

CBSE Class 10 Social Science
Sample Paper 05 (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. Which years were of great economic hardship in Europe?
 - a. 1820s
 - b. 1850s
 - c. 1890s
 - d. 1830s
2. Which English poet organised funds and later went to fight in the war against a Muslim empire?
 - a. Metternich

- b. Frédéric Sorrieu
 - c. Giuseppe Mazzini
 - d. Lord Byron
3. It was seen as the symbol of Western economic and cultural domination:
- a. glass ware
 - b. salt petre
 - c. khadi cloth
 - d. foreign cloth
4. Fill in the blanks:

In 2005, _____ was formulated with the objective of increasing productivity, improving quality, ensuring good prices to the jute farmers and enhancing the yield per hectare.

OR

_____ is a major power providing corporation in India.

5. Tea is also an important _____ crop introduced in India initially by the British.
- a. intensive
 - b. commercial
 - c. beverage
 - d. food
6. India's diverse climate can be harnessed to grow a wide range of _____.
- a. high value crops
 - b. fuel crops
 - c. industrial crops
 - d. low value crops
7. A type of resource named 'R' is found in the Chotanagpur region but cannot be utilized due to a lack of appropriate technology. How can we classify 'R'?
8. Who discovered the Coffee Plant?
- a. Khaja
 - b. Gandhi
 - c. Kaldi
 - d. Akbar
9. Which community was rich and powerful in Belgium?

- a. French
- b. None of these
- c. Dutch
- d. German

10. What do you mean by the horizontal sharing of power?

OR

Which country has adopted Buddhism as its official religion?

11. In which year the use of English as an official language was stopped in India?

OR

What will be the role of the Apex Court, if disputes arise between different levels of government in the exercise of their power?

12. More days of work and better wages; local school is able to provide quality education for their children; there is no social discrimination and they too can become leaders in the village. The above Developmental Goals falls under which category of person?
- a. An adivasi from Narmada valley
 - b. Landless rural labourers
 - c. Prosperous farmers from Punjab
 - d. Farmers who depend only on rain for growing crops
13. Identify the incorrect option from the given statement:
- a. Collateral is an asset that the lender owns and uses this as a guarantee to a lender until the loan is repaid.
 - b. Property such as land titles, deposits with banks, livestock are collateral used for borrowing.
 - c. Interest rate, collateral and documentation requirement, and the mode of repayment together comprise what is called the terms of credit.
 - d. If the borrower fails to repay the loan, the lender has the right to sell the asset or collateral to obtain payment.

OR

Identify the incorrect option from the given statements:

- a. In the SHG, saving per member varies from Rs. 25 to Rs. 100 or more, depending on the ability of the people to save.
 - b. The SHG charges interest on the loans but higher than what the moneylender charges.
 - c. A typical SHG has 15-20 members who meet and save regularly.
 - d. The SHGs help borrowers overcome the problem of lack of collateral.
14. Banks in India hold about 15% of deposits as cash as the provision:
- a. to maintain ATM'S
 - b. to distribute the money as charity
 - c. to pay depositors who come to withdraw their money
 - d. to pay the staff's salaries
15. Which one of the following is not the objective of the WTO?
- a. To increase competition among all trading partners
 - b. To lessen the degree of disequilibrium in the international balance of payments of members
 - c. To promote world trade in a manner that benefits every country
 - d. To expand and utilize world resources to the best
16. **Assertion (A):** MNCs set up their offices and factories in the regions of getting cheap labour and other resources.
- Reason (R):** Cost of production is increased and higher profits are ensured.
- 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. Why did the Rich peasant communities become active in the Civil Disobedience Movement?
18. Identify Cavour, telling the part played by him in the unification of Italy.

OR

Examine the conditions of Italy before unification.

19. Why is it important for our country to keep the mill sector loom age lower than the power loom and handloom?
20. State any three differences between the local government before and after the

constitutional Amendment in 1992.

OR

Describe any three features of unitary government.

21. "Whether credit would be useful or not, it depends on the situation". Give two different examples in support of this statement.
22. How can consumers and producers be benefited from foreign trade? Explain with examples.

