

CONTENTS

- ◆ **Latest CBSE Examination Paper 2020**



[Click Here](#)

- ◆ **Latest CBSE Examination Paper 2019**



[Click Here](#)

EXAMINATION PAPER_2020

[DELHI (SET-I, II, III)]

Time Allowed: 3 Hours]

[Maximum Marks: 80

General Instructions:

Read the following instructions very carefully and strictly follow them:

- (i) Question paper comprises **four** sections – **A, B, C and D**. There are **35** questions in the question paper. All questions are compulsory.
- (ii) **Section A** – Question No. 1 to 20 are very short answer type questions, carrying 1 mark each.
- (iii) **Section B** – Question No. 21 to 28 are short answer type questions, carrying 3 marks each. Answer to each question should not exceed 80 words.
- (iv) **Section C** – Question No. 29 to 34 are long answer type questions, carrying 5 marks each. Answer to each question should not exceed 120 words.
- (v) **Section D** – Question No. 35 is map based carrying 6 marks with two parts 35(a) from History (2 marks) and 35(b) from Geography (4 marks).
- (vi) Answer should be brief and to the point also the above word limit be adhered to as far as possible.
- (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) Attach MAP along with your answer-book.
- (ix) In addition to this, separate instructions are given with each section and question, wherever necessary.

SECTION–A

1. Which of the following revolutions is called as the first expression of ‘Nationalism’?

1

(a) French Revolution

(b) Russian Revolution

(c) Glorious Revolution

(d) The Revolution of the liberals

Ans. (a) French Revolution

(i)

2. **Why was the Inland Emigration Act of 1859 troublesome for plantation workers?** 1

Ans. This act did not permit plantation workers of Assam to leave the tea gardens without permission.

3. **Why was the Vernacular Press Act passed in 1878?** 1

Or

Why was 'Gulamgiri' book written by Jyotiba Phule in 1871? 1

Ans. The Vernacular Press Act was passed in 1878 to impose restrictions on Indian press and local newspapers that were thought to spreading nationalist ideas among the common masses.

Or

'Gulamgiri' book was written by Jyotiba Phule in 1871 to bring into light the injustices of the caste system in India.

4. **Define the term 'Veto.'** 1

Or

Define the term 'Carding.' 1

Ans. A Veto is the power to stop an official action, especially the enactment of legislation. It is the right which empowers the officer to refuse to give official permission for an action or proposal, when other people have agreed to it.

Or

Carding is a process in which fibers, such as cotton or wool, are prepared before spinning.

5. **Fill in the blank.**

Buddhist missionaries from China introduced hand-printing technology into _____ around A.D. 768-770. 1

Or

By 1448, Gutenberg perfected the system of printing. The first book he printed was the _____. 1

Ans. Buddhist missionaries from China introduced hand printing technology into **Japan** around AD 768-770.

Or

By 1448, Gutenberg perfected the system. The first book he printed was the **Bible**.

(ii)

6. Why was reading of manuscript not easy in India? Choose the appropriate reason from the following options: 1

- (a) Manuscripts were highly cheap.
- (b) Manuscripts were widely spread out.
- (c) Manuscripts were written in English and Hindi.
- (d) Manuscripts were fragile.

Ans. (d) Manuscripts were fragile.

7. Who were called 'Chapmen'? 1

- (a) Book seller (b) Paper seller
- (c) Workers of printing press (d) Seller of 'penny chap books'

Ans. (d) Sellers of 'penny chap books'.

8. Fill in the blanks. $\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2} = 1$

Types of Resources	Examples
A-?	Biotic and Abiotic
B-?	Renewable and non-renewable

Ans. A- On the basis of origin

B- On the basis of exhaustibility

9. Which is the oldest artificial sea port of India? 1

Or

Which is the deepest, landlocked and well protected sea port of India? 1

Ans. Chennai

Or

Vishakhapatnam

10. In which of the following States is Kalpakkam Nuclear Power Plant located? 1

- (a) Gujarat (b) Odisha
- (c) Kerala (d) Tamil Nadu

Ans. (d) Tamil Nadu

11. Choose the correct option from columns A and B. 1

A	B
(a) Chandrapur thermal power plant	(i) Odisha
(b) Mayurbhanj iron ore mines	(ii) Amarkantak
(c) Kalol oil fields	(iii) Gujarat
(d) Bauxite mines	(iv) Jharkhand

Ans. (c)- (iii)

(iii)

12. Fill in the blank:

_____ industry is used for manufacturing aircrafts, utensils and wires. **1**

Ans. Aluminium Smelting industry is used for manufacturing aircraft, utensils and wires.

13. Which one of the following is a major caste group of Sri Lanka? **1**

- (a) Christian and Tamil (b) Buddhist and Hindu
(c) Sinhali and Tamil (d) Sinhali and Christian

Ans. (c) Sinhali and Tamil

14. State any one step taken in Belgium to rule out the problem of regional differences and cultural diversities. **1**

Ans. They recognised the existence of regional differences and cultural diversities. Between 1970 and 1993, they amended their constitution four times to accommodate a proper arrangement of power sharing that would enable everyone to live together within the same country.

Following steps were taken:

- (a) Equal representation was given to the Dutch and French speaking communities in the central government.
(b) Powers of the central government were shared with state government.
(c) Community government was introduced to take decisions on culture, education and language-related issues. *(Any one)*

15. Modern democracies maintain check and balance system. Identify the correct option based on the horizontal power sharing arrangement. **1**

- (a) Central government, state government, local bodies.
(b) Legislature, executive, judiciary.
(c) Among different social groups.
(d) Among different pressure groups.

Ans. (b) Legislature, executive, judiciary.

16. Suggest any one way to protect women from domestic oppression. **1**

Or

Suggest any one way to create communal harmony among various communities of India. **1**

(iv)

Ans. Educate women about of laws to protect them like, Domestic Violence Act, Inheritance Laws etc.

Or

By respecting others faith, religion.

17. Choose the incorrect option from column A and column B. 1

Column A Category of person	B Developmental goals/Aspirations
(a) Landless rural labourers	(i) More days of work and better wages
(b) Prosperous farmers from Punjab	(ii) Availability of other sources of irrigation.
(c) Farmers who depend only on rain for growing crops	(iii) Assured a higher support prices for their crops
(d) A rural woman from a land owning family	(iv) Regular job and high wages to increase her income

Ans. (b)

18. Study the table and answer the question given below. 1

Some comparative data on Haryana, Kerala and Bihar			
State	Infant Mortality Rate per 1,000 live births (2016)	Literacy Rate% 2011	Net Attendance Ratio (per 100 persons) secondary stage (age 14 and 15 years) 2013-14
Haryana	33	82	61
Kerala	10	94	83
Bihar	38	62	43

Sources: Economic Survey, 2017-18 Vol. 2, Government of India; National Sample Survey Organisation (Report No. 575)

Question: In comparison to Kerala which state has the highest infant mortality rate.

Ans. Bihar has the highest infant mortality rate as compared to Kerala.

19. Suggest any one way to create employment in semi-rural areas. 1

Ans. Setting up of honey collection centres, dal mill, cold storage and food processing units can create employment in semi-rural areas. (Any one)

20. How is GDP calculated? 1

Or

How is Public sector different from Private sector? 1

(v)

Ans. GDP is calculated by adding the value of the final goods and services in all the three sectors of production during an year.

Or

In the public sector, the government owns most of the assets and provides all the services. But in the private sector the ownership of assets and delivery of services is in the hands of private individuals or companies.

SECTION-B

21. Read the source given below and answer the questions that follows:

Source: The Movement in the Towns

The movement started with middle-class participation in the cities. Thousands of students left government-controlled schools and colleges, headmaster and teacher resigned, and lawyers gave up their legal practices. The council elections were boycotted in most provinces except Madras, where the Justice Party, the party of the non-Brahmans, felt that entering the council was one way of gaining some power-something that usually only Brahmans had access to.

The effects of non-cooperation on the economic front were more dramatic. Foreign goods were boycotted, liquor shops picketed, and foreign cloth burnt in huge bonfires. The import of foreign cloth halved between 1921 and 1922, its value dropping from ₹ 102 crore to ₹ 57 crore. In many places merchants and traders refused to trade in foreign goods or finance foreign trade. As the boycott movement spread, and people began discarding imported clothes and wearing only Indian ones, production of Indian textile mills and handlooms went up.

21.1 Explain the role of 'Justice Party' in boycotting of council elections. 1

21.2 How was the effects of 'non-cooperation on the economic front' dramatic? 1

21.3 Explain the effect of 'Boycott' movement on 'foreign textile trade.' 1

Ans. 21.1 Justice Party, wanted to contest the council elections because they felt that entering the council was one way of gaining some power.

21.2 The effects of non-cooperation on the economic front were dramatic as it reduced the import and value of foreign cloth to just half.

21.3 The merchants and traders refused to trade in foreign goods or finance foreign trade. The import of foreign cloth was halved.

22. Explain any three effects of population growth in England in the late eighteenth century. 1×3=3

Or

Why did the export of Indian textile decline at the beginning of the nineteenth century? Explain any three reasons. 1×3=3

Ans. The following were the effects of population growth in England in the late eighteenth century:

- (a) The demand for the food grains increased.
- (b) The urban centres expanded and industry grew. This led to the increase in the demand for agricultural products and thus prices of the food grains increased.
- (c) The landed groups pressurized the government to restrict the import of corns.

Or

The following problems were faced by Indian weavers by the turn of the 19th century.

