

INDIAN SCHOOL AL WADI AL KABIR
FIRST PRELIMINARY EXAMINATION:2020-21
SOCIAL SCIENCE (CODE. 087)

Class: X

MARKING SCHEME

Max: Marks: 80

Date: 07/12/20

Time: 3 Hours

General Instructions:

- i. 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		1X16=16
1	Identify the correct statement with regard to ‘nation state’ from the following options. A. The people often spoke different languages and belonged to different ethnic groups. B. A centralized power exercised sovereign control over a clearly defined territory. C. Majority of citizens came to develop a sense of common identity and shared territory. D. A system with multi-national dynastic empires.	1 Mark
2	Which of the following treaty is related to the defeat of Napoleon? A. Treaty of Sevres B. Treaty of Versailles C. Treaty of Vienna D. Treaty of Constantinople	1 Mark

3	<p>Which of the following is associated with ‘militant guerrilla movement’?</p> <p>A. Awadh peasants B. Plantation workers C. Tribal peasants D. Civil Disobedience Movement</p>	1 Mark
4	<p>Fill in the blank:</p> <p>Potential Resources are the examples of the resources which are found in a region, but have not been _____</p> <p>Ans. Potential Resources are the examples of the resources which are found in a region, but have not been utilised.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p> <p>_____soil is well known for its capacity to hold moisture.</p> <p>Ans. Black soil is well known for its capacity to hold moisture.</p>	1 Mark
5	<p>Which one of the following is the third most important food crop of India both in area and production?</p> <p>A. Wheat B. Rice C. Maize D. Jowar</p>	1 Mark
6	<p>Which of the following options define ‘Agglomeration Economies’?</p> <p>A. Industries use the advantages of urban centres B. Self-reliant industries of rural centres C. Joint sector industries operated by producers and suppliers D. Manufacturing units for overseas trade</p>	1 Mark
7	<p>Identify the type of farming with the help of the following features.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Is practiced on small patches of land • Labour intensive farming • Use of primitive tools • Dependent on Monsoons • Called as ‘Slash and burn’ agriculture. <p>Ans. Primitive Subsistence Farming</p>	1 Mark
8	<p>Explain Rubber cultivation in India under the following heads:</p> <p>A. Rainfall B. Producing states.</p>	$\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2}$ =1 Mark