Section C

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

Frederic Sorrieu prepared a series of four prints visualizing his dream of a world made up of 'democratic and social Republics', as he called them. The first print of the series shows the peoples of Europe and America – men and women of all ages and social classes – marching in a long train, and offering homage to the Statue of Liberty as they pass by it. Artists of the time of the French Revolution personified Liberty as a female figure. She bears the torch of Enlightenment in one hand and the Charter of the Rights of Man in the other. On the earth in the foreground of the image lie the shattered remains of the symbols of absolutist institutions. In Sorrieu's utopian vision, the peoples of the world are grouped as distinct nations, identified through their flags and national costume. Leading the procession, way past the Statue of Liberty, are the United States and Switzerland, which by this time were already nation-states. France, identifiable by the revolutionary tricolour, has just reached the statue. She is followed by the peoples of Germany, bearing the black, red and gold flag.

Answer the following MCQs by choosing the most appropriate option:

- i. Who was Frederic Sorrieu?
 - a. French artist
 - b. German Artist
 - c. Italian Artist
 - d. British Artist
- ii. In which year did Frederic Sorrier prepare a series of four prints?
 - a. 1845
 - b. 1843
 - c. 1848

- d. 1841
- iii. Which of the following statements correctly describes "absolutist"?
 - a. Monarchical Government
 - b. Democratic Government
 - c. Uncentralised Government
 - d. Bureaucratic Government
- iv. Which of the following is correct with respect to "utopian vision"?
 - a. Homogenous society
 - b. Monarchical society
 - c. Ideal society
 - d. All are correct

24. Read the text given below and answer the questions that follow:

Soil is the most important renewable natural resource. It is the medium of plant growth and supports different types of living organisms on the earth. The soil is a living system. It takes millions of years to form soil up to a few cms in depth. Relief, parent rock or bedrock, climate, vegetation and other forms of life and time are important factors in the formation of soil. Various forces of nature such as a change in temperature, actions of running water, wind and glaciers, activities of decomposers, etc. contribute to the formation of soil. Chemical and organic changes that take place in the soil are equally important. Soil also consists of organic (humus) and inorganic materials. The denudation of the soil cover and subsequent washing down is described as soil erosion. The processes of soil formation and erosion, go on simultaneously and generally there is a balance between the two. Sometimes, this balance is disturbed due to human activities like deforestation, over-grazing, construction and mining etc., while natural forces like wind, glacier and water lead to soil erosion. The running water cuts through the clayey soils and makes deep channels as gullies. The land becomes unfit for cultivation and is known as bad land. Sometimes water flows as a sheet over large areas down a slope. In such cases, the top-soil is washed away. This is known as sheet erosion. The wind blows loose soil off flat or sloping land known as wind erosion. Soil erosion is also caused due to defective methods of farming. Ploughing in a wrong way i.e. up and down the slope form channels for the quick flow of water leading to soil erosion.

Answer the following MCQs by choosing the most appropriate option:

- i. Which of the following is not an agent of denudation and hence does not help in soil

formation?

- a. Water
- b. Air
- c. Temperature
- d. None of these

ii. The rock from which the soil gets its material is known as _____.

- a. Bed Rock
- b. Buried rock
- c. Ancient rock
- d. All of these

iii. Which of the following statement is incorrect?

- a. Soil formation is a non-replenishable process.
- b. The running water cuts through the clayey soils and makes deep channels as gullies.
- c. Humus and inorganic materials get mixed up in the soil.
- d. Minerals and organic matter in the soil support growth of vegetation.

iv. Which of the following is the type of soil erosion?

- a. Sheet erosion
- b. Gully erosion
- c. Wind erosion
- d. All of these

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

Sri Lanka emerged as an independent country in 1948. The leaders of the Sinhala community sought to secure dominance over the government by virtue of their majority. As a result, the democratically elected government adopted a series of Majoritarian measures to establish Sinhala supremacy. In 1956, an Act was passed to recognise Sinhala as the only official language, thus disregarding Tamil. The governments followed preferential policies that favoured Sinhala applicants for university positions and government jobs. A new constitution stipulated that the state shall protect and foster Buddhism. All these government measures, coming one after the other, gradually increased the feeling of alienation among the Sri Lankan Tamils. They felt that none of the major political parties led by the Buddhist Sinhala leaders was sensitive to their language and culture. They felt that the constitution and government policies denied

them equal political rights, discriminated against them in getting jobs and other opportunities and ignored their interests. As a result, the relations between the Sinhala and Tamil communities strained over time.

