

**Instructions to the Students**

- Write only question numbers clearly outside the margin (1, 2, 3.i, 5.b, 4.c.ii, etc.).
- Do not write questions or any titles. (For ex. - Do not write **II. Answer the following**).
- After every answer, give a one-line space.
- For Multiple choice Questions - Both Option and Answer should be written.
- The question paper has 4 Sections: Section A - History, Section B - Geography, Section C - Political Science, and Section D - Economics.
- Each Section has MCQs, VSA, SA, LAs and CBQ.
- Bullet points & Sub-points should be written inside the margin.
- Do not fold / staple the paper.

Section A

1. Match the following and Choose the correct option:

[1]

	COLUMN I		COLUMN II
A	Frederic Sorrieu	1	Torch of enlightenments
B	Statue of Liberty	2	Shattered remains of absolutist Institutions
C	Foreground in front of the Statue of Liberty	3	Democratic and Social Republics
D	Sorrieu's utopian vision	4	French Artist

- a) A-4, B-1, C-2, D-3 b) A-2, B-3, C-4, D-1 c) A-1, B-2, C-4, D-3 d) A-4, B-1, C-3, D-2

Answer ∞

- a) A-4, B-1, C-2, D-3

(1)

2.

[1]



Identify the historical event depicted in the image below:

- a) The Khilafat Movement procession
- b) The Non-Cooperation Movement in the cities
- c) The Salt March to Dandi
- d) The Quit India Movement procession

Answer ➤

c) The Salt March to Dandi (1)

3. The germs of which disease paved the way for Europe's conquest of America in the later half of the sixteenth century ? [1]

- a) Cholera
- b) Smallpox
- c) Jaundice
- d) Malaria

Answer ➤

b) Smallpox (1)

4. Which of the following reasons appropriately describes why there was a virtual reading mania in European countries at the end of the 18th century? [1]

- a) Printers were able to print them quicker than before.
- b) Churches set up schools in villages carrying literacy to peasants and artisans.
- c) Computers had arrived and the internet began and fuelled this mania.
- d) Readers got to read more material than before

Answer ➤

b) Churches set up schools in villages carrying literacy to peasants and artisans. (1)

- 5.A. 'Sometimes new crops could make the difference between life and death.' Explain the statement. [2]

Answer ➤

It was with the introduction of the humble potato that Europe's poor began to eat well, eat better and live longer. (1)

Ireland's poor peasants became so dependent on potatoes that when the potato crop was destroyed by disease in the mid-1840s, hundreds of thousands of peasants died of starvation (1)

Thoughtfully varied responses (2)

(OR)

- 5.B. The Silk Routes were not only conduits for goods but also for culture. Give one example each of how goods and cultural ideas travelled along the Silk Routes in ancient times. [2]

Answer ↻

- 1) Example of goods: Silk from China to Europe. (1)
- 2) Example of cultural ideas: Spread of Chinese paper-making technology to Europe. (1)
- 3) Thoughtfully varied responses (2)

- 6.A. "Salt March became an effective tool of resistance against colonialism". Justify the statement with suitable arguments. [3]

Answer ↻

- Gandhiji found in salt a powerful bond that would unite the nations as it – was consumed by all rich and poor alike. (1)
- Gandhiji's letter to Viceroy Irwin stated eleven demands. Most of them were of general interest but the most stirring was to abolish the salt tax imposed by the colonial government. (1)
- Irwin's unwillingness to negotiate forced Gandhiji to start his salt March which was joined by thousands. It developed the feeling of nationalism. (1)
- People in different parts of the country broke salt law and manufactured salt and demonstrated in front of government salt factories. (1)
- People unitedly followed Gandhiji's words. They refused to pay taxes, revenues, picketed liquor shops, boycotted foreign clothes, resigned from government jobs and violated forest laws (1)
- Thoughtfully varied responses (3)

(OR)