- (a) Because of heavy import duty on Indian cotton textile, export market in India collapsed. Local market was flooded with Manchester textile. Being produced by machines, it was cheaper than Indian-made textile. Weavers could not compete with this situation. Weaving regions declined and were desolated.
- (b) Weavers were not able to procure good-quality raw cotton as most of it was exported. The low-quality raw cotton stood nowhere in the market.
- (c) With the increase of raw cotton export, price of raw cotton also shot up. Thus, the weavers could not afford to buy it and starved of supplies.
- (d) Apart from that, factory production in India had started, Machine-made Indian goods also flooded the market. Weavers, thus, could not survive in a situation where there were problems all around.

23. Describe the importance of judicious use of resources. 3

Or

Describe the different steps of 'resource planning.' 3

Ans. Conservation of resources is necessary because of following reasons:

- (a) Resources are vital for any developmental activity but irrational consumption and overutilisation of resources may lead to socio-economic and environmental problems. To overcome these problems, resource conservation at various levels is important.

- (b) If resources are not conserved at this point of time, then our future generations will be left with no resources at all. So it is very important to conserve the resources.

Or

The following are the steps involved in resource planning:

- (a) Surveying, mapping and measurement of characteristics and properties of resources.
- (b) Examining resources with respect to technology, economy and need.
- (c) Matching the resource development plans with overall national development plans.

24. “Efficient means of transport are pre-requisites for fast development of the country.” Support the statement with examples. 3

Ans. Efficient means of transport are pre-requisites for fast development because:

- (a) the movement of goods and services from the supply location to demand locations necessitates the need for transport. It widens the market for goods.
- (b) it allows distant and remote areas to be linked with urban and developed regions.
- (c) the development and improvement of transport have made delivery of goods faster across long distances and thus reduced cost.
- (d) immediate relief during war, natural calamity, famine or flood can be easily accessed through efficient means of transport. *(any three)*

25. Describe any three features of ‘federal government.’ 1×3=3

Or

Describe any three features of ‘unitary government.’ 1×3=3

Ans. Under the federal system, there are two levels of government, one at the central level and other at the state level. Both levels have their separate areas of jurisdiction.

It must have a written constitution. Constitution is of rigid nature. It cannot be changed easily. Its functions are:

- (i) In the federal system the state government has powers of its own for which it is not answerable to the central government.
- (ii) The central government cannot order the state government to do something.

In most federations, there is dual citizenship—one of the country and one of state. For example, the United States, but this does not exist in India.

(viii)

Or

The following are the features of the unitary government:

- (a) Either there is only one level of government or the subunits that are subordinate to the central government.
- (b) It may or may not have a written constitution. The constitution is flexible.
- (c) In the unitary system, the state government does not have powers of its own. The central government can pass on orders to the local government.
- (d) The unitary system has a single citizenship. Examples: China and France.

26. Mention any three features of 'secularism' described in the Indian Constitution.

1×3=3

Or

Mention the problem of 'Casteism' in Indian politics.

1×3=3

Ans. Secularism is not an ideology of some political parties or persons, but it is one of the foundations of our country. The constitution provisions which make India a 'secular state' are as follows.

- (a) There is no official religion for the Indian state. Unlike the status of Buddhism in Sri Lanka, that of Islam in Pakistan and that of Christianity in England, our Constitution does not give a special status to any religion.
- (b) The Constitution provides all individuals and communities freedom to profess, practice and propagate any religion, or not to follow any.
- (c) The Constitution prohibits discrimination on grounds of religion.
- (d) At the same time, the Constitution allows the state to intervene in the matters of religion in order to ensure equality within religious communities. For example, it bans untouchability.

Or

Caste is the sole basis of social community. It can take various forms in politics.

- (a) **Selection of Candidates in Politics:** When parties choose candidates in elections, they keep in mind the caste composition of the electorate and nominate candidates from different castes so as to muster necessary support to win elections. When governments are formed, political parties usually take care that representatives of different castes and tribes find a place in it.

(ix)

- (b) **Political Parties as the Representatives of Caste:** Political parties and candidates in elections make appeals to caste sentiments to muster support. Some political parties are known to favour some castes and are seen as their representatives.
- (c) **Caste influences Universal Adult Franchise:** Universal adult franchise and the principle of one-person one-vote compelled political leaders to gear up to the task of mobilising and securing political support.
- (d) Various caste groups are required to enter into a coalition with other castes or communities and thus enter into a dialogue and negotiation.
- (e) New kinds of caste groups have come up in the political arena like backward and forward caste groups. *(Any Three)*

27. **Suggest any three ways to maintain Body Mass Index (BMI).** **1×3=3**

Ans. The following are the ways to maintain Body Mass Index:

- (a) **Involve in physical activities:** It is important to exercise regularly.
- (b) **Improve eating habits:** One should stay hydrated and eat a balanced diet.
- (c) **Mental wellness or positive thinking/Change your thinking:** One should practice healthy thinking everyday. Stop your negative thoughts.

28. **“Tertiary sector activities help in the development of the primary and secondary sectors.” Evaluate the statement.** **3**

Or

“Primary sector’ was the most important sector of economic activity at initial stages of development.” Evaluate the statement. **3**

Ans. After primary and secondary sectors, there is a third sector called the service sector also known as tertiary sector. Activities that fall under the service sector help in the development of the primary and secondary sectors by not directly producing a good but helping these sectors by activities that are an aid or a support for the production process.

For example, goods that are produced in the primary or secondary sector would need to be transported by trucks or trains and then sold in wholesale and retail shops. At times, it may be necessary to store these goods in godowns. We may also need to talk to others over telephone or send letters (communication) or borrow money from banks (banking) to help production and trade. Transport,

storage, communication, banking and trade are some examples of service or tertiary sector. Since these activities generate services rather than goods, they promote primary and secondary sectors by providing expertise, finance, transportation, advertisement, etc.

Or

- (a) At the initial stage of development, the primary sector was the most important sector of economic activities. As the methods of farming changed and agriculture sector began to prosper, it produced much more food than before.
- (b) At this stage, most of the goods produced were natural products from the primary sector.
- (c) Most people were also employed in the primary sector.

SECTION-C

29. How did ideas of national unity in early nineteenth century Europe allied to the ideology of liberalism? Explain. 5

Or

How did Greek war of independence mobilise nationalist feelings among the educated elite across Europe? Explain. 5

Ans. Ideas of national unity in early nineteenth century Europe were closely allied to the ideology of Liberalism because liberalism stood for freedom for the individual and equality of all before the law. Politically, it emphasized the concept of government by consent. During the French Revolution, liberalism stood to end autocracy and privileges based on birth, a constitution and representative government through parliament.

In Europe, Liberal Middle Classes combined their demands for constitutionalism with national unification. Economically, liberalism stood for freedom of markets, end of state restrictions on movement of goods and capital, creation of unified economic territory allowing unhindered movement of goods, people and capital. Thus, a wave of economic nationalism strengthened the wider nationalist sentiments growing at the time.

Or

Greece was the part of Ottoman Empire since the fifteenth century.

- (a) The Greeks were influenced by the growth of revolutionary nationalism in Europe and they started a struggle for their independence in 1821.

(xi)

- (b) Nationalists in Greece got support from the Greeks residing in different countries.
- (c) Even the West European countries sympathized with the Greek and their ancient culture.
- (d) Poets and artists too admired Greece as the basis of European civilisation and mobilised public opinion in its support. English poet Lord Byron even organised fund and participated in the war.
- (e) Finally, in 1832, Greece was recognised as an independent nation by the Treaty of Constantinople.

30. Why is agriculture called the backbone of Indian economy? Explain. 5

Ans. Agriculture has been the backbone of the Indian economy.

- (a) Its share in providing employment and livelihood to the population continues to be high.
- (b) India is an agriculturally important country and two-thirds of its population is engaged in agricultural activities.
- (c) Agriculture is a primary activity, which produces most of the food that we consume.
- (d) Besides food grains, it also produces raw materials for various industries.
- (e) Moreover, some agricultural products like tea, coffee, spices, etc. are also exported.
- (f) All other sectors of Indian economy heavily depend on agriculture for their growth. *(Any five)*

31. Describe any five functions of political party. 1×5=5

Ans. The following are the various functions the political parties perform in a democracy.

- (a) **Contest elections:** Parties contest elections. In countries like India, top party leaders choose candidates for contesting elections.
- (b) **Put forward policies and programmes:** Parties put forward different policies and programmes and voters choose from them. Political parties accommodate different views and opinions.
- (c) **Play an important role in making laws:** Political parties play a decisive role in making laws for a country. Formally, laws are debated and passed in the legislature, but since most of the members belong to a party, they go by the direction of the party leadership, irrespective of their personal opinions.

- (d) **Form and run government:** To run the government, political parties prepare council of ministers by recruiting and training the leaders.
- (e) **Provide access to government machinery and welfare schemes:** Political parties provide people access to government machinery and welfare schemes implemented by governments. For an ordinary citizen, it is easy to approach a local party leader than a government officer.
- (f) **Play the role of opposition:** The party which loses election plays the role of opposition. Opposition party tries to put checks on the ruling party by constantly criticizing its policies.
- (g) **Shape public opinion:** One of the most important functions of political parties is that they shape public opinion on relevant issues for the proper functioning of the government and to deepen the concept of democracy. *(any five)*

32. **'Democratic system is better than any other form of governments.' Support the statement with examples. 5**

Ans. Democracy is not a mere form of government. It is a form of society as well as a social order. It is always preferable and superior to any other form of government because of the following reasons.