Answer the following MCQs by choosing the most appropriate option:

- i. Which is the major religion of Sri Lanka?
 - a. Sinhala
 - b. Buddhism
 - c. Hinduism
 - d. Christianity
- ii. To establish Sinhala supremacy, the leaders of this community _____.
 - a. Adopted the principle of majoritarianism
 - b. Established Community Government
 - c. Gave more powers to the State Government
 - d. All of these
- iii. Which of the following is incorrect with respect to "Majoritarianism"?
 - a. The majority of the people have the right to make decisions
 - b. The majority community should be able to rule a country
 - c. To disregard the wishes and needs of the majority
 - d. Invoked to establish majority supremacy
- iv. Name the country which lost peace due to Majoritarianism.
 - a. India
 - b. United States of America
 - c. Belgium
 - d. None of these

26. Read the extract given below and answer the questions that follow:

Besides seeking more income, oneway or the other, people also seek things like equal treatment, freedom, security, and respect of others. They resent discrimination. All of these are important goals. In fact, in some cases, these may be more important than more income or more consumption because material goods are not all that you need to live. Money, or material things that one can buy with it, is one factor on which our life depends. But the quality of our life also depends on non-material things. Consider an example: If you get a job in a far-off place, before accepting it you would try to consider many factors, apart from income, such as facilities for your family, working atmosphere,

or opportunity to learn. In another case, a job may give you less pay but may offer regular employment that enhances your sense of security. Another job, however, may offer high pay but no job security and also leave no time for your family. This will reduce your sense of security and freedom. Similarly, for development, people look at a mix of goals. It is true that if women are engaged in paid work, their dignity in the household and society increases. However, it is also the case that if there is respect for women there would be more sharing of housework and a greater acceptance of women working outside. A safe and secure environment may allow more women to take up a variety of jobs or run a business. Hence, the developmental goals that people have are not only about better income but also about other important things in life.

Answer the following MCQs by choosing the most appropriate option :

- i. Gaurav currently residing in Surat applied for a job in an educational learning hub "Mycbseguide" located in Delhi. He got selected in an interview. The company offered him a handsome salary. However, Gaurav is confused. Apart from salary, what other goals he should keep in mind while taking up a new job?
 - a. Opportunity to learn
 - b. Working atmosphere
 - c. Job security
 - d. All of the above
- ii. The approach of living a life in bungalows, with costly cars, bikes and international tours is _____ life.
 - a. Materialistic
 - b. Social
 - c. Boasted
 - d. Both a and c
- iii. "Women, who are engaged in paid jobs are an example of persons who fulfil a mix of goals." Which of the following statement is incorrect with the given statement?
 - a. A secure environment may allow more women to take up a variety of jobs or run a business.
 - b. If there is respect for women, there would be greater acceptance of women working outside.
 - c. If women are engaged in paid work, their dignity in the household and society decreases.

- d. All are correct
- iv. "Besides seeking more income, people also seek things like equal treatment, freedom, security and respect of others". What does the given statement signify?
 - a. Mixed goals are important for people for development.
 - b. Common goals are important for people for development.
 - c. Conflicting goals are important for people for development.
 - d. Similar goals are important for people for development.

Section D

27. "History and fiction, folklore and songs, popular prints and symbols all played a part in the making of nationalism in India" Support the statement.

OR

Why did political leaders differ sharply over the question of separate electorates for Muslims and the Dalits?

28. "Transport and trade are complementary to each other." Justify in some points.

OR

Define the term 'Tourism'. Why is tourism known as a trade? Explain.

29. What do you understand by the Bi-party system? Write its one merit and one demerit?
30. Describe the role of citizens in a democracy.
31. Compare the employment conditions prevailing in the organised and unorganised sectors.

OR

For each of the sectors that we came across in this chapter, why should one focus on employment and GDP? Could there be other issues which should be examined? Discuss.