- 6.B. Plantation workers had their own understanding of the idea of Swaraj during the Non-Cooperation Movement. Why do you think their notion of Swaraj was different from the political leaders' vision? How did this shape their response to Gandhiji's call for Non-Cooperation? [3]

Answer ➤

Plantation workers understood Swaraj as the freedom to move freely and return to their villages, since they were bound by harsh laws that did not allow them to leave the plantations. (1)

Their notion was different from the political leaders' vision of self-rule for the nation. (1)

When Gandhiji gave the call for the Non-Cooperation Movement, thousands of workers left the plantations and defied the authorities, believing that Swaraj meant the end of their daily sufferings and the right to go home. (1)

Thoughtfully varied responses (3)

- 7.A. How did the Greek freedom struggle arouse nationalist sentiments in Europe? Explain with suitable arguments. [5]

Answer ➤

An event that mobilised nationalist feelings among the educated elite across Europe was the Greek war of independence. (1)

Greece had been part of the Ottoman Empire since the fifteenth century. (1)

The growth of revolutionary nationalism in Europe sparked off a struggle for independence amongst the Greeks which began in 1821. (1)

Nationalists in Greece got support from other Greeks living in exile and also from many West Europeans who had sympathies for ancient Greek culture. (1)

Poets and artists lauded Greece as the cradle of European civilisation and mobilised public opinion to support its struggle against a Muslim empire. (1)

The English poet Lord Byron organised funds and later went to fight in the war, where he died of fever in 1824. (1)

Finally, the Treaty of Constantinople of 1832 recognised Greece as an independent nation. (1)

Any other relevant point. (1)

(OR)

- 7.B. Explain the measures introduced by the French Revolutionaries to create a sense of collective identity amongst the people during the French Revolution. [5]

Answer ⇌

The ideas of la Patrie (the fatherland) and le citoyen (the citizens) were introduced, which unified people by giving them equal rights under a constitution. The French tricolour was chosen as the new flag instead of the former royal standard. (1)

Citizens were allowed to elect members to the Estates-General, which was renamed as the National Assembly. (1)

A central administrative system was put in place and it formulated uniform laws for all citizens within its territory (1)

French became the common language as it was written and spoken in the capital city of Paris, and regional languages were discouraged. (1)

A uniform system of weights and measures was introduced and it was followed by the abolition of customs duties and dues. (1)

Thoughtfully varied responses (5)

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

Many historians have argued that print culture created the conditions within which French Revolution occurred.

Some arguments have been usually put forward in this context.

First : print popularised the ideas of the Enlightenment thinkers. Collectively, their writings provided a critical commentary on tradition, superstition and despotism. They argued for the rule of reason rather than custom, and demanded that everything be judged through the application of reason and rationality. They attacked the sacred authority of the Church and the despotic power of the state, thus eroding the legitimacy of a social order based on tradition. The writings of Voltaire and Rousseau were read widely; and those who read these books saw the world through new eyes, eyes that were questioning, critical and rational.

Second : print created a new culture of dialogue and debate. All values, norms and institutions were re-evaluated and discussed by a public that had become aware of the power of reason, and recognised the need to question existing ideas and beliefs. Within this public culture, new ideas of social revolution came into being.

- 8.1. What impact did the ideas of Enlightenment thinkers have on society ? [1]

Answer ⇌

The writings of enlightened thinkers provided a critical commentary on tradition, superstition and despotism. (1)

They argued for the rule of reason rather than custom. (1)

The writings of enlightened thinkers encouraged people to judge everything through the application of reason and rationality. (1)

Any other relevant point. (1)

8.2. How did print culture affect religion in France ? [1]

Answer ↪

The enlightened writers attacked the sacred authority of the Church. (1)

They inspired the people to see the world through new eyes, eyes that were questioning, critical and rational. (1)

Any other relevant point. (1)

8.3. How did print culture contribute to the social revolution in France ? [2]

Answer ↪

Print created a new culture of dialogue and debate. (1)