- (a) **Democracy promotes equality among citizens:** In democracy, each citizen is given equal rights and freedoms. There is no discrimination on the basis of religion, caste, colour, etc. Democracy aims at equitable distribution of incomes and products among citizens.
- (b) **Democracy enhances dignity of individuals:** Democracy permits political equality for all its citizens. In democracy, there is absence of any domination and conflicts. Thus, it implies every citizen enjoys dignity and freedom in democracy.
- (c) **Democracy improves the quality of decision-making:** As democracy is based on deliberation and negotiations, it improves the quality of decision-making. In a democracy, every citizen takes part in the decision-making process, either directly or indirectly through the elected representatives.
- (d) **Democracy develops competitive attitude:** Democracy usually develops a procedure to conduct competition among the social differences. This reduces the possibility of social tensions becoming explosive or violent.
- (e) **Democracy evolves mechanisms to negotiate:** No society can fully and permanently resolve conflicts among different groups, but we can certainly learn to respect these differences and also evolve mechanisms to negotiate the differences. Democracies are best suited to produce this outcome.

- (f) **Democracy represents the general view:** The majority always needs to work with the minority so that governments function to represent the general view.
- (g) **Democracy provides an accountable, responsive and legitimate government:** The most basic feature of democracy is that it produces a government which is accountable to the citizens, responsive to the needs and expectations of the citizens and its legitimate. *(any five)*

33. **“Bank plays an important role in the economic development of the country.” Support the statement with examples. 5**

Or

“Credit sometimes pushes the borrower into a situation from which recovery is very painful.” Support the statement with examples. 5

Ans. Banks play an important role in developing the economy of India by taking the following steps:

- (a) Banks keep money of the people in safe custody to be used by the depositors in future.
- (b) Banks also increase the savings of the depositors by paying interest on the money deposited.
- (c) Banks mediate between people who have surplus and those who need money. This is done through granting loans. People avail themselves of these loan facilities to increase production and income.
- (d) Banks, being the formal source of credit, give loans at a very low rate of interest at flexible terms and conditions.
- (e) Special provisions are made through banks for the upliftment of agriculture and industry like waiving of loans of the farmers.

Or

It is true that in situations with high risks, credit might create further problems for the borrower. Credit helps the people to increase their earnings but in some situations, it pushes the people into debt-trap. If people are not able to repay the loan, they have to sell their assets or land.

For example, in rural areas, the main demand for credit is for crop production which involves considerable cost on seeds, fertilisers, pesticides, etc. Farmers take such crop loans at the very beginning of the season and repay the loan after harvest. Loans repayment is fully dependent on the income from the farming. But crop failure makes it impossible to repay their loan.

As a result, farmers often have to sell a piece of their land to repay the loan. Credit (loan) here plays a negative role and lowers down the financial position of the farmers. It pushes them in a state from which recovery is very painful.

34. Read the sources given below and answer the questions that follow:

Source A - Production across countries

Until the middle of the twentieth century, production was largely organised within countries. What crossed the boundaries of these countries were raw material, food stuff and finished products. Colonies such as India exported raw materials and food stuff and imported finished goods. Trade was the main channel connecting distant countries. This was before large companies called multinational corporations (MNCs) emerged on the scene.

Source B - Foreign trade and integration of markets

Foreign trade creates an opportunity for the producers to reach beyond the domestic markets, *i.e.*, markets of their own countries. Producers 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. Similarly, for the buyers, import of goods produced in another country is one way of expanding the choice of goods beyond what is domestically produced.

Source C - Impact of globalisation of India

Globalisation and greater competition among producers – both local and foreign producers – has been of advantage to consumers, particularly the well-off sections in the urban areas. There is greater choice before these consumers who now enjoy improved quality and lower prices for several products. As a result, these people today, enjoy much higher standards of living than was possible earlier.

Source A - Production across countries

34.1 How are MNCs a major force in connecting the countries of the world? 1

Source B - Foreign trade and integration of markets

34.2 How does foreign trade become a main channel in connecting countries? 2

Source C - Impact of globalisation in India

34.3 How is globalisation beneficial for consumers? 2

Ans. 34.1. MNCs act as a major force in connecting the countries of the world by interacting with local producers in various countries and spreading their production resulting in connecting widely dispersed location or countries.

34.2. Foreign trade has been the main channel connecting countries. In the past, silk route connected different countries of the world and trade was restricted to sale of finished goods. But now in modern days the producers export the goods to other countries and the buyers can import goods leading to connecting different countries.

34.3. Globalisation is beneficial for consumers in the following manner:

- (a) Consumers get several quality goods at lower prices.
- (b) It provides greater choice before the consumers.

SECTION-D

Map Skill Based Question

35. (a) Two features 'A' and 'B' are marked on the given political outline map of India. Identify these features with the help of the following informations and write their correct names on the lines marked near them. $1 \times 2 = 2$

(A) The place where the Indian National Congress Session was held.

(B) The place where the movement of Indigo planters was started.

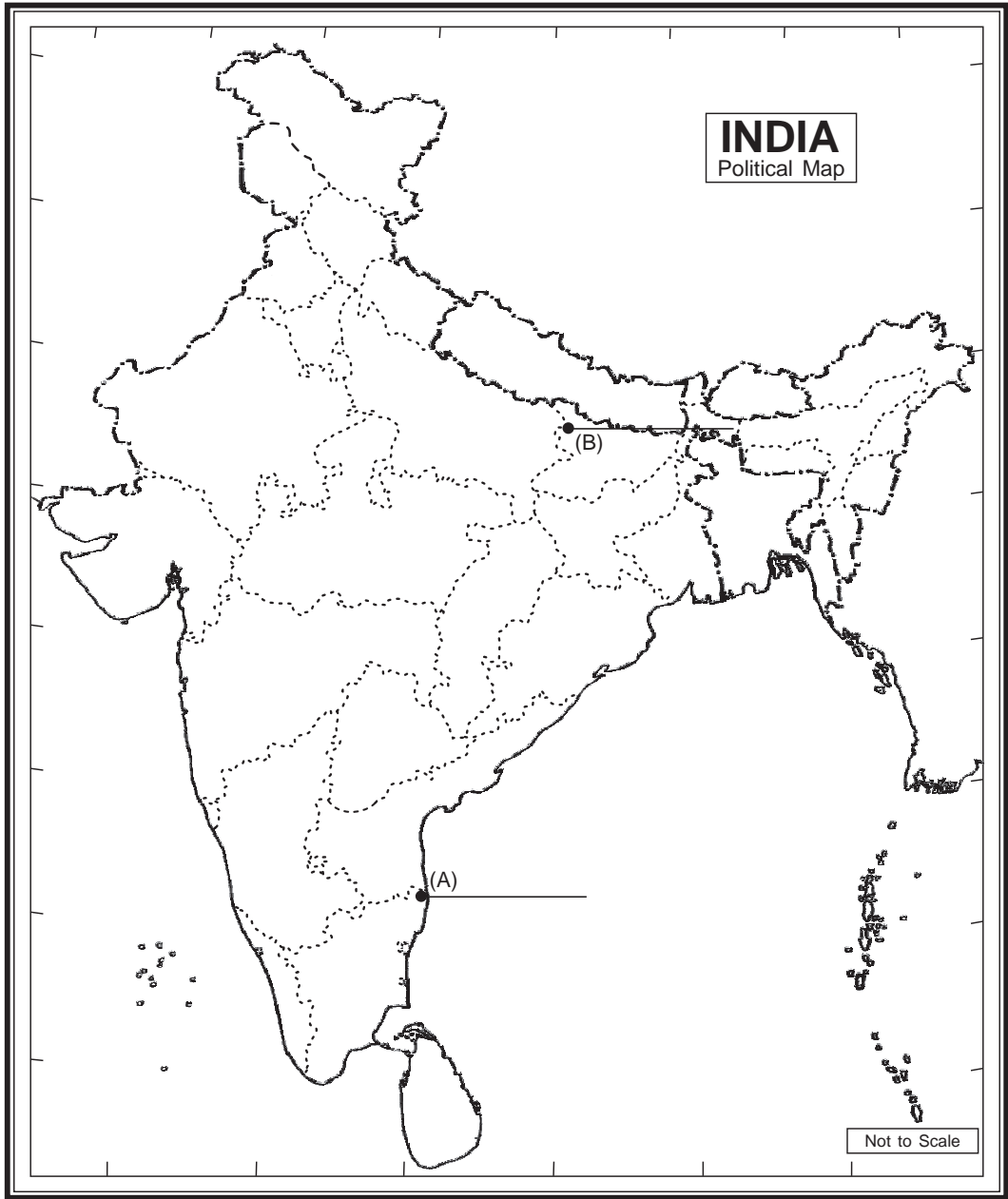
(b) Locate and label any four of the following with appropriate symbols on the same given political outline map of India. $1 \times 4 = 4$

(i) Sardar Sarovar	Dam
(ii) Bhilai	Iron and Steel plant
(iii) Pune	Software Technology Park
(iv) Kochi	Major Sea Port
(v) Indore	Cotton Textile Industry
(vi) Naraura	Nuclear Power Plant

