and Tertiary sector. All three sectors are interdependent on each other.
- Some examples are given to elucidate this fact:
- i. Agricultural activities produce raw materials for agro-based industries and food for employees in Secondary and Tertiary sectors. It shows the industrial sector and service sector's dependency on the Primary sector.
 - ii. Industrial activities produce instruments like a tractor, fertilizer for agricultural inputs and increase production and productivity in agriculture. Here, Primary sector depends on the Secondary sector.
 - iii. Transportation facilities are much required for transportation of agricultural products and industrial products to market rural and urban centres. Here, the Primary and Secondary sector depend on the Tertiary sector.
 - iv. Industrial sector produces trucks, autos etc for transportation, computer assets for proper banking activities and knowledge outsourcing. So, it shows that how the Tertiary sector depends on the Secondary sector.
 - v. If a farmer does not produce grain, all people will starve and employees in Secondary and Tertiary sectors will pay much for food items and their life will be scarce. Marketization, storage, and transportation inadequacy will put an obstacle for

farmers to link with their consumer and its earning will be reduced and life will be miserable. It shows that the Secondary and Tertiary sectors depend on the Primary sector.

So, it is reflected that all the sectors of the economy are highly interdependent.

- vi. Primary sector supplies or transport raw material to the secondary sector and secondary sector, in turn, transfer it to the tertiary sector which ultimately provides services to both primary and secondary sectors. For Example:
- **Primary sector-** Cultivation of Sugarcane is done.
 - **Secondary sector-** Processing of the sugarcane is done. The manufacturer processes it into jaggery and sugar in the factories.
 - **Tertiary sector-** Transportation of sugarcane is done from the fields to the factories.

OR

The Tertiary sector is the third sector of the economy. This sector contributes the largest in terms of share in GDP in India. It is also called the service sector and is important when we consider the development of the other two sectors. This sector is responsible for employing 23 percentage of the workforce out of the total workforce currently working in India. The example of this sector is all service sectors in which IT services, consulting, etc. This sector contributes to almost 59 percent of the total share of GDP. It helps in the development of the primary and secondary sectors. They provide aid or support for the production process.

Different kinds of people employed in this sector because it provides lots of opportunity for a job.

- i. At one end, there are a limited number of services that employ highly skilled and educated workers.
- ii. At the other end, there are a very large number of workers engaged in services such as small shopkeepers, repair-persons, transporters, etc.
- iii. People in support services that may directly help in the production of goods, e.g., people involved in the transportation, storage communication, finance, etc.

Section E

32. a. A. Nagpur
B. Chauri Chaura

b.