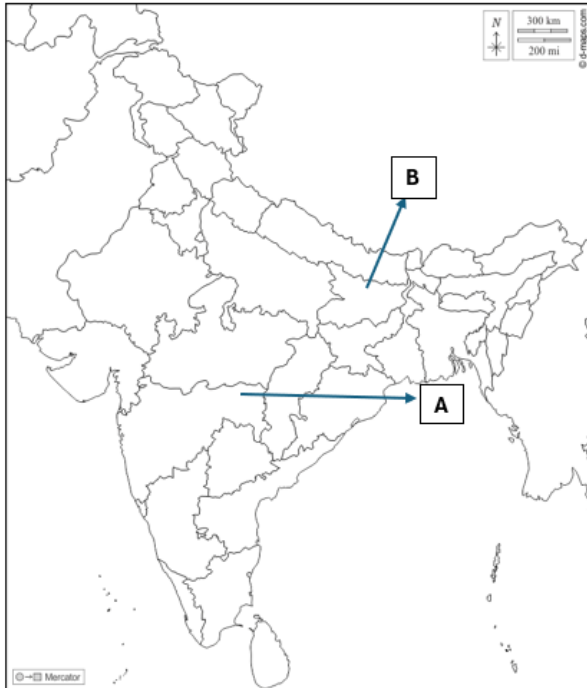
All values, norms and institutions were re-evaluated and discussed by a public that had become aware of the power of reason. (1)

People recognised the need to question existing ideas and beliefs and new ideas of social revolution came into being. (1)

9. Two places A and B are marked on the given outline map of India. Identify them and write their correct names on the lines drawn near them. Identify the following features marked on the map. [2]

A. The place where the Congress Session adopted the Non-Cooperation Programme.

B. The place where the Movement of Indigo Planters took place.



Answer 



A) NAGPUR

(1)

B) CHAMPARAN

(1)

Section B

10. 'M' gave his friend clues about a type of soil that suits for growing cotton. Which of the following clues provided by "M" would be most useful in identifying the ideal type of soil? [1]

Clues:

i. It is well-known for its capacity to hold moisture

ii. It turns yellow when hydrated

iii. It is rich in Kankar and bhangar nodules

iv. It is a well-drained loamy soil

- a) Clue i b) Clue i and iii c) Clue I and ii d) Clue iv

Answer ➞

- a) Clue i (1)

11. Black soil is highly suitable for cotton cultivation primarily because it: [1]

a) Increases soil salinity due to excessive irrigation.

b) Improves soil fertility by fixing nitrogen naturally.

c) Accelerates topsoil erosion due to reduced crop cover.

d) Decreases organic matter in the soil.

Answer ➞

- b) Improves soil fertility by fixing nitrogen naturally. (1)

12. Based on your understanding of conservation movements, the Joint Forest Management (JFM) programme is a good example of involving which of the following groups in the management and restoration of degraded forests? [1]

a) Private corporations

b) Foreign investors

c) Government officials only

d) Local communities

Answer ➞

- d) Local communities (1)

13. **Identify the incorrect statement(s) from the following options.** [1]

I- Protected forest are owned by the government, but the local people are allowed to collect fuel wood, grazing the cattle without causing serious damage to the forests.

II- Protected forest constitute 1/5 of the total forest cover in India.

III- Haryana, Odisha, Punjab, Bihar, Himachal Pradesh and Rajasthan have extensive protected forests.

a) Only II

b) Only III

c) Both I and II

d) Both II and III

Answer ➞

- c) Both I and II (1)

14. In which of the following states is the traditional 'bamboo drip irrigation' system used for tapping stream and spring water? [1]

a) Rajasthan

b) Meghalaya

c) Kerala

d) Assam

Answer ➞

- b) Meghalaya (1)

15. Match Column I with Column II and choose the correct option :

[1]

Column I	Column II
a. Hirakud	- i. Chambal
b. Gandhi Sagar	- ii. Krishna
c. Nagarjuna Sagar	- iii. Kaveri
d. Mettur	- iv. Mahanadi
a) a-iv, b-i, c-iii, d-ii	b) a-i, b-ii, c-iv, d-iii
c) a-iv, b-i, c-ii, d-iii	d) a-i, b-ii, c-iii, d-iv

Answer ➤

c) a-iv, b-i, c-ii, d-iii (1)

16. Mr. Palani is from Tamil Nādu, wishes to cultivate either Tea or Wheat. Which one of the crops out of the two can he cultivate in his state? Substantiate your answer with any two reasons.