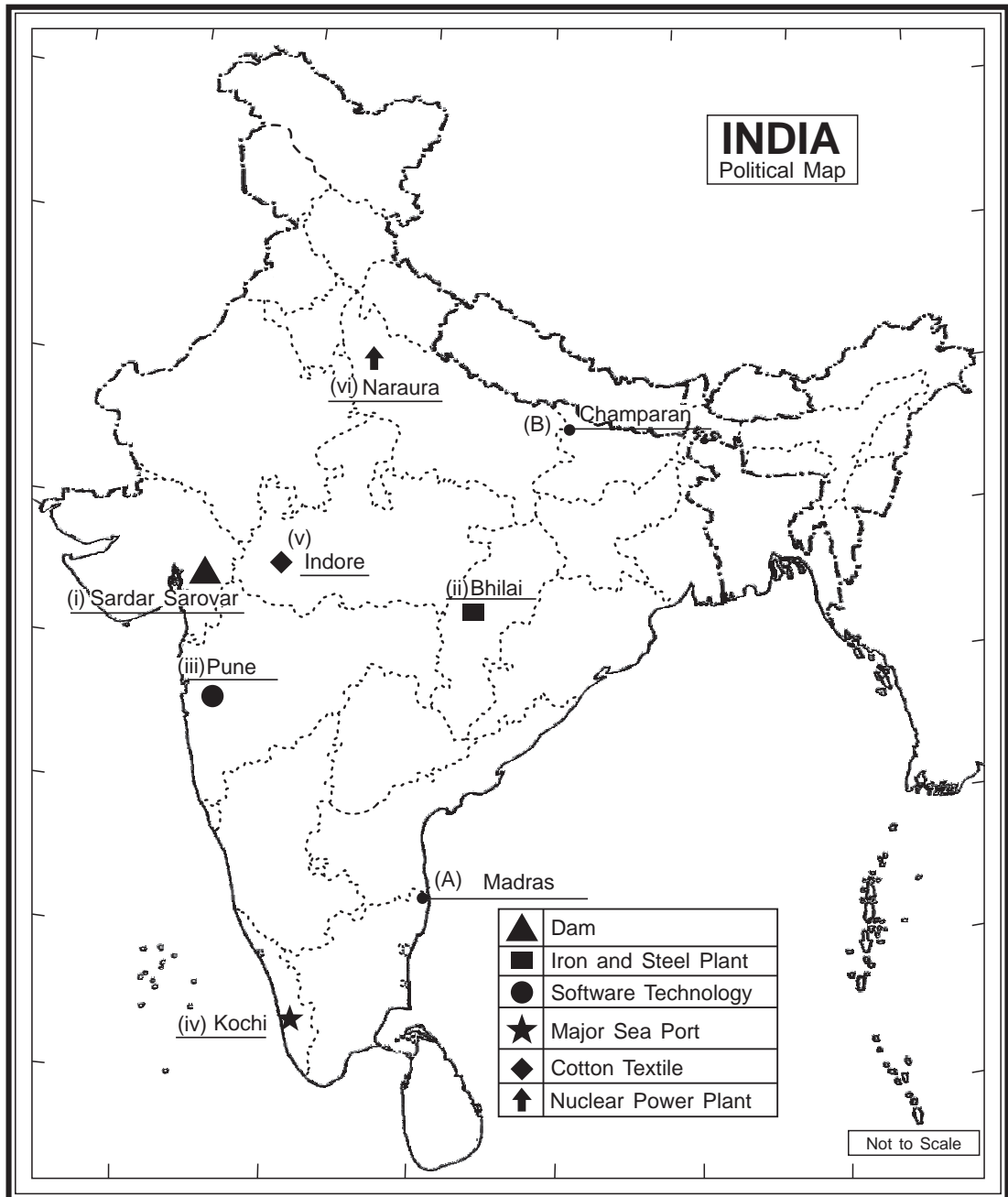
Note: The following questions are for Visually Impaired Candidates only in lieu of Q. No. 35. Attempt any six questions.

- 35.1** Name the State where the session of Indian National Congress was held in 1920. 1
- 35.2** Name the State where the movement of Indigo planters was started. 1
- 35.3** Name the State where the Jallianwala Bagh massacre occurred. 1
- 35.4** Name the State where the Sardar Sarovar Dam is located. 1
- 35.5** Name the State where Bhilai Iron and Steel plant is located. 1
- 35.6** Name the State where Pune Software Technology Park is located. 1
- 35.7** Name the State where Kochi 'Sea Port' is located. 1
- 35.8** Name the State where Indore cotton textile industry is located. 1

Map for Q. No. 35



Ans. (a) and (b) Map Work



SET – II (Uncommon Questions to Set – I)

2. Why did Gandhiji decide to withdraw the Non-Cooperation Movement in 1922?

1

Ans. Chauri Chaura incident made Gandhiji to withdraw the Non-Cooperation movement.

7. Who among the following published ‘Punjab Kesri’?

1

- (a) Balgangadhar Tilak (b) Mahatma Gandhi
(c) Bhagat Singh (d) B.R. Ambedkar

Ans. (a) Bal Gangadhar Tilak

10. In which one of the following States is Rawatbhata Nuclear Energy Plant located?

1

- (a) Gujarat (b) Kerala
(c) Punjab (d) Rajasthan

Ans. (d) Rajasthan

12. Fill in the blank:

_____ is the largest producer of raw jute and jute goods and stands at second place as an exporter after Bangladesh.

1

Ans. India is the largest producer of raw jute and jute goods and stands at second place as an exporter after Bangladesh.

30. Explain any five features of plantation farming.

1×5=5

Ans. Plantation is a type of commercial farming where a single crop is grown on a large area. The following are the four characteristics of plantation.

- (a) Plantations have very large areas.
(b) Capital-intensive inputs are used.
(c) Migrant labourers are used.
(d) All the produce is used as raw material in respective industries.
(e) The development of plantations is the result of a well-developed network of transport and communication, connecting plantations to markets. (any four)

31. Describe the role of political parties in modern democracy.

5

Ans. The following are the various functions the political parties perform in a democracy.

- (a) **Contest elections:** Parties contest elections. In countries like India, top party leaders choose candidates for contesting elections.

- (b) **Put forward policies and programmes:** Parties put forward different policies and programmes and voters choose from them. Political parties accommodate different views and opinions.
- (c) **Play an important role in making laws:** Political parties play a decisive role in making laws for a country. Formally, laws are debated and passed in the legislature, but since most of the members belong to a party, they go by the direction of the party leadership, irrespective of their personal opinions.
- (d) **Form and run government:** To run the government, political parties prepare council of ministers by recruiting and training the leaders.
- (e) **Provide access to government machinery and welfare schemes:** Political parties provide people access to government machinery and welfare schemes implemented by governments. For an ordinary citizen, it is easy to approach a local party leader than a government officer.
- (f) **Play the role of opposition:** The party which loses election plays the role of opposition. Opposition party tries to put checks on the ruling party by constantly criticizing its policies.
- (g) **Shape public opinion:** One of the most important functions of political parties is that they shape public opinion on relevant issues for the proper functioning of the government and to deepen the concept of democracy. *(any five)*

32. **“Democracy plays an important role to accommodate social diversity.” Support the statement with examples. 5**

Ans. Social diversity is accommodated in democracy in the following ways:

- (a) Democracies ensure a peaceful and harmonious life to citizens. E.g. Fundamental rights to citizens.
- (b) Democracy usually develops a procedure to conduct a competition which reduces the possibility of social tension becoming explosive or violent. E.g. Belgium has successfully negotiated differences among ethnic populations.
- (c) Democratic regimes have the ability to handle social differences, divisions and conflicts through the provision of accommodation, reservation and special privileges. E.g. Reservation in jobs for women, differently abled and Scheduled Castes and Tribes.
- (d) Democracy evolves new mechanisms to negotiate differences. E.g. Debates and discussions in the Parliament and public meetings.

SET – III (Uncommon Questions to Set – I and Set – II)

2. Why did Indians oppose the ‘Simon Commission’? 1

Ans. Simon commission was opposed by the Indians because

- (a) All the members of the commission were Englishmen.
- (b) It did not provide any hope of Swaraj to Indians.

6. Which one of the following was published by Raja Ram Mohan Roy? 1

- (a) **Sambad Kaumudi**
- (b) **Shamsul Akhbar**
- (c) **Punjab Kesri**
- (d) **Chandrika**

Ans. (a) Sambad Kaumudi

10. In which one of the following States is Kaiga Nuclear Energy Plant located?1

- (a) **Gujarat**
- (b) **Karnataka**
- (c) **Punjab**
- (d) **Kerala**

Ans. (b) Karnataka

12. Fill in the blank:

_____ **Industry is the basic industry since all the other industries heavy, medium and light, depend on it for machinery. 1**

Ans. The **iron and steel industry** is the basic industry since all the industries heavy, medium and light depend on it for machinery.

30. Describe any five features of primitive subsistence farming. 1×5=5

Ans. The following are the differences between primitive subsistence farming and intensive subsistence farming.

Primitive Subsistence Farming	Intensive Subsistence Farming
(a) It is practised on small patches of land.	It is practised in areas of high population pressure on land.
(b) Production is low as the farmers do not use fertilizers or other modern inputs.	Farmers use high doses of biochemical inputs and irrigation to obtain higher production.
(c) It is a ‘slash and burn’ agriculture where a patch of land is cleared and food crops are grown.	The framers continue to take maximum output from the limited land.
(d) It is done by farmers to sustain their families.	It is done to earn a livelihood.
(e) There is no pressure on land. The land remains fertile.	There is immense pressure on land.

31. Describe the role of opposition party in democracy. 5

Ans. The various roles of the opposition parties in a democracy are listed as follows –

- (a) It acts like a watchdog of democracy. It keeps a check on the role of the government and restricts them from misusing the power.
- (b) It provides to the people alternative policies and criticises government for its failures or wrong policies.
- (c) The opposition is always a viable alternative to the ruling government.