	<p>Ans. A. Rainfall more than 200cm. B. Kerala, Tamil Nadu, Karnataka and Andaman and Nicobar Islands and Garo hills of Meghalaya.</p>																																										
9	<p>In India, _____ allots symbols to the political parties.</p> <p>A. The President B. The Prime Minister C. The Election Commission D. Rajya Sabha</p>	1 Mark																																									
10	<p>Define the term 'Ethnic'.</p> <p>A social division based on shared culture/ people belonging to same ethnic group believes in their common descent.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p> <p>Define 'Majoritarianism'.</p> <p>A 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.</p>	1 Mark																																									
11	<p>Name the system which is having two or more levels of government.</p> <p>Ans. Federal government</p> <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p> <p>Which local body has 'Mayor' as its head?</p> <p>Ans. Municipal Corporation</p>	1 Mark																																									
12	<p>Read the given data and find out which country has most equitable distribution of income.</p> <table border="1" style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse; text-align: center;"> <thead> <tr> <th rowspan="2">Countries</th> <th colspan="6">Monthly Income of Citizens in four countries in 2015</th> </tr> <tr> <th>Citizen I</th> <th>Citizen II</th> <th>Citizen III</th> <th>Citizen IV</th> <th>Citizen V</th> <th>Average</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Country A</td> <td>700</td> <td>5000</td> <td>750</td> <td>800</td> <td>10000</td> <td>3450</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Country B</td> <td>2000</td> <td>3000</td> <td>1500</td> <td>50000</td> <td>1000</td> <td>11500</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Country C</td> <td>3000</td> <td>4000</td> <td>3500</td> <td>4500</td> <td>5000</td> <td>4000</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Country D</td> <td>5000</td> <td>800</td> <td>900</td> <td>15000</td> <td>500</td> <td>4440</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>A. Country A B. Country B C. Country C D. Country D</p>	Countries	Monthly Income of Citizens in four countries in 2015						Citizen I	Citizen II	Citizen III	Citizen IV	Citizen V	Average	Country A	700	5000	750	800	10000	3450	Country B	2000	3000	1500	50000	1000	11500	Country C	3000	4000	3500	4500	5000	4000	Country D	5000	800	900	15000	500	4440	1 Mark
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13	<p>Read the information given below and select the correct option -</p> <p>Swapna, a small farmer, grows groundnut on her three acres of land. She takes a loan from the moneylender to meet the expenses of cultivation, hoping that her harvest would help repay the loan. Midway through the season the crop is hit by pests and the crop fails. Though Swapna sprays her crops with expensive pesticides, it makes little difference. She is unable to repay the moneylender and the debt grows over the year into a large amount. Next year, Swapna takes a fresh loan for cultivation. It is a normal crop this year. But the earnings are not enough to cover the old loan. She is caught in debt. She has to sell a part of the land to pay off the debt.</p> <p>The passage given above relates to which of the following options?</p> <p>A. Collateral credit B. Credit recovery is very painful C. Failure of crops D. Credit is somewhere beneficial</p> <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p> <p>The above passage is an example of</p> <p>A. Collateral loan B. Borrower's loan C. Debt-trap D. Informal loan credit</p>	1 Mark
14	<p>If industrialists want more dams then why do local people resist it?</p> <p>A. They will be displaced B. Their land will be submerged. C. There will be no source of earnings for them. D. All of the above.</p>	1 Mark
15	<p>The per-capita income of different countries is counted in which currency?</p> <p>A. Rupees B. Pounds C. US Dollars D. Canadian Dollars</p>	1 Mark
16	<p>In the question given below, there are two statements marked as Assertion (A) and Reason ®. Read the statements and choose the correct option:</p> <p>Assertion (A): The modern currency is used as a medium of exchange; however, it doesn't have a use of its own. Reason ®: Modern currency is easy to carry.</p>	1 Mark

	<p>Options:</p> <p>A. Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A. B. Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A. C. A is true but R is false. D. A is false but R is true.</p>	
	SECTION B (3X6=18)	
17	<p>“Swaraj Party was formed in 1922”. State reasons.</p> <p>Reasons were: .</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • There were some Congress leaders who argued or advocated the idea of fighting the British from within the legislative councils. • They wanted to pressurize the government for various reforms through councils. • They also wanted to demonstrate that these councils were not truly democratic. With these objectives, C. R. Das and Motilal Nehru formed the Swaraj Party in 1922. 	3 Marks
18	<p>How had the female figures become an allegory of the nation during nineteenth century in Europe? Analyze.</p> <p>The female figures become an allegory of the nation during nineteenth century in Europe</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Artists in the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries portrayed nations 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 in concrete form. That is, the female figure became the allegory of the nation. • In France, she was named Marianne —a popular Christian name and in Germany, Germania. Germania wears a crown of oak leaves as the German oak stands for heroism. • The characteristics of Marianne were drawn from those of Liberty and Republic —the red cap, the tricolor and cockade. <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p> <p>Explain any three causes of conflict in the ‘Balkan area’ after 1871.</p> <p>The nationalist tensions emerged in the Balkans due to the following reasons:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Balkans was a region of geographical and ethnic variation comprising modern-day Romania, Bulgaria, Albania, Greece, Macedonia, Croatia, Bosnia-Herzegovina, Slovenia, Serbia and Montenegro whose inhabitants 	3 Marks