[2]

Answer ➤

Mr. Palani must cultivate Tea in Tamilnadu as the soil and climatic conditions in Tamil Nādu are suitable to (1)

grow Tea. The tea plant grows well in tropical and sub-tropical climates endowed with deep and fertile well-drained laterite soil, rich in humus and organic matter

Tea bushes require a warm and moist frost-free climate all through the year. Frequent showers evenly distributed over the year ensure continuous growth of tender leaves. (1)

Thoughtfully varied responses (2)

17.A. “Energy saved is energy produced.” Support the statement with suitable examples. [5]

Answer ➤

This statement highlights the importance of energy conservation, emphasizing that saving energy is equivalent to generating it. (1)

Reducing energy consumption decreases the demand for energy production, which lowers costs and reduces environmental impact. (1)

For example, using energy-efficient appliances, like LED bulbs, can significantly reduce electricity usage. (1)

Turning off lights when not needed and adopting renewable sources, like solar power, contribute to energy savings. (1)

Insulating homes and using smart meters can help monitor and reduce consumption. (1)

Energy saved at the consumer level reduces pressure on power plants, curbing the need for more resources, thus contributing to sustainable energy management. (1)

(OR)

17.B. “We have to use a planned and sustainable manner to conserve our minerals.” [5]

Support the statement by giving suitable arguments.

Answer ➤

(i) Mineral resources are finite and non-renewable. (1)

(ii) Example, coal and iron ore which will take millions of years to be created and concentrated. (1)

(iii) High dependence of industry and agriculture on mineral deposits. (1)

(iv) Replenishment of used resources is a time-consuming process. (1)

(v) Judicious use of mineral resources is the need of the hour (1)

(vi) Improving technology to allow the use of low-grade ores at low cost. (1)

(vii) Reusing of metals. (1)

(viii) Enforcement of stricter regulations of environmental laws. (1)

18. Every litre of waste water discharged by our industry pollutes eight times the quantity of freshwater. To reduce this, industries can minimize water use by reusing

and recycling it, harvest rainwater, and treat effluents before release. A corporation that shows the way is NTPC, which has an ISO certification for its Environment Management System (EMS). It has a proactive approach for preserving the natural environment and resources where it is setting up power plants. This has been possible through several measures. It focuses on the optimum utilisation of equipment and upgrading existing equipment to reduce waste. It also works on minimising waste generation by maximising ash utilisation from its thermal plants. NTPC is also engaged in providing green belts for nurturing ecological balance and has adopted special- purpose vehicles for afforestation. It has robust systems for ash pond management, ash water recycling, and liquid waste management. Furthermore, it conducts ecological monitoring and reviews for all its power stations.

- 18.1. According to the passage, how much freshwater is polluted by every litre of industrial wastewater? [1]

Answer ➞

Every litre of waste water discharged by our industry
pollutes eight times the quantity of freshwater. (1)

- 18.2. Mention any one method suggested for reducing water pollution. [1]

Answer ➞

One method suggested is minimising water use by reusing
and recycling it or treating effluents before release. (1)

- 18.3. “NTPC shows the way for sustainable industrial development.” Analyse this statement based on the measures adopted by the corporation. [2]

Answer ➞

This statement is accurate because NTPC has adopted
a proactive and multi-faceted approach to
sustainability. (1)

Instead of just focusing on power generation, it
actively works on preserving the environment through
measures like maximising ash utilisation, providing
green belts for ecological balance, and implementing
robust waste and water management systems. This
holistic approach makes it a model for sustainable
industrial development. (1)

19.I. On the same outline map of India locate and label the following with suitable symbols: [1]

(p) The dam in the Chenab River Basin, which is being used both for hydel power production and irrigation.