32. “Democracies lead to peaceful and harmonious life among citizens.” Support the statement with examples. 5

Ans. Democracy leads to peaceful and harmonious life among citizens as it gives to its citizens a sound political system based on social equality. We can prove the statement by citing the following instances.

- (a) Democracy provides a conducive political environment to citizens for their popular participation in politics.
- (b) Every citizen has the right to vote and right to contest election.
- (c) Democracy stands for equal economic status to all citizens.
- (d) In democracy, government undertakes extensive social welfare schemes and achieve universal literacy rate.
- (e) In the social sphere, democracy tries to help its citizens to lead a peaceful and harmonious life by accommodating various social divisions and providing social equality to its citizens.
- (f) Democratic governments try to resolve disputes, respect differences and try mechanisms which can negotiate differences.

EXAMINATION PAPERS_2019

[DELHI (SET - I, II, III)]

Time Allowed: 3 Hours]

[Maximum Marks: 80

General Instructions:

- (i) The question paper is divided into **four** sections. Section **A**, Section **B**, Section **C** and Section **D**.
- (ii) The question has **26** questions in all.
- (iii) All questions are **compulsory**.
- (iv) Marks are indicated against each question.
- (v) Questions from serial number **1** to **7** are very short answer type questions. Each question carries **1** mark. Answers to these should not exceed **30** words.
- (vi) Questions from serial number **8** to **18** are **3** marks questions. Answers of these questions should not exceed **80** words each.
- (vii) Questions from serial number **19** to **25** are **5** marks questions. Answers of these questions should not exceed **100** words each.
- (viii) Question number **26** is a map question of **5** marks with two parts – **26 (A)** from History (**2** marks) and **26 (B)** from Geography (**3** marks). After completion, attach the map inside your answer book.

SET-I

Section-A

- 1. Interpret the concept of 'liberalisation' in the field of economic sphere during the nineteenth century in Europe. 1**

Or

Interpret the contribution of French in the economic development of Mekong delta region.

Ans. Liberalism, in the field of economic sphere, stood for the freedom of markets and the abolition of state-imposed restrictions on the movement of goods and capital.

Or

Not in the Syllabus

2. How had hand printing technology introduced in Japan? 1

Or

How hand translation process of novels into regional languages helped to spread their popularity?

Ans. Buddhist missionaries from China introduced hand printing technology into Japan around 768-770 AD.

Or

Not in the Syllabus

3. How is over irrigation responsible for land degradation in Punjab? 1

Or

How is cement industry responsible for land degradation?

Ans. Over irrigation leads to water logging that increases salinity and alkalinity in the soil that results in land degradation.

Or

The mineral processing like grinding of limestone for cement industry generate huge quantity of dust that settles down on the land and retards the process of infiltration of water into the soil.

4. How can democratic reforms be carried out by political conscious citizens? 1

Ans. The citizens can provide effective feedback on democratic functioning, use their Right to Information to bring out transparency.

5. What may be a goal of landless rural labourers regarding their income? 1

Or

What may be a goal of prosperous farmer of Punjab?

Ans. Landless rural labourers would like to have more days of work and better wages.

Or

The goal of prosperous farmer may be assurance of high family income through higher support prices for their crops and through hardwork and cheap labourers; they will be able to settle their children abroad.

6. Distinguish between 'primary' and 'secondary' sectors. 1

Ans. Primary sector exploits natural resources to produce goods whereas secondary sector change natural products into other forms through manufacturing.

7. Why do banks or lenders demand collateral against loans? 1

Ans. The banks or lenders demand collateral against loans because it acts as a proof that the borrower will return the money.

Section-B

8. How had Napoleonic code exported to the regions under French control? Explain with examples. 3

Or

Explain with examples the three barriers that are responsible to economic growth in Vietnam.

- Ans.** The Napoleonic code exported to the regions under French control in following ways:
- (a) In the Dutch Republic, in Switzerland, in Italy and Germany, Napoleon simplified administrative divisions, abolished the feudal system and freed peasants from serfdom and manorial dues.
 - (b) In the towns too, guild restrictions were removed.
 - (c) Transport and communication systems were improved.

Or

Not in the Syllabus

9. How had the Imperial State in China been the major producer of printed material for a long time? Explain with examples. 3

Or

How had novels been easily available to the masses in Europe during nineteenth century? Explain with examples.

- Ans.** The imperial State in China, was the major producer of printed material because:
- (a) China had a bureaucratic system which conducted civil services examinations to recruit its personnel.
 - (b) Textbooks for this examination were printed in large number, under the sponsorship of the imperial state.
 - (c) From the sixteenth century, the number of candidates, who were taking examination, went up. It led to increased volume of printed material.

Or

Not in the Syllabus

10. Describe any three main features of 'Rabi crop season.' 3

Or

Describe any three main features of 'Kharif crop season.'

- Ans.** (a) Rabi crops are sown in winter from October to December and harvested in summer from April to June.
- (b) Some of the important rabi crops are wheat, barley, peas, gram and mustard.
 - (c) Northern and northwestern states such as Punjab, Haryana, Himachal Pradesh, Jammu and Kashmir, Uttaranchal and Uttar Pradesh are important for the production of rabi crops.
 - (d) Success of rabi crops depend on the availability of precipitation during winter months due to the western temperate cyclones.

Or

- (a) Kharif crops are grown with the onset of monsoon and harvested in September-October.
- (b) Important crops grown during this season are rice (paddy), maize, jowar, bajra, tur (arhar), moong, urad, cotton, jute, groundnut and soyabean.
- (c) Some of the most important kharif regions are Assam, West Bengal, coastal regions of Odisha, the Konkan coast, Uttar Pradesh and Bihar.

11. "Water scarcity may be an outcome of large and growing population in India." Analyse the statement. 3

Ans. Water scarcity may be an outcome of large and growing population in India.

- (a) A large population means more water not only for domestic use but also to produce more food.
- (b) To facilitate higher food grain production, water resources are being over-exploited to expand irrigated areas and dry season agriculture. It may lead to falling groundwater levels.
- (c) The growing urban centres with large and dense populations and urban lifestyles have also aggravated the problem. Most of the housing societies or colonies in the cities have their own groundwater pumping devices to meet their water needs, which lead to over-exploitation and depletion causing water scarcity.

12. "The assertion of social diversities in a democratic country is very normal and can be healthy." Justify the statement with arguments. 3

Or

"Social divisions affect politics." Examine the statement.

Ans. The assertion of social diversities in a democratic country is very normal and healthy in the following ways:

- (a) In a democracy, political expression of social divisions is very normal and can be healthy. In the cases of India, and Belgium, it has been very much observed that social diversities can be accommodated in a very positive manner.
- (b) People who feel marginalised, deprived and discriminated, have to fight against the injustices. Such a fight often takes the democratic path voicing their demands in a peaceful and constitutional manner and seeking a fair position through elections.
- (c) This allows disadvantaged and marginal social groups to express their grievances and get the government to attend them.
- (d) Such an expression often results in their cancellation and reduces intensity. This leads to strengthening of democracy.
- (e) However, history shows that democracy is the best way to fight for recognition and also to accommodate diversity.

Or

The combination of politics and social divisions can be both a bane or a boon. The politics of a country cannot remain untouched by social divisions. It is inevitable. Social divisions affect politics of a country both negatively and positively.

(a) **Negative effects:** Politics involves cut-throat competition among political parties.

This competition tends to divide a society, which leads to conflict, violence or even disintegration of a country. Social divisions lead to political divisions. This results in the emergence of a leader or a political group, which represents a particular social group. For example, Yugoslavia, where the political parties refused to accommodate each other. Each ethno-religious group wanted to dominate the other, which resulted into the disintegration of Yugoslavia into six independent countries. Even in Northern Ireland, where religious divisions led to ethno-political conflict, the two major sects of Christianity— 53 per cent protestants and 44 per cent Catholics— dominate the country. The Catholics wanted Northern Ireland to join the republic of Ireland and the Protestants wanted it to remain with the United Kingdom. This led to years of violence, where thousands were killed.

(b) **Positive effects:** Political representation of social divisions can allow the marginalised social groups to express their issues and ask the government to come with policies to rectify them. For example, the system of reservation of seats in legislature for the socially-backward groups has allowed these groups to have adequate representation in the decision-making process, which makes them feel that they are not secluded but are part of the system.

Therefore, we can conclude that politics and social divisions can help a country, but at the same time, they can be a harmful tool of disintegration also.

13. “Women still lag much behind men in India despite some improvements since independence.” Analyse the statement. 3

Ans. Gender division refers to the unequal role assigned by the society to men and women. Women, on the basis of gender, have always been discriminated against in almost all the societies of the world including India. The following are the main aspects of life in which women are discriminated against or disadvantaged in India.

(a) **Life at home:** The main responsibility of a woman is believed to be that she should do the housework and bring up children. This is reflected in a sexual division of labour.

Women do all the work inside the house such as cooking, cleaning, washing clothes, tailoring, looking after children, etc. and men do all the work outside the home. It is not that men cannot do house work; they simply think that it is for women to attend to these jobs.