	<p>were known as the Slavs. A large part of Balkans was under the control of the Ottoman empire.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • After the decline of the Ottoman empire and the growth of romantic nationalism in the Balkans, the region became very explosive. As the different nationalities struggled to define their identity and independence, the Balkan area became an area of intense conflict. The Balkan states were fiercely jealous of each other and each hoped to gain more territory at the expense of others. • Balkan also became the scene of big power rivalry. Russia, Germany, England, Austria, Hungary — all big powers were keen in countering the hold of other powers. This ultimately turned Balkan into a war region which eventually provided a minor cause for the First World War. 	
19	<p>List the problems caused due to indiscriminate use of resources by human beings.</p> <p>The major problems that cropped up due to over-exploitation, irrational consumption and indiscriminate use of resources are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Exhaustion of resources: Due to over exploitation and irrational consumption, the resources exhausted at a rapid pace leaving very little or nothing for the future generation. • Concentration of resources: Concentration of resources in a few hands is also a major issue. • Global ecological crisis: Global warming, depletion of ozone layer, population and land degradation are global ecological crises. This crisis situation is also an after effect of irrational or over utilisation of resources. 	3 Marks
20	<p>‘No party system is ideal for all the countries in all the situations.’ Justify the statement.</p> <p>No party system is ideal for all countries and all situations. This statement can be justified through the following arguments.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A one-party system cannot be considered a good option because the voters do not have any choice and it is not a democratic option. • A two-party system cannot be considered ideal for a country because in this system, power usually shifts from one party to the other. Several other parties with better programmes and policies may exist, contest elections and win a few seats, but only the two party have serious chance of forming government. • A multiparty system also cannot be considered a good option because it often appears messy and leads to political instability. In this system the government is formed by various parties and ideologies coming together which may further raise issues and conflicts. 	3 Marks

	OR	
	<p>“ Modern democracies can’t exist without political parties”. Do you agree? Justify.</p> <p>Modern Democracies can’t exist without political parties, because:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Every candidate in the elections will be independent. No promises could be made and the utility of the government formed will remain uncertain. • No one will be responsible for running the country. Elected representatives will only be accountable to their constituency • There will be no agency to gather and present different views on various issues to the government. • No one will be responsible for bringing various representatives together so as to form a responsible government. • There will be no mechanism to support the government, make policies and justify or oppose them. 	
21	<p>“There are several things needed by the society as a whole”. In the light of this statement explain as to who can provide them at a reasonable cost, the private or the public sector and why?</p> <p>Society as a whole need several things which the private sector will not be able to provide at a reasonable cost. Reasons for this are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Activities in the private sector are guided by the motive to earn profits and not welfare of the people. • There are several services needed by the society which the private sector cannot provide at a reasonable price. Activities like construction of roads, bridges, railways, irrigation through dams, etc., require huge amount of money which is beyond the capacity of the Private sector. Private sector charges high rates for the use of these services. • It is difficult for the Private sector to collect money from thousands of people who use these services. • The Private sector sometimes ignores regional balanced development, equality of income and development of basic industries. • Private sector charges include profit margins whereas the government will charge a reasonable price for services. • It is the primary duty of the government to ensure the provision of public facilities with a service motto. (Any Three Points) 	3 Marks
22	<p>Rohan works in a bank as a clerk while Sumit works on a construction site as a labourer. Describe the difference in their conditions of work and judge the benefits and drawbacks of working in the respective sectors.</p> <p>Rohan works in an organised sector; he will enjoy the security of employment. He will be expected to work only a fixed number of hours. If he works more, he will have to be paid overtime by the employer. He will also get several other</p>	3 Marks