OR

(q) The dam in the Krishna river basin that integrates conservation of water with flood control.

Answer ↻



Salal Project (1)

Nagarjuna Sagar (1)

19.II. On the same outline map of India locate and label the following with suitable symbols: [2]

(i) Ramagundam Thermal Power Plant

(ii) Cotton textile Industries - Maharashtra

(iii) An international airport in Delhi

Answer ↻

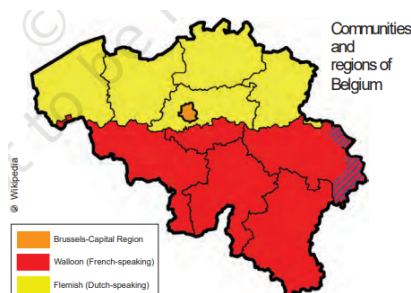
Ramagundam Thermal Power Plant (1)

Mumbai (1)

Indira Gandhi International Airport (1)

Section C

20. The bilingual street sign shown in the image is a reflection of the Belgian government's approach to its linguistic diversity. What is this approach called? [1]



- a) Majoritarianism b) Accommodation c) Unitary government d) Secularism

Answer

b) Accommodation (1)

21. Consider the following statements on Power Sharing and choose the correct option: [1]

- a. Majoritarianism is the real spirit of democracy.
b. It creates balance and harmony in different groups.
c. It reduces the possibility of conflict among social groups.
d. Power Sharing is the essence of democracy

- a) a,b and c b) b,c and d c) a,c and d d) a,b and d

Answer

b) b,c and d (1)

22. Which of the following subjects is in the union List? [1]

- a) Defence b) Agriculture c) Marriage d) Irrigation

Answer

a) Defence (1)

23. Two statements are given below as Assertion (A) and Reason (R). Read the statements and choose the most appropriate option. [1]

Assertion (A): Caste alone cannot determine election results in India.

Reason (R): No parliamentary constituency in the country has a clear majority of one single caste, so every candidate needs to win the confidence of more than one community.

- 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

Answer

a) Both A and R are true, and R is the correct explanation of A. (1)

24. Distinguish between Unitary and Federal system of government. [2]

Answer ↻

- 1) Federal system: It is a system of government in which power is divided between the central authority and various constituent units of the country. (1)
- 2) Unitary system: Has either one level of government or the sub- units are subordinates to the central government. (1)

25. When does communalism problem become acute? [2]

Answer ↻

- It creates problems when one sees religion as the basis of the nation. (1)
- When one religion considers itself superior to other religions. (1)
- When there is discrimination against the followers of the other religion. (1)
- student relevant answer (2)

26. In what ways does democracy ensure that governance remains accountable, responsible, and legitimate? Discuss. [3]

Answer ↻

- (i) People have the right to choose their rulers and people will have control over the rulers. (1)
- (ii) Citizens should be able to participate in decision-making so that the government is accountable to the citizens. (1)
- (iii) Decision-making will be based on norms and procedures. (1)
- (iv) Democratic government is legitimate government. It may be slow, less efficient, not always very responsive or clean but a democratic government is people's own government. (1)
- Thoughtfully varied responses (3)

27.A. Analyze the functions performed by the political parties in a democratic system.

[5]

Answer 

Parties contest elections:

Elections are fought mainly among candidates put up by political parties. In India, top party leaders choose candidates for contesting elections. (1)

Policies and programmes:

Parties put forward different policies and programmes. Political parties in a democracy group together similar opinions, to provide a direction in which government policies can be formulated. (1)

Parties make laws:

Parties play a decisive role in making laws for a country. Laws are debated and passed in the legislature. (1)

Parties form and run the government:

Parties recruit leaders, train them and then make them ministers to run the government in the way they want. (1)

Role of Opposition:

Parties that lose elections play the role of the opposition. Opposition parties voice their views by criticizing government for its failure or wrong policies. (1)