- (b) **Life outside the home:** In our society, the work of women is not valued and does not get recognition. For instance, in rural areas and forest regions, they fetch water and collect fuel. Sometimes they work in the fields. In fact, majority of urban women do some sort of paid work in addition to domestic labour. But their work is not given due importance in the society.
- (c) **Role in public life and politics:** Although women constitute half of the humanity, their role in public life, especially politics, is minimal in most societies. In our country, women still lag much behind men despite certain improvements since independence. Ours is still a male-dominated society.
- (d) **Literacy level:** The literacy rate among women is only fifty-four per cent compared to seventy-six per cent among men. Similarly, a smaller proportion of girl students go for higher studies. When we look at school results, girls perform much better as compared to boys. But they are forced to drop out as their parents prefer to spend resources on their sons' education rather than on their daughters'.
- (e) **Not paid properly in public jobs:** The proportion of women holding high paid and valued jobs is still very small. On an average, Indian women work one hour more than an average man every day. Yet much of her work is not paid and therefore, often not valued.
- (f) **Decline in sex ratio:** Due to the preference given to male child, the sex ratio has declined in the country to merely 919 at the national level. It is below 850 or even 800 in some states of India.
- (g) **In legislatures:** In India, the proportion of women in the legislatures is very low. For example, the percentage of elected women members in the Lok Sabha has reached twelve per cent of its total strength for the first time in 2014. Their share even in the state assemblies is less than five per cent. In this respect, India is in the bottom group of nations in the world. Above all, there are reports of various kinds of harassment, exploitation and violence against women. All these instances show that women are discriminated against or disadvantaged in India.

14. How are political parties recognized as regional and national parties in India?

Explain with examples.

1½ + 1½ = 3

Ans. In India, political parties are recognized as regional and national parties on the basis of following criteria:

National Parties	Regional Parties
(a) National parties have influence all over the country.	(a) The influence of regional parties is limited to a particular region or state.
(b) National parties deal with national problems.	(b) Regional parties are concerned with the problems and demands of a particular region only.
(c) The national parties give priority to the national problems over the regional problems.	(c) The activities of regional parties are restricted to the region or the state in which they function. They focus more on local problems.
(d) In order to become a national party, a party has to secure at least six per cent of total votes in Lok Sabha or Assembly elections in four states and win at least four seats in the Lok Sabha.	(d) In order to become a regional party, a party has to secure at least six per cent of total votes in the legislative election and win at least two seats.
(e) BJP, Congress and BSP are the examples of national parties.	(e) Janta Dal, Assam United Democratic Front and Manipur People's Party are the examples of regional parties.

15. “Consequences of environmental degradation do not respect national or state boundaries.” Justify the statement. **3**

Ans. Environment is degraded through the depletion of resources like air, water and soil. It leads to the destruction of the ecosystem and extinction of wildlife. It is now a global issue and has been debated over decades.

Environmental degradation is not restricted to the nation or state boundaries. Its consequences have been felt in the surrounding states and the neighbouring countries and sometimes globally.

- (a) Pollution in one country may affect the other in the form of acid rains, climate change etc.
- (b) Deforestation in some countries may disturb the rainfall pattern in the surrounding countries.
- (c) Land degradation and dam burst can bring massive siltation and flood like situation.

16. Why is the 'tertiary sector' becoming important in India? Explain any three reasons.

3

Or

How do we count various goods and services for calculating Gross Domestic Product (G.D.P.) of a country? Explain with example.

Ans. Tertiary sector is the service sector that provides support to the primary and secondary sectors and to itself. Over the forty years, between 1973 and 74, and 2013 and 14, while production in all the three sectors has increased, it has increased the most in the tertiary sector. The following factors are making the tertiary sector important in India.

- (a) **Basic services:** In any country, several services such as hospitals, educational institutions, post and telegraph services, police stations, courts, village administrative offices, municipal corporations, defence, transport, banks and insurance companies, are required. These can be considered as basic services. In a developing country, the government has to take responsibility for the provision of these services.
- (b) **Development of primary and secondary sector:** The development of agriculture and industry leads to the development of services such as transport, trade and storage. The greater the development of the primary and secondary sectors, the more would be the demand for such services.
- (c) **Rise in income levels:** As income levels rise, certain sections of people start demanding many more services like eating out, tourism, shopping, private hospitals, private schools and professional training centres. We can see this change quite sharply in cities, especially in big cities.
- (d) **Rise in information technology:** Over the past decade or so, certain new services, such as those based on information and communication technology have become important and essential. The production of these services has been rising rapidly.
- (e) **Globalization:** Due to globalization, people have become aware of new services and activities, and communication because of which the tertiary sector has gained importance. (any three)

Or

Not all goods and services that are produced and sold need to be counted. We count only final goods and services and not intermediate goods. This is because intermediate goods (e.g. cotton, sugar, flour etc) are used up in the production of final goods and services (e.g. cloth, biscuits etc). Thus, the value of final goods and services already includes the value of intermediate goods. If we include the value of intermediate goods separately, it will lead to double counting.

Consider this example, a farmer sells wheat to a flour mill for ₹ 8/kg, the mill grinds it and sells the flour at ₹ 10/kg to a biscuit company. The biscuit company uses the flour along with sugar and oil to make four packets of biscuits and sells it to consumers for ₹ 60 (@ ₹ 15/packet). The biscuits are the final goods here and their value (₹ 60) already includes the value of intermediate goods like flour. Thus, if we count the value of flour again we will be counting the value of the same thing a number of times. First as wheat, then as flour and finally as biscuits.

17. Describe the importance of formal sources of credit in the economic development.

3×1 = 3

Or

Describe the bad effects of informal sources of credit on borrowers.

Ans. Cheap and affordable credit is crucial for a country's development because:

- (a) More lending would lead to higher incomes and encourage people to invest in agriculture, engage in business and set up small industries.
- (b) Cheap credit will enable more investment. This leads to acceleration of economic activity.
- (c) Cheap credit would also allow weaker sections of society to access formal sector of lending and get rid of from informal moneylenders.
- (d) Affordable credit would also end the cycle of debt trap.
- (e) Cheap and easy terms of credit would inspire better investment in technology and thus increase competition.

Or

The bad effects of informal sources of credit on borrowers are as follows:

- (a) There is no organisation as such which supervises, the credit activities of the lenders in the informal sector. As a result, they charge exorbitant rates of interest which vary from borrower to borrower.
- (b) They, thereby, indulge in exploitative practices involving unfair means to get their money back from the borrowers.
- (c) As the cost of borrowing is very high in the informal sector, a larger part of the income of the borrower is used to repay the loan, i.e., the borrower has less income left for himself.
- (d) In certain cases, the amount to be repaid is greater than the income of the borrower. This in turn leads to increasing burden of debt which culminates in a debt-trap.

18. How can consumers use their 'Right to Seek Redressal'? Explain with example. 3

Ans. Consumers have the right to seek redressal against unfair practices and exploitation. If any damage is done to a consumer, he or she has the right to get a compensation, depending on the degree of damage. There is need to provide an easy and effective public system by which this can be done.

For example, Pihu had sent a money order to her village for her sister's marriage. The money did not reach her sister at the time when she needed it, nor did it reach months later. So, Pihu filed a case in the district level consumer court and practised her right to seek redressal.

Section-C

19. Who had organized the dalits into the 'Depressed Classes Association' in 1930? Describe his achievements. 1+4 = 5

Or

Define the term 'Civil Disobedience Movement.' Describe the participation of rich and poor peasant communities in the 'Civil Disobedience Movement.'

Ans. Dr. B.R. Ambedkar had organized the dalits into the 'Depressed Classes Association' in 1930. Following were his achievements.

- (a) He advocated for the political empowerment of the depressed classes. He believed that it was only through political empowerment that the situation of the depressed classes could be made better.
- (b) He tried to improve the condition of dalits and thus formed an organisation.
- (c) He demanded separate electorates for dalits at the second Round Table Conference, which was finally conceded by the British.
- (d) He signed the Poona Pact with Gandhiji and gave up the demand for separate electorates but secured reserved seats for dalits in the provincial and central legislative councils to be voted in general election.

Or

The civil disobedience movement is the movement that dealt with the breaking of the laws formed by the British government. The main aim being violation of laws, it was carried out by breaking salt law and forest laws besides holding demonstrations. The participation of rich and poor peasant communities in the Civil Disobedience Movement are as follows:

- (a) The rich peasant communities, like the Patidars of Gujarat and the Jats of Uttar Pradesh, were active in the movement. Worldwide trade depression affected the rich peasants as the prices of agricultural produce fell sharply. They demanded reduction in land revenue but were denied.
- (b) These peasants had organised their communities, and at times forcing reluctant members, to participate in the boycott programmes. For then, Swaraj meant reduction in taxes.

- (c) The poor peasants wanted the lowering of the revenue demand and the unpaid rent to the landlord to be remitted.
- (d) They joined a variety of radical movements, often led by Socialists and Communists.

20. "Indian trade had played a crucial role in the late nineteenth century world economy."

Analyze the statement.

5×1 = 5

Or

"Series of changes affected the pattern of industrialization in India by the early twentieth century." Analyze the statement.

Or

"Industrialisation had changed the form of urbanization in the modern period." Analyze the statement with special reference of London.

Ans. The following was the importance of Indian trade for the British.

- (a) **Trade Surplus:** Britain had a trade surplus with India. Britain used this surplus to balance its trade deficit with other countries.
- (b) **Home Charges:** Britain's trade surplus in India also helped to pay the so called home charges that included private remittance home by British officials and traders, interest payments on India's external debt and pensions of British officials in India.
- (c) **Major Supplier of Cotton:** India remained a major supplier of raw cotton to Britain. It was required to feed the cotton textile industry in Britain.

Or

By the first decade of twentieth century, a series of changes affected the pattern of industrialisation in India in the following ways:

- (a) As the Swadeshi Movement gathered momentum, the nationalists mobilised the people to boycott foreign cloth. Industrial groups pressurised the government to increase tariff protection and grant concessions.
- (b) In 1906 the export of Indian yarn to China declined. The industrialists shifted from yarn to cloth production.
- (c) The beginning of First World War created a new situation. Since British mills were producing war materials to meet war needs, exports to India declined. Indian mills had a vast home market to supply.
- (d) As the war continued, Indian factories were called upon to supply war needs, for example, jute bags, saddles etc. New factories were set up and old ones ran multiple shifts.
- (e) Industrialists consolidated their position and captured home markets.