	<p>benefits from the employers like getting paid leave, payment during holidays, provident fund, gratuity, etc. He is supposed to get medical benefits and, under the laws, the bank manager has to ensure facilities like drinking water and a safe working environment. When he will retire, he will get a pension as well.</p> <p>In contrast, Sumit works in the unorganised sector which is characterized by small and scattered units which are largely outside the control of the government. There are rules and regulations but these are not followed.</p> <p>So, his job will be low-paid and often not regular. There will be no provision for overtime, paid leave, holidays, leave due to sickness etc. Employment is not secure. He can be asked to leave without any reason when there is less work, such as, during some seasons. A lot also depends on the whims of his employer.</p>	
	<p>SECTION C</p> <p>(4x4=16)</p>	
23	<p>Read the source given below and answer the questions that follows:</p> <p>In 1848, Frederic Sorrieu, a French artist, 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. As you would recall, artists of the time of the French Revolution personified Liberty as a female figure – here you can recognize the torch of Enlightenment she bears 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 utopian vision, the peoples of the world are grouped as distinct nations, identified through their flags and national costume.</p> <p>Answer the following MCQs by choosing the most appropriate option.</p> <p>23.1. In History the term ‘absolutism’ refers to what? (1)</p> <p>A. Democratic rule B. Monarchial rule C. Presidential rule D. Military rule</p> <p>23.2. What type of conservative regimes were set up in 1815 in Europe? (1)</p> <p>A. Autocratic B. Democratic C. Aristocratic D. Dictatorial</p> <p>23.3. Identify the French artist who prepared a series of four prints visualising his dream of a world from the following: (1)</p>	4 Marks

	<p>A. Kitagewa Utamaro B. Richard M Hoe C. Voltaire D. Frederic Sorrieu</p> <p>23.4. A ‘Utopian Society’ is (1)</p> <p>A. a society under a benevolent monarchy B. a society that is unlikely to ever exist C. a society under the control of a dictator D. a society under Parliamentary Democracy</p>											
<p>24</p>	<p>Read the text given below and answer the following questions.</p> <p>Agriculture and industry are not exclusive of each other. They move hand in hand. For instance, the agro-industries in India have given a major boost to agriculture by raising its productivity. Production and consumption of steel is often regarded as the index of a country’s development. Iron and steel is a heavy industry because all the raw materials as well as finished goods are heavy and bulky entailing heavy transportation costs. Iron ore, coking coal and lime stone are required in the ratio of approximately 4: 2: 1. Some quantities of manganese, are also required to harden the steel. Where should the steel plants be ideally located? Remember that the finished products also need an efficient transport network for their distribution to the markets and consumers.</p> <p>Answer the following:</p> <p>24.1. Processing of jute and rubber falls under which of the following industries? (1)</p> <p>A. Agro based B. Mineral based C. Business based D. Textile based</p> <p>24.2. Identify which industry match with the following characteristics – (1)</p> <table border="1" data-bbox="298 1436 1333 1902"> <thead> <tr> <th data-bbox="298 1436 818 1482">Industry</th> <th data-bbox="818 1436 1333 1482">Characteristics</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td data-bbox="298 1482 818 1591">a. Mini steel plants</td> <td data-bbox="818 1482 1333 1591">1. Owned and operated by the producers or suppliers of raw materials, workers or both.</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="298 1591 818 1740">b. Key industries</td> <td data-bbox="818 1591 1333 1740">2. Handles everything in one complex from putting together raw material to steelmaking, rolling and shaping.</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="298 1740 818 1814">c. Integrated steel plants</td> <td data-bbox="818 1740 1333 1814">3. Have electric furnaces, use steel scrap and sponge iron.</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="298 1814 818 1902">d. Cooperative sector industries</td> <td data-bbox="818 1814 1333 1902">4. Supply their products as raw materials to manufacture other goods.</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Industry	Characteristics	a. Mini steel plants	1. Owned and operated by the producers or suppliers of raw materials, workers or both.	b. Key industries	2. Handles everything in one complex from putting together raw material to steelmaking, rolling and shaping.	c. Integrated steel plants	3. Have electric furnaces, use steel scrap and sponge iron.	d. Cooperative sector industries	4. Supply their products as raw materials to manufacture other goods.	<p>4 Marks</p>
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	<p>Choose the correct option –</p> <p>A. a-1, b-2, c-3, d-4 B. a-3, b-4, c-2, d-1 C. a-2, b-3, c-1, d-2 D. a-4, b-1, c-4, d-3</p> <p>24.3. “Chotanagpur plateau region has the maximum concentration of iron and steel industry.” Justify the statement with two suitable examples. (1)</p> <p>(i) The Chhotanagpur plateau is famous for raw materials like coal, manganese and limestone. (ii) Cheap labour is also available. (iii) The Damodar Valley Corporation provides power to these plants. (iv) The export and import facility is provided by Kolkata port. (v) The vast growth potential in the home market is an additional advantage. Local market for the finished goods are provided by other industries using steel as raw material. (vi) Good linkage of roads and railways help in distribution of finished products all over the country. (Any two)</p> <p>24.4. The _____ strength of a country is measured by the development of an industry. (1)</p> <p>A. Primary B. Secondary C. Tertiary D. Economic</p>	
25	<p>Read the given extract and answer the following questions:</p> <p>Belgium is a small country in Europe smaller in area than the state of Haryana. It has population of little over one crore, about half population of Haryana. The ethnic composition of this small country is complex. Of the country’s population, 59% lives in the Flemish region speaks Dutch language, 40% people live in the Wallonia region speaks French and remaining 1% of Belgians speaks German. In the capital city Brussels, 80% people speak French and 20% are Dutch speaking. The minority French speaking community is relatively rich and powerful. This was resented by the Dutch speaking community who got the benefit of economic development and education much later. This led to the tension between the Dutch speaking and French speaking communities during the 1950s and 60s. The tension between the two communities were acute in the capital Brussels. It presented a special problem, the Dutch speaking people constitutes majority in the country, but a minority in the capital.</p>	4 Marks