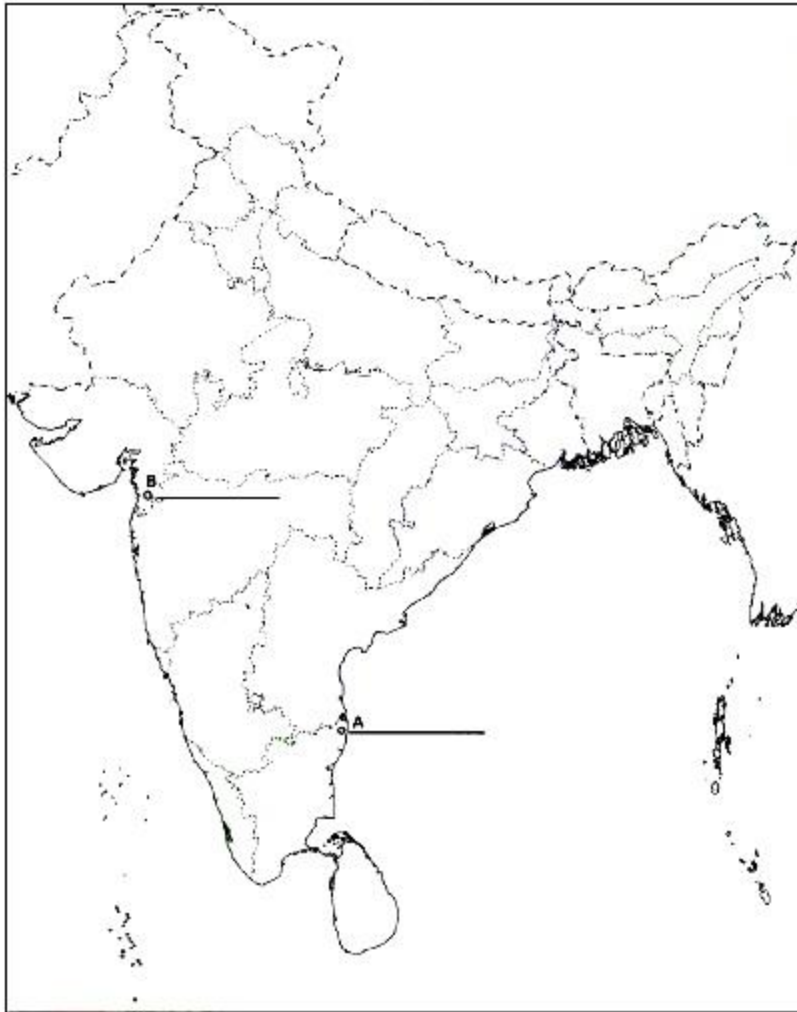
Section E

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 1927.
 - B. The place associated with the Civil Disobedience Movement.

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

- i. Paradip - Major Sea Port
- ii. Hyderabad - Software Technology Park
- iii. Bassien – Oil Field
- iv. Narora – Thermal Power Plant
- v. Netaji Subhash Chandra Bose - International Airport

INDIA – POLITICAL



CBSE Class 10 Social Science
Sample Paper 05 (2020-21)

Solution

Section A

1. (d) 1830s

Explanation: The 1830s were years of great economic hardship in Europe. The first half of the nineteenth century saw an enormous increase in population all over Europe.

2. (d) Lord Byron

Explanation: Poets and artists lauded Greece as the cradle of European civilisation and mobilised public opinion to support its struggle against a Muslim empire. The English poet Lord Byron organised funds and later went to fight in the war, where he died of fever in 1824.

3. (d) foreign cloth

Explanation: The boycott of foreign cloth, July 1922. Foreign cloth was seen as the symbol of Western economic and cultural domination.

4. National Jute Policy

OR

NTPC

5. (c) beverage

Explanation: Tea cultivation is an example of plantation agriculture. It is also an important beverage crop introduced in India initially by the British. Today, most of the tea plantations are owned by Indians.

6. (a) high value crops

Explanation: India's diverse climate can be harnessed to grow a wide range of high-value crops.

7. 'R' must be a stock resource because those materials in the environment have the potential to satisfy human needs but human beings do not have the appropriate technology to access these.

8. (c) Kaldi

Explanation: There are different versions of the discovery of coffee. In about AD 850,

Kaldi, an Arab goat-herder, who was puzzled by the queer antics of his flock, tasted the berries of the evergreen bush on which the goats were feeding.

9. (a) French

Explanation: The minority French-speaking community was relatively rich and powerful. Out of the total population of the country, 40 percent of people live in the Wallonia region and speak French. In the capital city of Brussels, 80 percent of people speak french.