Or

Not in the Syllabus

21. How are industries responsible for environmental degradation in India? Explain with examples. 5×1 = 5

Ans. Pollution is a negative effect of industrialization. It adversely affects the environment and degrades it. Air pollution is caused by the presence of undesirable gases in high proportion, such as sulphur dioxide and carbon monoxide, dust sprays, mist and smoke in the atmosphere due to emission from industrial units. Smoke is emitted from chemical and paper factories, brick kilns, refineries and smelting plants, burning of fossil fuels in big and small factories, etc. that ignore pollution norms. These spread respiratory diseases among the people working or living in such areas.

Toxic gas leaks like the Bhopal Gas Tragedy can be hazardous with long-term ill effects. Water pollution is caused by organic and inorganic industrial wastes and effluent discharged into rivers.

The main culprits in this regard are paper, pulp, chemical, textile and dyeing, petroleum refineries, tanneries and electroplating industries. These let out dyes, detergents, acids, salts and heavy metals like lead and mercury, pesticides, fertilizers, synthetic chemicals with carbon, plastics and rubber, etc., into waterbodies. They turn big and small rivers into toxic streams.

Iron and steel slags are dumped into waterbodies, especially rivers, destroying aquatic life and making the water unfit for use. The pollution of the Ganga and the Yamuna are examples of water pollution caused by industries.

Thermal pollution of water occurs when hot water from factories and thermal plants are drained into rivers or other waterbodies.

22. “Roadways still have an edge over railways in India.” Support the statement with examples. 5×1 = 5

Ans. Roadways are the most important means of transport in India. India has one of the largest networks of roadways in the world, aggregating about 54.7 lakh km (2014-15). Road transport has preceded railways and still have an edge over it in view of the ease with which it can be built and maintained. Other means of transport like pipelines have limited applications and waterways are localized in rivers and waterbodies, while airways are costly and out of reach of the common people.

Road transport is more useful than railways on account of the following merits.

- (a) Construction and maintenance of roads is much lower than the railways.
- (b) Roads can traverse comparatively more dissected and undulating topography.
- (c) They can negotiate higher gradient of slope and can traverse mountainous regions such as the Himalayas. They can reach remote villages and hilly regions where railway tracts cannot be laid.

- (d) Roads provide door-to-door service. Thus the cost of loading and unloading is much lower.
- (e) Road transport is also used as a feeder to other modes of transportation. For example, they provide a link between railway stations, airports and sea ports.
- (f) They link the villages, towns and cities with the railways. They provide linkage between ports and markets and trading centres.

23. Compare the situation of Belgium and Sri Lanka considering their location, size and cultural aspects. **1+1+3 = 5**

Or

How is the idea of power sharing emerged? Explain different forms that have common arrangements of power sharing.

Ans. The location, size and cultural aspects of Belgium and Sri Lanka are as follows:

Belgium	Sri Lanka
(a) It is a small country in Europe.	(a) It is an island nation.
(b) It has borders with France, the Netherlands, Germany and Luxembourg.	(b) It is just a few kilometres off the southern coast of Tamil Nadu.
(c) It has a population of a little over one crore.	(c) It has about 2 crore people.
(d) The ethnic composition is very complex.	(d) It has a diverse population.
(e) 59% population lives in the Flemish region and speaks Dutch language. 40% people live in the Wallonia region and speak French. Remaining 1% of the Belgians speak German. In Brussels, 80% people speak French while 20% are Dutch-speaking.	(e) The major social groups are the Sinhala speakers and the Tamil speakers. Among Tamils there are two sub-groups – Sri Lankan Tamils and Indian Tamils. Most of the Sinhala-speaking people are Buddhists, while most of the Tamils are Hindus or Muslims. There are about 7% Christians, who are both Tamil and Sinhala.

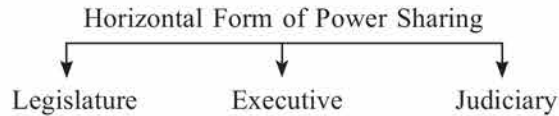
Or

The idea of power-sharing has emerged in opposition to the notions of undivided political power. In a democracy political power should be distributed among as many citizens as possible.

The different forms that have common arrangements of power sharing are as follows:

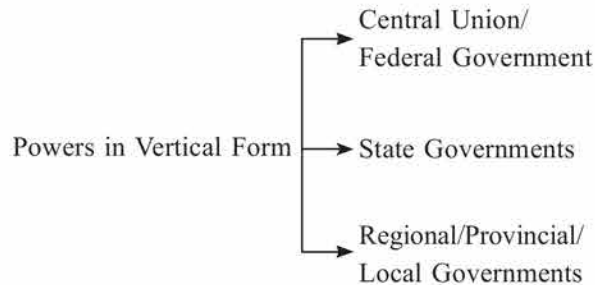
- (a) **Horizontal form of power sharing:** When power is shared among the various organs at the same level, viz. legislature, executive and judiciary, it is known as horizontal form of power sharing.

This form of power sharing ensures that none of the organs of the government gets unlimited power. Each organ keeps a check on the other.



- (b) **Vertical form of power sharing:** When power is shared among the highest and the lowest authority of the government at different levels, it is known as vertical form of power-sharing.

In this system, power is shared at national, state and local levels.



- (c) **Power sharing among different social groups:** Power may also be shared among different social groups. In a diverse country like India, there are various social, linguistic and caste groups and power is shared among each group.

For example, in India, minorities, OBCs, SCs, and STs are given a fair share in power. This kind of power sharing is used to ensure adequate representation of each community.

- (d) **Power sharing among different Political Parties, Pressure Groups and movements:**

In a democracy, power is shared among different political parties, pressure groups and movements. Democracies provide the citizen a choice to choose their representatives. Such a choice is provided by various political parties, who contest elections to win them. Such a competition ensures that power does not remain in one hand and is shared among different political parties representing different ideologies and social groups.

24. Describe the importance of democratic government as an accountable and legitimate government. **5×1 = 5**

Ans. Accountable Government: Democracy produces an accountable government which is answerable to the people or to the Parliament. In a democracy people elect their representatives who form the government. People have a choice to change the government in the next general elections if they are not satisfied with its working.
Legitimate Government: A democratic government is a legitimate government as it is elected by the people. Its powers are limited by the constitution in a democratic country. The government has to follow norms and rules while making any decision. They need to follow a proper procedure while trying to make any changes.

25. Why do multinational corporations (MNCs) set up their offices and factories in certain areas only? Explain any five reasons. **5×1 = 5**

Ans. The factors that MNCs take into consideration to set up their production units in a particular place are:

- (a) where it is close to the markets.
- (b) where the skilled and unskilled labour at low costs is available.
- (c) where the favourable government policies looking after their interest are present.
- (d) where the other factors of production such as raw materials, water, electricity and transport are available.
- (e) where there are standard safety measures for assured production.

Section-D

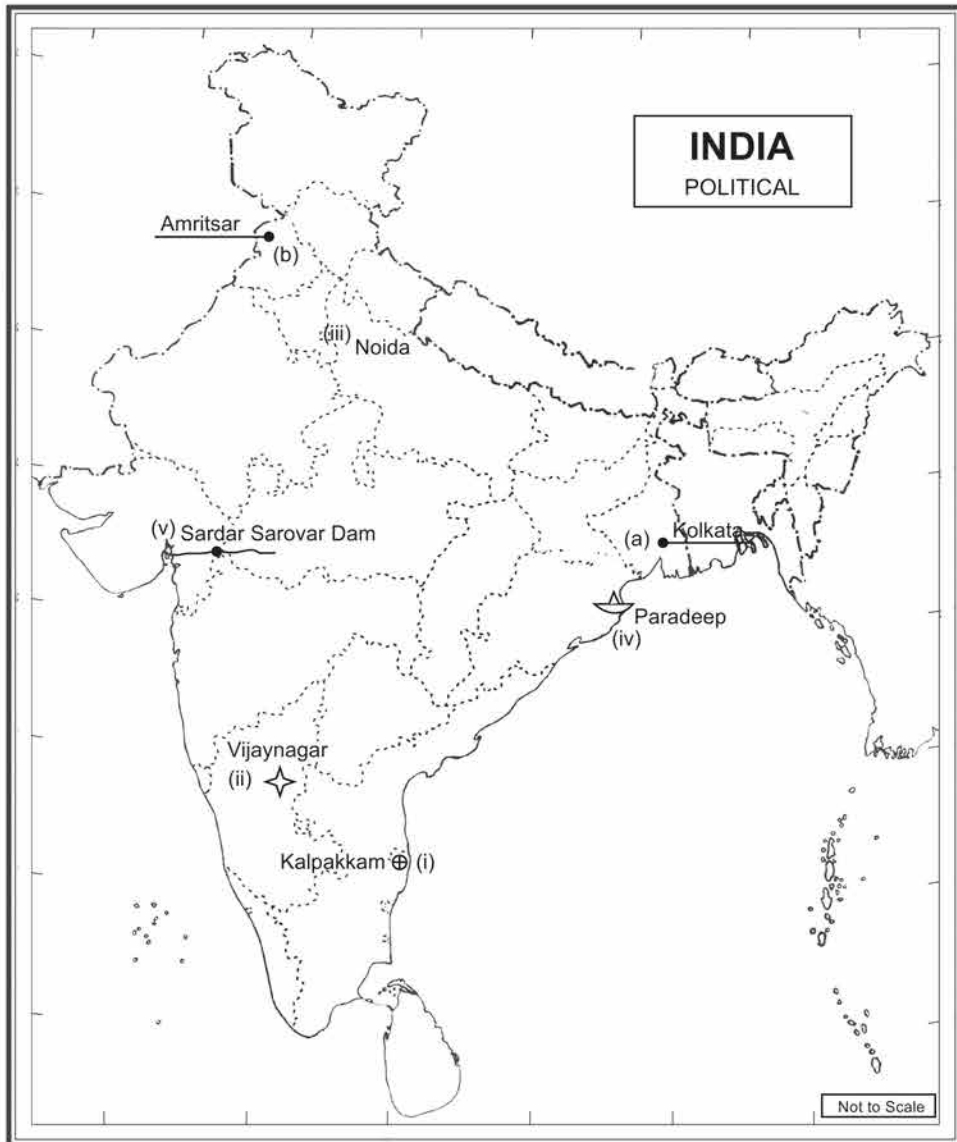
26. (A) Two features A and B are marked on the given political outline map of India. Identify these features with the help of the following information and write their correct names on the lines marked near them.