	<p>Answer the following MCQs by choosing the most appropriate option.</p> <p>25.1. The ethnic composition of Belgium is _____. (1) A. highly competitive B. complex C. complete D. fragile</p> <p>25.2. Which language people are considered as minority in Belgium? (1) A. Dutch speaking people B. German speaking people C. French speaking people. D. None of these.</p> <p>25.3. Correct the statement and rewrite it. (1) In the capital city Brussel, the percentage of Dutch speaking people is more than the French speaking people. A. Both languages spoken people share equal percentage. B. French people are more than Dutch people. C. Both language speaking people are minorities. D. None of the above.</p> <p>25.4. This was resented by the Dutch speaking community who _____ (1) A. got the benefit of economic development and education much later. B. Were forbidden by the Belgian government. C. got all benefits much earlier D. None of these</p>	
26	<p>Read the source given below and answer the following questions –</p> <p>In recent years, people have tried out some newer ways of providing loans to the poor. The idea is to organise rural poor, in particular women, into small Self-Help Groups (SHGs) and pool (collect) their savings. A typical SHG has 15-20 members, usually belonging to one neighbourhood, who meet and save regularly. Saving per member varies from Rs 25 to Rs 100 or more, depending on the ability of the people to save. Members can take small loans from the group itself to meet their needs. The group charges interest on these loans but this is still less than what the moneylender charges. After a year or two, if the group is regular in savings, it becomes eligible for availing loan from the bank.</p>	4 Marks