10. When power is shared among different organs of the government, such as the Legislature, Executive and Judiciary is called horizontal share of power.

OR

Buddhism was adopted by Srilanka as its official religion.

11. In 1956

OR

The Apex Court acts as an umpire if disputes arise between different levels of government in the exercise of their respective powers. Generally, courts have the power to interpret the Constitution and the powers of different levels of the government.

12. (b) Landless rural labourers

Explanation: A Landless rural labourers aspires for more days of work and better wages; local school is able to provide quality education for their children; there is no social discrimination and they too can become leaders in the village.

13. (a) Collateral is an asset that the lender owns and uses this as a guarantee to a lender until the loan is repaid.

Explanation: Collateral is an asset that the borrower owns and uses this as a guarantee to a lender until the loan is repaid

OR

(b) The SHG charges interest on the loans but higher than what the moneylender charges.

Explanation: The SHG charges interest on the loans but less than what the moneylender charges.

14. (c) to pay depositors who come to withdraw their money

Explanation: 15% of the deposits as cash in the bank is kept to pay the depositors who

might come to withdraw money from the bank on any given day. The major portion of the deposits is used by the banks to extend loans.

15. (b) To lessen the degree of disequilibrium in the international balance of payments of members

Explanation: This is one of the objectives of IMF, WTO has nothing to do with disequilibrium in balance of payments.

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

Explanation: MNCs set up their offices and factories in those regions where they get cheap labour and other resources so that the cost of production is low and the MNCs can earn greater profits.

Section B

17. a. Rich peasant communities –like Patidars of Gujarat and the Jatts of Uttar Pradesh- were active in the movement.
- b. Being producers of cash crops, they were very hard hit by the trade depression and falling prices. For them the fight for swaraj was a struggle against high revenues.
- c. As their cash income disappeared, they found it impossible to pay the government's revenue demand. And the refusal of the government to reduce the revenue demand led to widespread resentment.
- d. Due to this reason rich peasants become enthusiastic supporters of the civil Disobedience Movement.
18. The real credit for the unification of Italy goes to Cavour, who became the Prime Minister of Sardinia in 1852 A.D. He then dedicated himself his body and soul together to achieve his goal of independence and the unification of Italy. For this purpose, he took recourse to diplomatic manoeuvres or shrewd diplomacy. He took sides in many ways to attract other states like Lombardy, Modena, Parma and Tuscany to throw off the Austrian Yoke and join Sardinia. He had unified the whole of Italy under Sardinia.

OR

Conditions of Italy before unification:

- i. The greatest problem in the unification of Italy was its fragmentation into several political units, each under a different authority.
- ii. Italians were scattered over several dynastic states as well as the multi-national Habsburg Empire.

- iii. Italy was divided into seven states during the middle of the 19th century.
 - iv. Only one Sardinia-Piedmont was ruled by an Italian Princely House out of the seven states.
 - v. The North was under Austrian Habsburgs.
 - vi. The Center was ruled by the Pope.
 - vii. Southern regions were under the Bourbon kings of Spain.
 - viii. The Italian language had many regional and local variations and had not acquired one common form.
19. There are several thousand factories which have five to ten looms. 90 percent of the cotton cloth is produced in decentralized sector other than mills. It provides employment to thousands of weavers all over the country. Cotton and other related facilities are available everywhere in the country. So, to save the small scale and cottage cotton industry it is necessary to keep the mill sector loom age lower than power loom and handloom. It is necessary for the survival for the thousand weavers of our country. It gives them employment and earning.
20. Local government is the best way to realise one important principle of democracy, the local self government. **Local Government before 1992 :**
- i. It was directly under the control of the state Government.
 - ii. Elections were not held regularly.
 - iii. Local governments did not have any power or resources of their own.
- Local Government after 1992 :**
- i. Local Governments have got some powers of their own.
 - ii. Elections are held regularly.
 - iii. An independent state election commission is responsible to conduct the elections.

OR

Three features of the unitary government are:

- i. Under the unitary system, either there is only one level of government or the sub-units are subordinate to the central government.
 - ii. The central government can pass on orders to the provincial or the local government.
 - iii. The local governments do not enjoy any freedom or powers. E.g. England, France, Italy, and Japan have adopted the Unitary system of government.
21. Credit is a working capital which is required for production. The credit helps the farmers

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. The examples are based on the risks in the situation and whether there is some support in case of loss.