Parties shape public opinion:

They raise and highlight issues and resolve people's problems. Many pressure groups are the extensions of political parties. (1)

Government machinery and welfare schemes:

Parties provide people access to government machinery and welfare schemes. For an ordinary citizen it is easy to approach a local party leader than a government officer. (1)

Thoughtfully varied responses

Thoughtfully varied responses (5)

(OR)

27.B. Political parties are a necessary condition for a democracy.' Analyse the statement with relevant points. [5]

Answer ↪

Every candidate in the elections will be independent. No promises could be made, and the utility of the government formed will remain uncertain. (1)

No one will be responsible for running the country. (1)

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. (1)

No one will be responsible for bringing various representatives together to form a responsible government. (1)

There will be no mechanism to support the government, make policies and justify or oppose them. (1)

Thoughtfully varied responses (5)

28. **Power Sharing in Belgium and Sri Lanka**

Belgium, a small country in Western Europe, has a complex ethnic composition. The Dutch-speaking community constitutes 59%, the French-speaking 40%, and the German-speaking 1%. To maintain unity, Belgium adopted a unique power-sharing arrangement. The constitution mandates equal representation of Dutch and French speakers in the central government. Regional governments were given autonomy, and Brussels, the capital, has a separate government with equal representation. In contrast, Sri Lanka followed a majoritarian model after independence in 1948. The Sinhalese majority imposed its language and religion, marginalizing Tamils. This led to decades of civil war, violence, and demands for a separate Tamil state.

28.1. Why did Belgium adopt a complex power-sharing model? [1]

Answer ↪

To accommodate its diverse linguistic communities and prevent conflict. (1)

28.2. What lesson can be learned from Sri Lanka's experience? [1]

Answer ↪

Ignoring minority interests can destabilize a nation. (1)

28.3. How does Belgium's model reflect democratic values? Identify the type of power sharing in Belgium. [2]

Answer 

It respects minority rights and promotes inclusive governance. (1)

Community-based and regional autonomy. (1)

Section D

29. The Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA), 2005, guarantees: [1]

- a) Free healthcare services for 100 days. b) 100 days of wage employment in a year.
c) Free education for all children. d) A pension after the age of 60

Answer 

b) 100 days of wage employment in a year. (1)

30. **CRUDE OIL RESERVES** [1]

Region/Country	Reserves (2017) (Thousand Million Barrels)	Number of Years Reserves will last
Middle East	808	70
United States of America	50	10.5
World Average	1697	50.2

Study the given table and answer the question that follows:

Read the following possible outcomes from the table and choose the correct option:

I. If crude oil continues to be extracted at the present pace, it would be exhausted in about 50 years.

II. In Middle Eastern Countries it may take longer than average of the world.

III. To ensure the availability of crude oil in future, its reuse and recycle policy should be adopted.

IV. In United States of America, Crude oil is likely to run out in just about 10 years.

- a) Only I, III and IV are correct. b) Only I, II and III are correct.
c) Only II, III and IV are correct. d) Only I, II and IV are correct.

Answer 

d) Only I, II and IV are correct. (1)

31. If there is a disruption by transporters and lorries refuse to transport vegetables, milk, etc. from rural areas to urban areas, food will become scarce in urban areas, whereas farmers will be unable to sell their products. Which of the following sectors will be affected due to this situation stated above? [1]
- a) Primary and Secondary b) Secondary and Tertiary
c) Tertiary, Primary and Secondary d) Tertiary and Primary

Answer ↻

c) Tertiary, Primary and Secondary (1)

32. Rahul has a sack of cotton, but he is in need of wheat and Anish has a sack of wheat and is in need of cotton, under this situation both will be able to exchange their goods. In case of absence of such coincidence of wants, they may not exchange their goods. [1]
- Which one of the following would be the best option that describes the mutual exchange of goods and eliminate the exchange of goods?
- a) Double coincidence of want, Exchanging commodity for commodity
b) Double Coincidence of want, Credit on Commodity
c) Double coincidence of want, Loan on commodity
d) Double coincidence of want, Money