	<p>Answer the following MCQs by choosing the most appropriate option</p> <p>26.1. Which of the following statements is correct about Self-Help Groups? (1)</p> <p>A. The SHGs help borrowers overcome the problem of lack of collateral. B. The SHGs are the building blocks of organisation of the rural poor. C. The SHGs is the group which is not responsible for the repayment of the loan. D. Both A and B.</p> <p>26.2. Which among the following is the basic idea behind the SHGs for poor? (1)</p> <p>A. Help to reduce the functioning of informal sectors of credit. B. Help to reduce the functioning of formal sectors of credit. C. Help the men to become self-reliant. D. Organise urban poor people particularly women.</p> <p>26.3. Which of the following options signifies the definition of SHGs? (1)</p> <p>A. It is the small groups of 15-20 members. B. It is mostly active in rural areas especially women for the improvement of their economic and social conditions. C. It is able to create self-employment opportunities for the members. D. All of the above.</p> <p>26.4. Which of the following is the reason for the banks willing to provide credit to the Self-Help Groups without collateral? (1)</p> <p>A. SHGs used to be regular in savings. B. The group decides the loan activities and any case of non-repayment of the loan is taken seriously by the group members. C. This group helps the poor rural women to become economically self-reliant and women empowerment. D. All of the above.</p>	
	<p>SECTION D</p> <p style="text-align: right;">(5x5=25)</p>	
27	<p>How did the Non-Cooperation Movement spread in cities across the country? Explain its effects on the economic front.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Non-Cooperation Movement started with middle-class participation in the cities. Thousands of students left government-controlled schools and colleges, the teachers resigned and the lawyers gave up their practices. • The council elections were boycotted in most provinces. Shops selling foreign goods were picketed and foreign goods boycotted. 	5 Marks

	<p>The effects of non-cooperation on the economic front were extensive.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Boycotting of foreign goods, liquor and clothes hit the colonial economy. • Value of foreign goods dropped. The import of foreign cloth dropped significantly between 1921 and 1922. • At many places merchants and traders refused to trade in foreign goods or finance foreign trade. • As the movement spread, people began to discard imported clothes and started to wear khadi and other homemade clothes. This promoted Indian textile mills and the production of handloom went up. <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p> <p>Explain the meaning and notion of ‘Swaraj’ as perceived by the plantation workers. How did they respond to the call of ‘the Non – Cooperation movement’?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • For plantation workers in Assam, Swaraj meant the right to move freely in and out of the confined space in which they were enclosed, and it meant retaining a link with the village from which they had come. • Under the Inland Emigration Act of 1859, plantation workers were not permitted to leave the tea gardens without permission, and in fact they were rarely given such permission. • When they heard of the Non-Cooperation Movement, thousands of workers defied the authorities, left the plantations, and headed home. • They believed that Gandhi Raj was coming, and everyone would be given land in their own villages. • They, however, never reached their destination. Stranded on the way by a railway and steamer strike, they were caught by the police and brutally beaten up. 	
28	<p>India has one of the largest road networks in the world, aggregating to about 54.7 lakh km at present. On what basis roadways have taken an edge over railways? Explain.</p> <p>Roadways still have an edge over railways in India in the following ways.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Roads are cheaper than railways and are easier to construct and maintain. • Roads provide door-to-door service; therefore, the cost of loading and unloading is much less. • Road transport is used as a feeder to other means of transport, i.e. it is a link between railway stations, airports and seaports. • Roads can traverse more dissected and undulating topography. • It can negotiate higher gradients of slopes and can traverse mountains. • Roads are economical in transporting few number of people and smaller amount of goods over short distances. 	5 Marks

	<p style="text-align: center;">OR</p> <p>“Tourism in India has grown substantially over the last three decades.” In light of the given statement explain the role of tourism in India in the current times.</p> <p>Significance of tourism as a trade in India:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Tourism in India has grown substantially over the last three decades. • Foreign tourist’s arrival has witnessed an increase, thus contributing to foreign exchange. • More than 15 million people are directly engaged in the tourism industry. • It provides support to local handicrafts and cultural pursuits. • Tourism also promotes national integration. • It helps in development of international understanding about our culture and heritage. • Foreign tourists visit India for heritage tourism, ecotourism, adventure tourism, cultural tourism, medical and business tourism. 	
29	<p>Explain the challenges faced by the political parties.</p> <p>As political parties are the essence of democracy, it is natural that they are often blamed for the failure of any policy or the working of democracy. Mostly, political parties face the following challenges in their working area.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lack of internal democracy: Political parties face the problem of internal democracy, which implies that: Parties do not hold organizational meetings, they do not conduct regular internal elections, membership of the party members is not fairly registered, all the members, except top leaders, are not included in the decision-making process. • Dynastic succession: Another challenge is that in most of the political parties, the top posts are always controlled by the members of one family, which is very unfair to other members. Since open and transparent functioning is lacking, there are very few chances for an ordinary worker to rise to the top. • Money and muscle power: The third challenge is the growing role of money and muscle power. Nowadays, elections are focused mainly on winning at any cost, so parties try to use short-cuts like using money and muscle power. They try to select or nominate those candidates who can raise money or provide muscle power. Sometimes, wealthy people and big companies also get involved in the democratic politics for their own interest and try to influence the decision-making process. In some cases, parties support criminals who can win elections. • Lack of a meaningful choice: In the present political scenario, there is no ideological difference among the political parties, so they do not provide a meaningful choice to voters. Those voters, who really want a 	5 Marks