The examples are given below:

- i. A manufacturer taking credit for supplying goods in the festival season usually has low risk, as the products are most likely to be sold completely which will raise his income.
- ii. A small farmer taking credit for crops has larger risks in case of crop failure. His only support in case of loss is the land, which he has to sell. So, this will make him poor.

Thus, it can be concluded that use of credit depends on the situation.

22. Consumers and producers are benefited from foreign trade as:

- i. Foreign trade creates an opportunity for producers to reach beyond the domestic market.
- ii. Producer can sell their produce not only in markets located within the country but can also compete in markets located in other countries of the world.
- iii. For buyers, the import of goods produced in another country is one way of expanding the choice of goods.
- iv. With the opening of trade, goods travel from one market to another.
- v. The choice of goods in the market rises.

Section C

23. i. (a) French artist

ii. (c) 1848

iii. (a) Monarchical Government

iv. (c) Ideal society

24. i. (d) None of these

ii. (a) Bed Rock

iii. (a) Soil formation is a non-replenishable process.

iv. (d) All of these

25. i. (b) Buddhism

ii. (a) Adopted the principle of majoritarianism

iii. (c) To disregard the wishes and needs of the majority [Explanation: Majoritarianism is the belief that the majority community should be able to rule a country in whichever

way it wants, by disregarding the wishes and needs of the minority.]

- iv. (d) None of these [Explanation: Sri Lanka lost peace due to Majoritarianism]
- 26.
- i. (d) All of the above
 - ii. (a) Materialistic
 - iii. (c) If women are engaged in paid work, their dignity in the household and society decreases. [Explanation: If women are engaged in paid work, their dignity in the household and society increases.]
 - iv. (a) Mixed goals are important for people for development.

Section D

27. A variety of cultural processes played an important role in the making of nationalism. The sense of collective belonging inculcated the spirit of nationalism among the people. History and fiction, folklore and songs and popular prints and symbols played an important part in the making of nationalism in India in the following ways:
- i. By the end of the nineteenth century, many Indians realised that the glorious past of our country should be highlighted. In ancient times, art, architecture, science and mathematics, religion, culture, law and philosophy, crafts and trade had flourished which was followed by a history of decline when India colonised. Nationalist historians urged the readers to take pride in India's great achievements in the past and inspired them to struggle to change their miserable condition under British rule. Novels like "Anandamath" written by Bankim Chandra Chattopadhyay inspired the revolutionaries in our country.
 - ii. Ideas of nationalism also developed through a movement to revive Indian folklore. In late nineteenth century India, nationalists (Rabindranath Tagore, Natesa Sastri) collected folk tales, folk songs, ballads, nursery rhymes, myths. They wanted to give a true picture of traditional culture that had damaged by colonisers. Because folklore was the most trustworthy manifestation of people's real thoughts and characteristics.
 - iii. In the twentieth century, various images of Bharat Mata came to light. It represented India. Bankim Chandra Chattopadhyay, who had written Vande Mataram as a hymn dedicated to the motherland, created the first image of Bharat Mata. Abanindranath Tagore portrayed Bharat Mata, as a calm, composed and spiritual figure. It was influenced by the Swadeshi movement.
 - iv. During the Swadeshi, flags were carried to create a sense of national belonging. Carrying the flag and holding it aloft during marches became a symbol of defiance.

OR

Political leader differed sharply over the question of separate electorates because of the following reason:

- i. There were differences in opinion. While those supporting the cause of minorities and the Dalits believed that only political empowerment would resolve their social backwardness, others like Gandhiji thought that separate electorates would further slow down the process of their integration into society. Also, it was feared that the system of separate electorates would gradually divide the country into numerous fragments because every community or class would then ask for separate representations.
 - ii. Dalit began organizing themselves, demanding reserved seats in educational institutions, and a separate electorate. Dr. B.R. Ambedkar, who organized the Dalits into the Depressed Classes Association in 1930, clashed with Mahatma Gandhi at the Second Round Table Conference by demanding separate electorates for Dalits.
 - iii. Dr. B. R. Ambedkar ultimately accepted Gandhiji's proposal and the result was the Poona Pact of September 1932.
 - iv. After the decline of the Non-Cooperation-Khilafat Movement, a large section of Muslims felt alienated from the Congress. Many Muslim leaders and intellectuals expressed their concern about the status of Muslims as a minority within India. They feared that the culture and identity of minorities would be submerged under the domination of Hindu majority.
28. Yes it is true that transport and trade are complementary to each other.
- i. The pace of development of a country depends upon the production of goods as well as their movement over space. Therefore, an efficient means of transport are pre-requisites for fast development.
 - ii. Today, the world is converted into a large village with the help of efficient and fast-moving transport.
 - iii. Transport has been able to achieve this with the help of an equally developed communication system.
 - iv. Therefore, transport, communication, and trade are complementary to each other.
 - v. Today, India is well-linked with the rest of the world despite its vast size, diversity and linguistic plurality.
 - vi. Railways, airways, waterways, and the internet have been contributing to its socio-