Answer ↻

d) Double coincidence of want, Money (1)

33. Mohan wants to withdraw Rs 20,000 in cash for making payments to Prem after Prem receives the money he deposits it in his own account? What is the result? [1]
- a) Mohan's balance in his bank account increases, and Prem's balance increases.
b) Mohan's balance in his bank account decreases and Prem's balance increases.
c) Mohan's balance in his bank account increases and Prem's balance decreases
d) None of the above

Answer ↻

b) Mohan's balance in his bank account decreases and Prem's balance increases. (1)

34. Which of the following factors significantly contribute to the process of globalization? Select the correct options. [1]
1. Expansion of Multinational Corporations (MNCs).
2. Advancements in information and communication technology.
3. Nationalization and trade barriers.
4. Cross-border movement of people for jobs and education
- a) Statements 1 and 2 are appropriate. b) Statements 1, 2 and 3 are appropriate.
c) Statements 2, 3 and 4 are appropriate d) Only statement 3 is appropriate

Answer ↻

a) Statements 1 and 2 are appropriate. (1)

35. “Money cannot buy all the goods and services that one needs to live well” Do you agree with this statement? Justify your answer with any three suitable arguments. [3]

Answer ↪

- Cannot buy pollution-free environment. (1)
- Cannot guarantee good health/education. (1)
- Cannot ensure social respect & freedom. (1)

36. ‘Absence of collateral is one of the major reasons which prevents the poor from getting bank loans.’ Justify this statement. [3]

Answer ↪

This statement is justified as colaterals is a major barrier for the poor.

- Bank loan require proper documents and collateral as security against a loan. (1)
- The poor household often lack assets like land or property that can be used as a guarantee for loan. (1)
- Because the poor cannot provide these required security they are often prevented from getting loans from formal source like banks. (1)

37. Due to globalisation, goods, services, investments, and technology move freely between countries. MNCs help connect markets and production across the world. In this context, explain how MNCs in a developing country affect local producers and the economy. [3]

Answer ↪

- MNCs bring advanced technology and better production methods, improving efficiency in local industries. (1)
- They create employment opportunities and contribute to economic growth through investment. (1)
- However, they also increase competition, pushing local producers to improve quality and reduce prices to survive in the global market. (1)

38.A. A student is analyzing two enterprises the Indian Railways and a privately-owned airline. The student concludes that the railways belong to the public sector, while the airline is in the private sector. Analyze the key differences between these two sectors that would have led to this conclusion.

[5]

Answer ↪

The conclusion is based on these key differences: 1. (1)

Ownership: The government owns the assets in the public sector (railways), while private individuals or companies own them in the private sector (airline).

2. Motive: The public sector's purpose is public welfare, not just profit, whereas the private sector is guided by the motive to earn profits. (1)

3. Service Delivery: The government is responsible for delivering services in the public sector. (1)

4. Funding The government funds its activities through taxes, while private companies use their own capital. (1)

5. Scope The public sector often provides large infrastructure like railways, which the private sector may not provide at a reasonable cost. (1)

(OR)

38.B. Mr. D is learning about the informal sector in India and wants to understand its significance. How does the informal or unorganized sector contribute to employment and income generation in the country, and why is it important to recognize the role of this sector in the economy?

[5]

Answer ➤

The informal or unorganized sector in India plays a vital role in employment and income generation. (1)

A majority of India's workforce, especially the poor and less educated, are employed here as street vendors, domestic workers, construction laborers, small shopkeepers, etc. (1)

This sector provides livelihood to millions who are unable to find jobs in the organized sector and thus prevents large-scale unemployment and poverty. (1)

It also supports the formal economy by supplying goods and services at low cost. (1)

Recognizing its role is important because over 80% of India's workers depend on it. (1)

Providing them with social security, fair wages, and better working conditions is necessary for inclusive growth and reducing inequality. (1)

Thoughtfully varied responses (5)