- (a) The place where the Indian National Congress Session was held.
- (b) The city where Jallianwalla Bagh incident took place.

(B) Locate and label any three of the following with appropriate symbols on the same given outline political map of India.

- (i) Kalpakkam – Nuclear Power Plant
- (ii) Vijayanagar – Iron and Steel Plant
- (iii) Noida – Software Technology Park
- (iv) Paradeep – Sea Port
- (v) Sardar Sarovar – Dam

Ans. (A) and (B)



SET-II UNCOMMON QUESTIONS TO SET-I

Section-A

- 4. How can democratic reforms be carried out by movements?** 1
Ans. Democratic reforms can be carried out by movements by putting pressure on parties or government through petitions.
- 6. Distinguish between 'secondary' and 'tertiary' sectors.** 1
Ans. In secondary sector, natural products are changed into other forms through different ways of manufacturing. On the other hand, tertiary sector includes distribution of services, training and support.
- 7. Explain the importance of 'collateral'.** 1
Ans. A collateral is an asset that the borrower owns and uses this as a guarantee to the lender until the loan is repaid. It acts as a proof that the borrower will return the money.

Section-B

- 11. Analyse the importance of 'rainwater harvesting.'** 3
Ans. Rain water harvesting is important in following ways:
(a) it is a viable alternative both socio-economically and environmentally.
(b) it is essential to meet the demand for water due to increasing population.
(c) due to uneven distribution of rainfall, water has to be harvested for times of scarcity.
(d) Rainwater harvesting is necessary to recharge ground water and increase its level.
- 14. Explain the three components of 'political party.'** 3×1 = 3
Ans. The following are the three elements of a political party.
(a) **The leaders:** The leaders contest elections and, if they win, perform the administrative jobs.
(b) **The active members:** The active members attend party meetings and are close to the party leaders. They can be called the assistants of the leaders.
(c) **The followers:** The followers are the dedicated workers of the party. They work under the able guidance of the active members.

Section-C

- 21. Explain with examples any five factors that are responsible for industrial location.** 5×1 = 5
Ans. The following factors affect the location of an industry:
(a) **Availability of raw materials:** Close proximity to raw material, regular supply at cheap cost are of utmost significance, e.g., concentration of heavy industries in Chhattisgarh.

- (b) **Labour:** Modern industry requires both skilled and unskilled labour at low cost. It also determines the location of industry, *e.g.*, cotton textile industry in Maharashtra.
- (c) **Capital:** Industries are capital intensive. Banks and other financial institutions, insurance etc. play an important role in setting up production units.
- (d) **Power:** All production units depend on one or other sources of power like coal, oil, gas etc. Regular and cheap supply of power is required to keep industries operational, *e.g.*, iron and steel industries near Raniganj and Jharia coal fields.
- (e) **Market:** Goods manufactured need to be sold in the market to maintain the demand and supply.

24. Describe any five outcomes of democracy. 5×1 = 5

Ans. One should reasonably expect the following outcomes of democracy:

- (a) **Accountable, responsive and legitimate government:** Democracy provides people with the right to choose their rulers and have control over them. In this way it helps people to elect a government that is accountable to the citizens and responsive to their needs and expectations.
- (b) **Economic growth and development:** As democracy is based on the principle of equality, it is bound to bring about economic growth and development in the country.
- (c) **Reduction in inequality and poverty:** In democracy, everyone is considered equal in the eyes of law and provided equal opportunities.
- (d) **Accommodation of social diversity:** Democracy is the only form of government that attempts to accommodate social differences instead of ignoring or suppressing them.
- (e) **Dignity and freedom of the citizens:** Democracy stands superior to any other form of government in promoting dignity and freedom of every individual.

25. Explain any five effects of globalization. 5×1 = 5

Ans. The effects of globalization are as follows:

- (a) Rapid improvement in technology, especially, the development in the field of information and communication technology is an outcome of globalisation. Liberalisation of foreign trade and foreign investment policy by removing barriers on foreign trade and foreign investment, so as to facilitate easy import and export of goods, has also been due to globalisation.
- (b) Globalisation and the close competition among the producers—both local and foreign producers—has been of advantage to the consumers, especially the well-off section in the urban areas. They have greater and better choices to make. As a result, these people today enjoy much higher standard of living than earlier.

- (c) Globalisation has also created new opportunities for companies producing services, particularly those involving in Information Technology. Besides this, a number of other services like data entry and accounting are now being done cheaply in countries like India and are being exported to developed countries.
- (d) Better job opportunities for people have given rise to migration.
- (e) Globalization has also enabled some large companies to emerge as multinationals.

SET-III UNCOMMON QUESTIONS TO SET-I & SET-II

Section-B

11. Analyse the impact of 'water scarcity'. **3×1 = 3**

Ans. Following are the impacts of water scarcity.

- (a) it causes ecological crisis that have profound impact on our lives.
- (b) it also affects farming and leads to food shortage.
- (c) it also leads to inadequate sanitation.
- (d) Beside lack of drinking water, hunger is one of the biggest effects of water scarcity.
- (e) It also drags down the economic productivity.

14. Explain any three functions of opposition political parties. **3×1 = 3**

Ans. The various roles of the opposition parties in a democracy are listed as follows –

- (a) It acts like a watchdog of democracy. It keeps a check on the role of the government and restricts them from misusing the power.
- (b) It provides to the people alternative policies and criticises government for its failures or wrong policies.
- (c) The opposition is always a viable alternative to the ruling government.

Section-C

21. Explain five types of 'industrial pollution.' **5×1 = 5**

Ans. Following are the five types of industrial pollution.

- (a) Water pollution is caused by the discharge of industrial effluents into the water bodies with treating it.
- (b) Dumping of wastes, harmful chemicals and industrial effluents e.g. packaging, and garbage makes soil useless. It also results in contamination of groundwater through seepage of rainwater.

- (c) Air pollution is caused by release of undesirable gases and smoke like sulphur dioxide, carbon monoxide, air-borne particulate materials like dust, sprays, mist and smoke. Smoke is emitted from paper mills, burning of fossil fuels, smelting plants etc.
- (d) Factory equipments, generators, saws cause noise pollution.
- (e) Thermal pollution of water occurs when hot water from factories and thermal plants is drained into rivers and ponds before cooling.

24. Describe any five factors that make democracy is a better form of government than other alternatives. 5×1 = 5

Ans. Democracy is not a mere form of government. It is a form of society as well as a social order. It is always preferable and superior to any other form of government because of the following reasons.

- (a) **Democracy promotes equality among citizens:** In democracy, each citizen is given equal rights and freedoms. There is no discrimination on the basis of religion, caste, colour, etc. Democracy aims at equitable distribution of incomes and products among citizens.
- (b) **Democracy enhances dignity of individuals:** Democracy permits political equality for all its citizens. In democracy, there is absence of any domination and conflicts. Thus, it implies every citizen enjoys dignity and freedom in democracy.
- (c) **Democracy improves the quality of decision-making:** As democracy is based on deliberation and negotiations, it improves the quality of decision-making. In a democracy, every citizen takes part in the decision-making process, either directly or indirectly through the elected representatives.
- (d) **Democracy develops competitive attitude:** Democracy usually develops a procedure to conduct competition among the social differences. This reduces the possibility of social tensions becoming explosive or violent.
- (e) **Democracy evolves mechanisms to negotiate:** No society can fully and permanently resolve conflicts among different groups, but we can certainly learn to respect these differences and also evolve mechanisms to negotiate the differences. Democracies are best suited to produce this outcome.
- (f) **Democracy represents the general view:** The majority always needs to work with the minority so that governments function to represent the general view.
- (g) **Democracy provides an accountable, responsive and legitimate government:** The most basic feature of democracy is that it produces a government which is accountable to the citizens, responsive to the needs and expectations of the citizens and its legitimate. (any five)

25. Explain any five facilities available in the special economic zones developed by the Central and State Governments to attract foreign investment. $5 \times 1 = 5$

Ans. The Central and State governments in India have set up industrial zones called Special Economic Zones to attract foreign investment. The world class facilities available in the SEZ are as follows:

- (a) electricity
- (b) water
- (c) roads
- (d) transport
- (e) storage
- (f) recreational and educational facilities.
- (g) Companies setting up their production units in the SEZs are exempted from the payment of taxes for the initial five years.