economic progress in many ways.

- vii. The trade from local to international levels have added to the vitality of its economy.
- viii. It has enriched our life and added substantially to growing amenities and facilities for the comforts of life.

OR

Tourism: "The cultural, recreational and commercial visit to the different places is known as Tourism." Tourism is also considered as trade since it involves the exchange of services and culture.

- i. Foreign tourist's arrival in the country contributing Rs 21,828 crore of foreign exchange.
 - ii. More than 15 million people are directly or indirectly engaged in the tourism industry.
 - iii. Tourism provides support to local handicrafts as tourists purchase the articles or things produced by this industry.
 - iv. Foreign tourists visit India for medical tourism and business tourism.
 - v. Helps in the growth of national income and integrity.
29. Two-party system or Bi-party system:-

- i. **Merit:** This system **allows stability** of government as no coalition is there. (as the chance of winning is more since there are only 2 parties).
Strong opposition (as only one party forms opposition, it gets a lot of attention from media and people).
Responsible government (because if they commit mistake, opposition will gain advantage).
- ii. **Demerit:** In this system, only two main parties have a serious chance of winning majority seats to form the government. Undemocratic (as there is not much choice provided for people).
Cabinet dictatorship (since winning chance of same party is more it can lead dictatorship of the winning candidate).

30. The roles of citizens in a democracy are as follows:

- i. A good democratic government is possible only if people are aware of their rights and duties. An enlightened citizen is the need of the hour for any democratic country.
- ii. Our country follows the system of representative democracy. People elect their

representatives to run the government. Elections for both Central and State Legislatures are normally held every five years. In case the government falls earlier, the election may be held early.

- iii. In our country, we have a universal adult franchise which means all citizens above the age of eighteen years have the Right to vote. Citizens must be aware of their representatives their policies and agendas for the country and for the people.
- iv. Citizens exercise their rights and freedoms and get benefited from the democratic set-up.
- v. They must be aware of their rights and duties. Citizens should have a thorough knowledge of our Constitution.
- vi. They should be aware of the issues and problems the country is facing and should actively participate in giving valuable feedback to the government.
- vii. They must cooperate in maintaining law and order.

31.

Organized sector	Unorganized sector
Workers have job security.	Workers do not have job security.
Workers get a regular monthly salary.	Workers get daily wages.
Rules and regulations are followed here.	Rules and regulations are not followed here.
Workers get benefits like provident fund, paid leave, medical benefits, etc.	Workers do not get any such benefits,
Working hours are fixed here.	Working hours are not fixed here. Sometimes, workers work for 10-12 hours straight.
It is called the organized sector because it has some formal processes and procedures.	There are no formal processes and producers here.
Working conditions are favourable.	Working conditions are not favourable.
The organized sector companies those enterprises where the terms of employment are regular. They are registered by the	The unorganized sector is characterized by small scattered units. They are generally outside the control of the

government.

government.

OR

The common goals of the Five year plans are GDP growth and full employment and they help monitor and check the most important aspects of economic development like productivity, per capita, contribution to GDP and changes in employment rate by the three sectors of the economy. They also help to take necessary steps to improve upon and act for further development of the country's economy.

Yes, the other issues which should be examined are given below:

- i. Balanced regional development
- ii. Equitable distribution of income and wealth among people of the country
- iii. How to eradicate poverty
- iv. Modernisation of technology
- v. Self-reliance of the country
- vi. Achievement of surplus food production in the country.

Section E

32. a. A. Madras

B. Dandi