	<p>change in the government and its policies, never get any positive option. For instance, in India, where we have multi-party system, the differences between the parties over the economic matters have reduced. Also, people cannot even elect different leaders because the same set of leaders keep shifting from one party to another.</p>	
30	<p>Explain the features which makes India a Federal country.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • There are two or more levels of government. • Each level of government has its own Jurisdiction in specific matters of Legislation, taxation and administration, but govern the same citizens • Jurisdiction of the respective tiers of government are specified in the constitution. • The fundamental provisions of the Constitution cannot be changed unilaterally. • Supreme court acts as an umpire if disputes arise between different levels of Government. • Sources of revenue of each level of Government are clearly specified in the Constitution. • To safe guard and protect the unity of the country and to accommodate regional diversity. 	5 Marks
31	<p>Why should credit at reasonable rates from the banks and cooperatives be available for all? Suggest an alternative source that you think is best for the rural poor.</p> <p>Credit at reasonable interest rates should be available for all so that they may increase their income and help in the overall development of the country.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • High interest rate does little to increase the income of the borrowers. • It is necessary that the banks and cooperatives increase their lending particularly in rural areas, so that the dependence of the people on informal sources of credit reduces. • In addition to this more credit should be given to the poor to get maximum benefit from the cheaper loans. • This will help in increasing their income as well as standard of living. • Self Help Groups is an alternative source. <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p> <p>What is credit? Compare and contrast the two categories of sources of credit.</p> <p>Credit means loan. It refers to an agreement in which the lender supplies the borrower with money, goods or services in return for the promise of future payment.</p>	5 Marks

	<p>FORMAL SOURCE OF CREDIT</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Among the formal sector people can take loans from banks and cooperatives. • The Reserve Bank of India supervises the functioning of formal sources of loans. • Formal sector loans are given at a low rate of interest. • It is the richer households who receive credit from formal sources. • Formal sector loans require documentation and collateral. This is used as a guarantee to the lender until the loan is paid back. <p>INFORMAL SOURCE OF CREDIT</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The informal lenders include moneylenders, traders, employers, relatives and friends, etc. • There is no organisation which supervises the credit activities of lenders in the informal sector. • Informal sector loans are given at a high rate of interest. • The poor have to depend on the informal sources. • Informal sector loans do not require collateral. 	
	<p>SECTION E</p> <p>MAP SKILL BASED QUESTION (2+3=5)</p>	
32.1.	<p>On the outline map of India locate and label the following.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">(A) The Congress session which took the resolution of Poorna Swaraj. (B) Place where the Indigo-Plantation strike observed.</p> <p>Ans. (A) Lahore (B) Champaran</p>	2 Marks
32.2	<p>On the same outline map of India, locate and label any three of the following with suitable Symbols.</p> <p>(a) Ramagundam Thermal Power Plant (b) Gandhinagar - Software Technology Park (c) Salem- Iron and Steel industry (d) Kalpakkam- Nuclear Power Plant (e) Major producer state of Jute</p>	3 Marks